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CANADA YEAR BOOK

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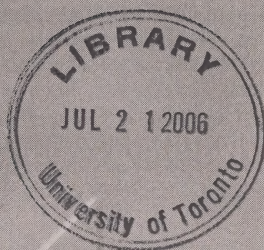
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Foreword

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CANADA YEAR BOOK

2006



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Foreword

*Before there was a Canada, there was a
Canada Year Book.*

Published just before Confederation, the first edition appeared as the *Year Book and Almanac of British North America for 1867*. Since that time, the book—like the country it describes—has grown and gone through a great many changes.

The 2006 edition is a return of sorts to the format of the early years: a compact almanac for ready reference, with a focus on tables, charts and succinct analytical articles.

While more and more Canadians turn to Statistics Canada's online resources for the information and analysis they need, as well as to the information we have available in print, I believe this volume will be welcomed as a practical and reliable resource.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce this latest edition of the *Canada Year Book* to its readers.

Ivan P. Fellegi

Chief Statistician of Canada



Acknowledgements

This *Canada Year Book* owes its existence to the work of dozens of people over many weeks and months. The production team would like to thank the many Statistics Canada employees who helped to make this volume possible.

My sincere thanks, in turn, to the team members for their invaluable contributions:

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Symbols

The symbols described in this document apply to all data published by Statistics Canada from all origins, including surveys, censuses and administrative sources, as well as straight tabulations and all estimations.

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
P	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the <i>Statistics Act</i>
A,B,C,D	specific levels of data quality ¹
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0 ^s	value rounded to zero where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

Note: In some tables, figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

1. When the figure is not accompanied by a data quality symbol, it means that the quality of the data was assessed to be “acceptable or better” according to the policies and standards of Statistics Canada.

CANADA

Population density, 2001

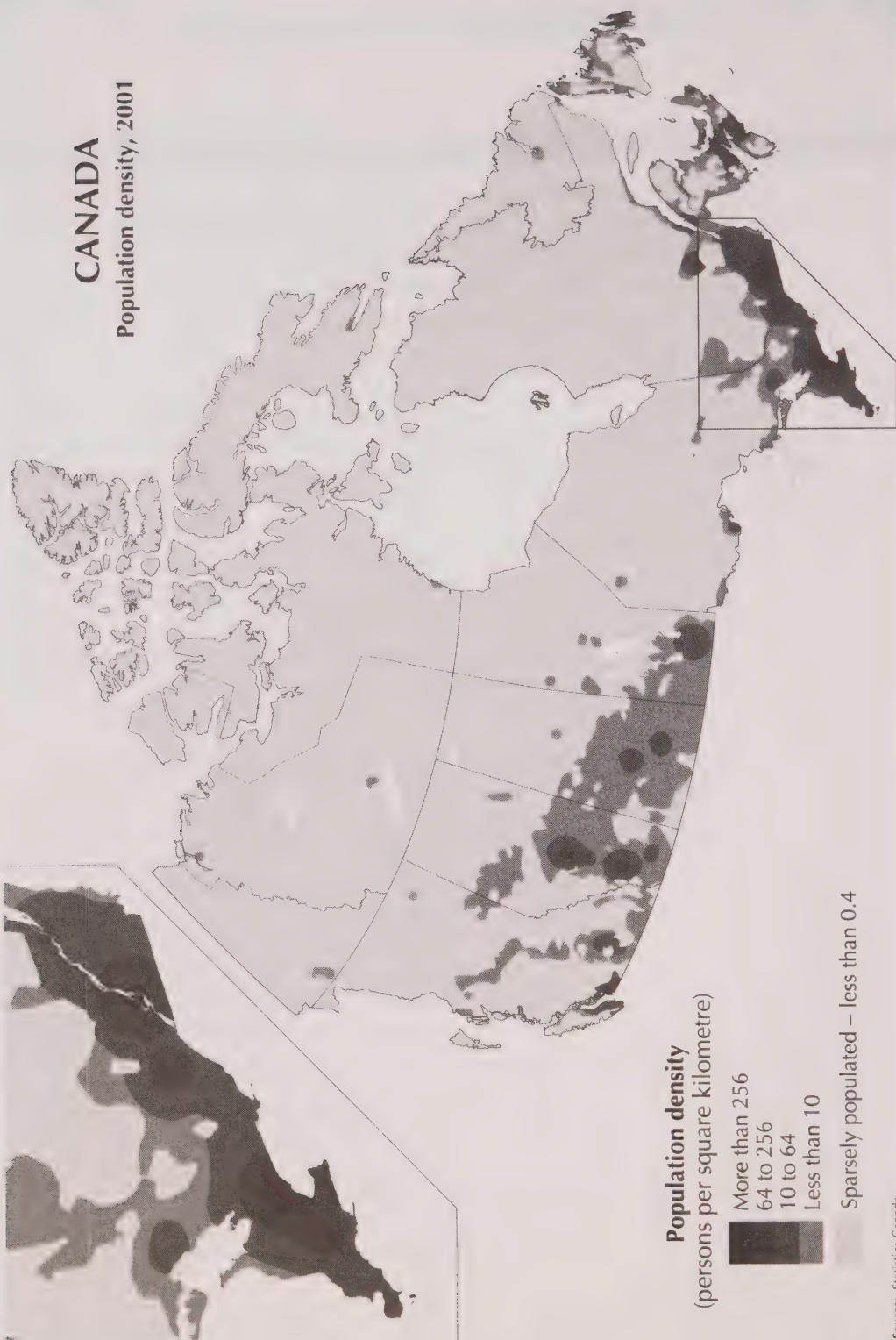




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For more recent data, visit *Canadian Statistics* at www.statcan.ca.

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317.1

OVERVIEW

Viewed from the highway, farming might look like a slow-moving business, but in reality it is in a constant state of flux. The types of commodities farmers produce and the methods and technologies they use change every year.

What does not change much are the long-term economic and social pressures bearing on agriculture: declining commodity prices, increasing mechanization and a growing number of larger enterprises as farms are consolidated.

Commodity prices fluctuate with supply and demand. But beyond the short-term ups and downs, prices for most commodities have been in long-term decline. For example, despite short-term price surges in 1988/89 and 1995/96, the price of grains in Canada has declined over 40% from the start of 1984 to the end of 2004.

These economic pressures have also driven the trend toward fewer, larger farms. Canada has roughly as much land devoted to agriculture as in the past, but fewer farms. In fact, the number of farms peaked in 1941 and has been declining ever since. The average farm size was 96 hectares in 1941; by 2001, it was 273 hectares.

Fewer farms, fewer farmers

Slimmer profit margins have pushed Canadian farmers to be more competitive and have accelerated the drive to adopt more mechanization, advanced breeding methods and new management techniques. For example, in 2001, one million dairy cows produced more than 30 billion glasses of milk (about 7.6 billion

Chart 1.1 Farm product price index

Index (1997=100)



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0021.

litres). There were half as many dairy cows in 2001 as in 1976, but the herd produced 10.6% more milk than in 1976. Similarly, pigs and chickens now grow to maturity faster than ever. Crop yields have also improved as a result of new, higher-yielding varieties.

The value of farmland has been on the rise, increasing in constant dollars from \$17 an acre in 1941 to \$100 an acre in 1971 and to \$862 per acre in 2001. Even when accounting for inflation, this represents a large increase in price. In 2004, the average per acre price of farmland in Eastern Canada was \$2,671, more than four times higher than the average price of \$632 an acre in Western Canada.

If "fewer farms, larger farms" is a trend throughout Canadian agriculture, it's particularly dramatic in the poultry sector. The number of poultry farms declined from nearly 8,700 in 1981 to just over 4,900 in 2001. However, the number of birds reported on these farms rose from 89.1 million in 1981 to 123.6 million in 2001. That's 39% more birds living on 43% fewer poultry farms.

In addition to the fewer-but-larger trend, the poultry sector is becoming more and more

Food available for consumption, per capita

	1984	1994	2004
	kilograms		
Total fruit ¹	117.0	124.5	133.2
Total vegetables ¹	160.9	185.1	178.6
Total dairy products, milk solid	24.2	23.5	24.0
Red meat, boneless weight	49.9	44.6	43.1
Poultry, boneless weight	15.5	19.7	22.6
	litres		
Total beverages	357.2	373.4	..
Fluid milk	100.1	90.8	85.5

1. In fresh equivalent weight.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0019.

vertically integrated. In other words, one firm often controls several stages in the production process, from hatcheries to processing poultry meat and eggs.

Rural demographics changing

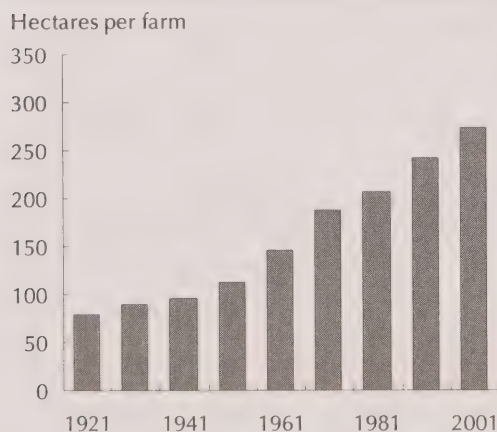
Fewer farms mean fewer farmers, and those who are left in farming tend to be older. The median age of a Canadian farm operator in 2001 was 49, compared with 47 in 1996.

In 2001, some 32,500 operators of Canadian farms were foreign-born, comprising 9.4% of total farm operators. The Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, Switzerland and India were the top six places of origin for immigrant farmers.

The declining number of farmers is also having an effect on rural communities where agriculture is a key industry, especially on the Prairies. Shrinking farm populations and the disappearance of local, or country grain elevators have caused other businesses to dry up, causing small towns to suffer. The number of Prairie elevators in 2002 fell to 412, from 3,117 in 1981.

Farm income statistics illustrate how the situation in different agriculture markets can vary greatly. At any particular time, some markets are more profitable or stable than others. The health of agricultural markets can

Chart 1.2 Average area of land per farm



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 95F0302XIE2001001.

change due to a variety of factors such as changes in international trade and competition, weather, and consumer demand.

For some farm enterprises—such as cattle, hogs and greenhouse vegetables—free trade with the United States and other countries has brought opportunities to expand into new markets. But a change in trading conditions can be devastating, as was demonstrated when the Canadian border was closed to exports of live cattle in the spring of 2003, after the first Canadian case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) was found.

Changing weather, shifting demand

Weather is another fickle variable. Serious droughts on the Prairies contributed to severe declines in wheat production in 2001 and 2002. The average yield of wheat in the Prairie provinces fell to 1,700 kilograms per hectare in 2002, the lowest yield in over a decade.

Changes in consumer demand have also brought about shifts in what is grown. An interest in inter-

national cuisine has been triggered by Canada's diverse population, as well as by export demand. As a result, farmers have been growing a wider range of vegetables. Some vegetable and herb crops, such as oriental vegetables, saw double-digit increases in area planted during the 1990s.

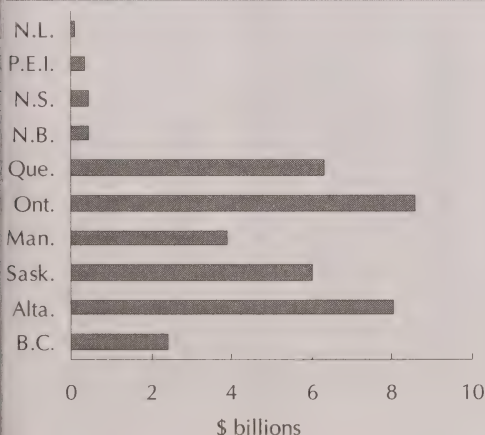
Some products have increased in popularity due to the presence of niche markets. Lentil production, due both to increased domestic demand and a strong export market, climbed to 1,277,900 tonnes in 2005 from 38,900 tonnes in 1984. The value of Canadian-grown ginseng, which is used as a medicinal herb, reached \$62.3 million in 2003, compared with \$2.8 million in 1980.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *Canadian Agriculture at a Glance*. Occasional. 96-325-XPB
- *Farm Cash Receipts*. Semi-annual. 21-011-XWE
- *Farm Data and Farm Operator Data*. Every 5 years. 95F0302XIE
- *Farm Product Price Index*. Monthly. 21-007-XWE
- *Field Crop Reporting Series*. Irregular. 22-002-XIB
- *Net Farm Income*. Semi-annual. 21-010-XWE
- *Statistics on Income of Farm Families*. Annual. 21-207-XWE
- *Value of Farm Capital*. Semi-annual. 21-013-XWE
- *VISTA on the Agri-food Industry and the Farm Community*. Irregular. 21-004-XIE

Chart 1.3 Farm cash receipts, by province, 2004



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0001.

Canada's beef industry and BSE

The discovery of the first of three cases of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in May 2003 caused the United States and other countries to close their borders to shipments of Canadian live cattle and beef products. The U.S. border has since been reopened, in stages, to Canadian cattle.

By the end of 2004, financial losses for Canadian beef producers as a result of BSE reached \$5.3 billion. Government programs partly offset these losses: \$2.5 billion was paid to producers from May 2003 to December 2004 in BSE-related government payments.

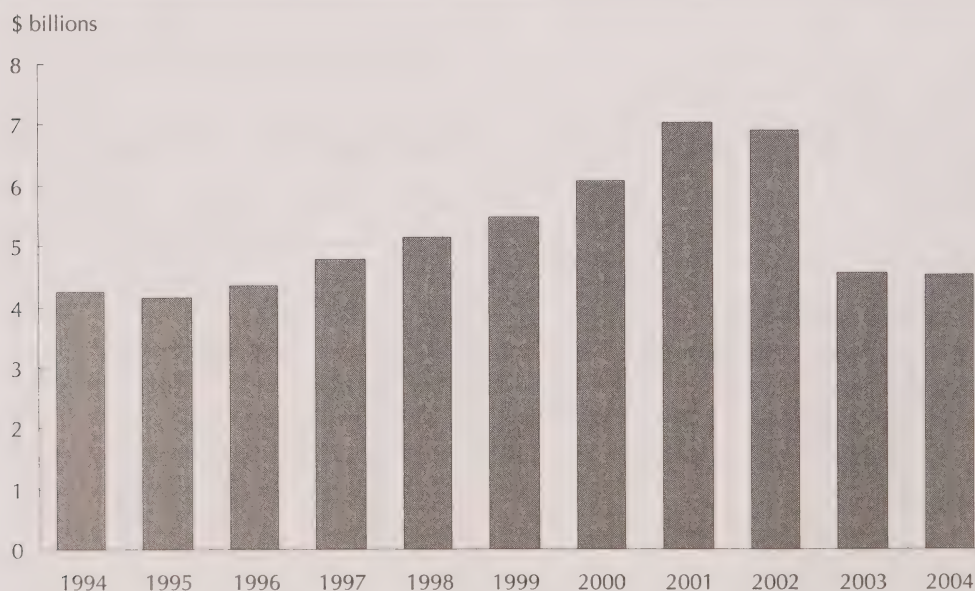
More than one million head of live cattle were exported to the United States annually before BSE was detected. When Canada's international export markets closed, Canada did not have sufficient plant capacity to process these extra head of cattle.

Canadian beef cattle prices plunged immediately after the border was closed. In the fall of 2004, a year and a half after the crisis began, slaughter prices were still about 73% of what they were before May 2003.

Farmers faced difficult choices: sell as many animals as possible in Canada at depressed prices, or hold onto them, wait for better times, and pay for feed that added no value to their product. In 2004, producers sent a record four million cattle for slaughter, 27% more than in 2003. Despite the record slaughter, Canada's cattle herd swelled to 17.3 million head in July 2005, up 12% from July 2002.

In response to the BSE situation, the Government of Canada has launched new initiatives to increase Canada's meat processing capacity and to reduce the beef industry's reliance on the U.S. market.

Chart 1.4 Cattle cash receipts



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0001.

Census of Agriculture

Just as the Census of Population counts every person and household in Canada, the Census of Agriculture counts every farm.

In 2001, 247,000 farms were counted. The census asks the farmers about their crops and livestock, whether organic practices are followed, or whether computers are used in their farm businesses. The Census of Agriculture also asks a host of questions on land management practices such as irrigation, no-till, crop rotation, and other queries about their farming operations.

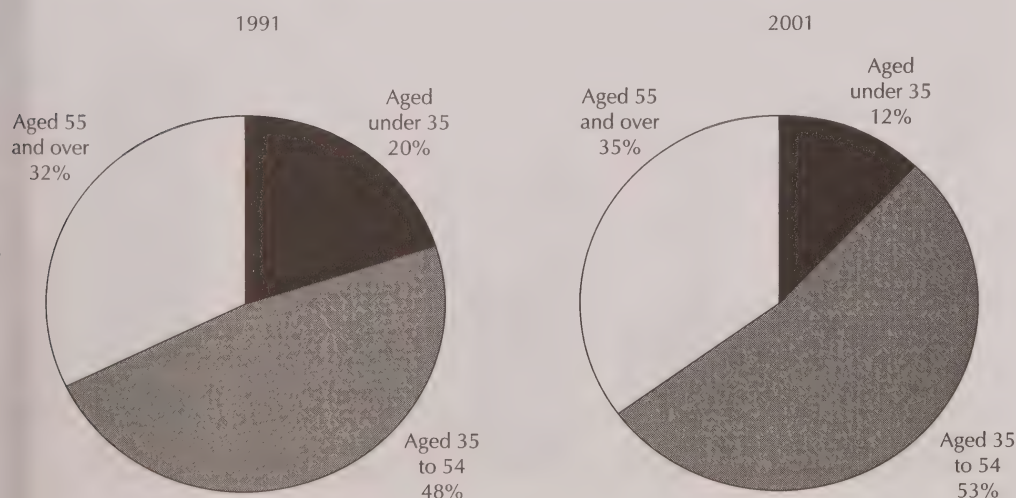
All farms that produce agricultural products intended for sale are counted. The range of products is wide and includes crops (hay to fruits), livestock (cattle to game animals), poultry (hens to ducks), animal products (milk to fur), and other agricultural products (Christmas trees to maple syrup).

As well as tallying the inventory of livestock, crops and other farm products, the census reports on the machinery used on farms, farm operating expenses, gross receipts and the value of land, buildings and machinery.

The Census of Agriculture also gathers some information on the farm operators themselves, such as their age and hours spent working on and off the farm. But most of the demographic and other descriptive information about farm operators, their families and households come from a linkage with the results of the Census of Population, which asks questions about subjects such as family income, education and off-farm jobs.

Canadian censuses have included questions on agriculture since 1871. Such continuity means census data traces the evolution of farming from Canada's earliest days right up to today.

Chart 1.5 Farm operators, by age



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 95F0302XIE2001001.

Greenhouses: Fresh tomatoes all year?

The focus of the greenhouse industry in Canada used to be fresh-cut flowers and bedding plants. The only fresh tomatoes Canadians saw outside the summer months came from California or other foreign climates.

But that changed in the early 1990s. Greenhouse produce—cucumbers, peppers and tomatoes—are now available for most of the year from Canadian greenhouses, chiefly in southern Ontario, British Columbia's Lower Mainland and southern Quebec.

Growers in these regions began shipping their products to adjacent U.S. states in the second half of the 1990s, helped by a low Canadian dollar. But the major impetus for the boom in greenhouse vegetables was the 1988 Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, which ended tariffs on exports of food products.

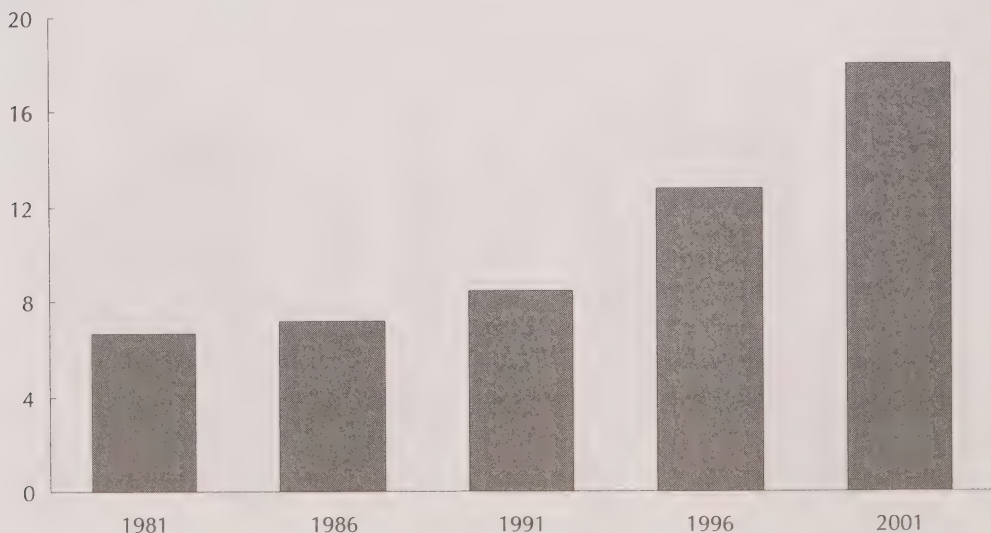
From 1991 to 2001, Canada's greenhouse area more than doubled. By 2003, it reached nearly 1,900 hectares. Vegetables occupied 43% of total greenhouse space in 2001, up from 39% in 1986. In the Ontario town of Leamington, the greenhouse vegetable industry grew larger than the entire US greenhouse vegetable industry.

Greenhouse vegetables cost more to grow, but they're worth more in the market. For example, Canadian growers sold just over 215,600 tonnes of greenhouse tomatoes to the fresh market in 2003, valued at nearly \$377.7 million. That same year, they produced 26,900 tonnes of fresh field tomatoes, valued at \$18.9 million.

Greenhouse tomatoes are picked ripe, and fetch a higher price when sold to restaurants, hotels and grocery stores. Field tomatoes are often picked green and ripen on the way to the market.

Chart 1.6 Greenhouse products, by area of land used

Millions of m²



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Agriculture.

Farming versus urban development

Climate, topographical and soil conditions restrict agriculture to a few key areas in Canada's southern regions and the Prairies—precisely where most Canadians prefer to live. This can cause conflict between agricultural use and urban development.

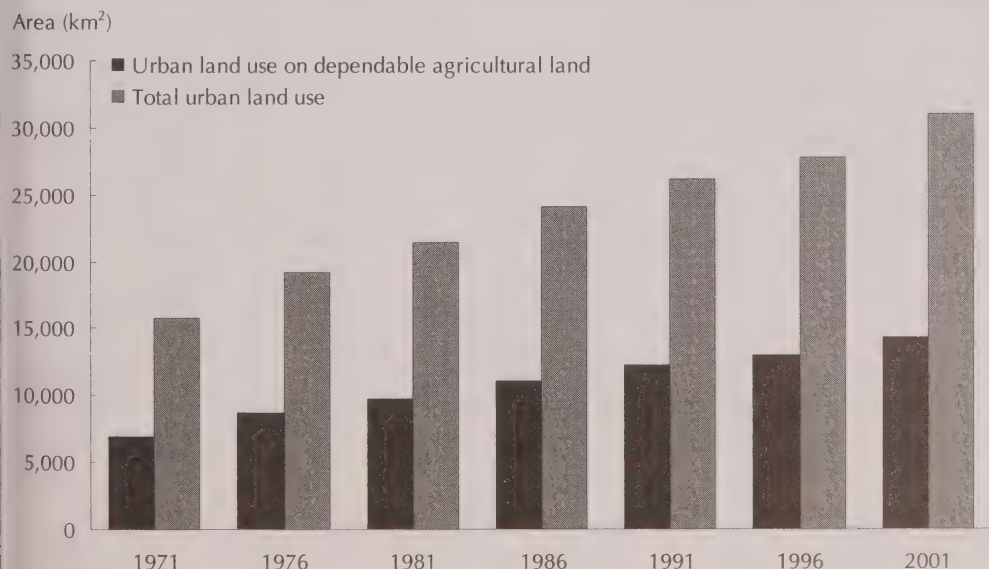
From 1961 to 2001, Canada's population grew from 18.2 million to 30.0 million, and the share of people living in urban areas increased from 70% to 80%. In many areas, some or most of this growth occurred on agricultural land.

Urban growth raises the price of farmland past what farmers can afford, making it more likely that the land will be sold to developers. Once land is subdivided and developed, the asphalt, buildings and the leftover patchwork of small, undeveloped parcels make a return to large-scale farming unlikely. Land development also entails a loss of green space and reduces the natural recycling of carbon dioxide.

In both Quebec and British Columbia, most of the arable land is located near the largest urban centres. Only 1% of British Columbia's land is considered prime agricultural land, located mainly in the Okanagan Valley and the Lower Mainland, which is home to more than two million people. In Quebec, the best farmland makes up only 1.4% of the province.

Southern Ontario is home to a large proportion of the country's population and to more than half of Canada's Class 1 agricultural land. (Classes 1 to 3 are considered prime agricultural land.) Much of the development of farmland there has occurred over the last few decades. Of particular concern is the loss of agricultural land in Ontario's fruit-producing areas. Since tree fruits and vineyards require specific microclimates to thrive, the loss of these lands could mean a permanent loss of our capacity to cultivate these crops.

Chart 1.7 Urban land use on agricultural land



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 21-006-XIE2005001.

Table 1.1 Farm operators, by farm type and by province

	2001				
	All farm types	Dairy	Beef	Hog	Poultry and egg
	number				
Canada	346,195	32,055	97,505	10,790	7,210
Newfoundland and Labrador	780	75	65	15	50
Prince Edward Island	2,455	470	585	130	35
Nova Scotia	5,075	610	1,090	105	175
New Brunswick	3,895	505	965	105	80
Quebec	57,395	15,145	7,060	3,470	1,095
Ontario	85,030	10,935	19,285	3,655	2,595
Manitoba	28,810	1,055	10,215	1,360	475
Saskatchewan	66,270	585	16,680	405	190
Alberta	76,190	1,315	33,975	1,295	765
British Columbia	30,310	1,350	7,580	265	1,745

1. Excludes wheat.

2. Excludes grain and oilseed.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 95F0355XIE.

Table 1.2 Farm operators in the labour force, by selected country of birth and by province

	2001			
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	
	percentage of labour force	percentage of farm operators		
Canada	79.4	90.5	96.2	94.3
Netherlands	0.4	2.2	0.0	2.9
United Kingdom	2.2	1.3	1.9	0.4
Germany	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0
United States	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.0
Switzerland	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2
India	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Portugal	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
People's Republic of China	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Agriculture and 2001 Census of Population.

2001							
Wheat	Grain and oilseed ¹	Field crop ²	Fruit	Vegetable	Miscellaneous specialty	Livestock combination	Other combination
number							
19,315	70,690	28,280	11,010	4,760	49,295	8,155	7,130
0	0	85	45	110	245	20	70
20	45	665	140	55	175	50	85
0	20	400	980	165	1,230	135	165
5	35	720	480	80	780	60	80
70	4,235	2,580	1,625	1,220	9,505	490	900
560	17,470	7,985	2,880	2,080	12,990	2,570	2,025
2,610	7,245	2,090	175	125	2,425	555	480
11,130	28,645	3,140	135	70	2,960	1,160	1,170
4,810	12,720	7,385	210	135	10,185	1,940	1,455
105	265	3,235	4,345	735	8,795	1,185	705

2001							
Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
percentage of farm operators							
89.9	94.5	95.9	85.1	93.0	97.6	92.2	73.7
4.2	1.8	0.1	5.1	0.8	0.1	2.0	3.0
2.1	0.8	0.2	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.9	3.6
1.2	0.5	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.3	1.1	3.5
1.0	1.5	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.1	4.3
0.1	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.7
0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9

Table 1.3 Livestock and poultry

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	thousands of animals					
Cattle	11,220.4	11,288.8	11,869.0	11,860.0	12,012.0	12,708.7
Bulls ¹	203.1	204.3	216.3	225.8	232.9	248.5
Milk cows	1,373.1	1,328.1	1,282.5	1,222.5	1,223.5	1,244.9
Beef cows	3,479.2	3,616.5	3,790.3	3,912.0	3,982.4	4,251.6
Dairy heifers ²	599.8	602.1	598.5	536.5	531.5	528.4
Beef heifers ²	994.4	976.6	1,149.5	1,225.8	1,182.3	1,289.9
For breeding	573.0	579.2	673.1	646.9	698.6	778.3
For market	421.4	397.4	476.4	578.9	483.7	511.6
Steers ³	895.7	839.5	934.9	768.1	806.3	775.4
Calves	3,675.1	3,721.7	3,897.0	3,969.3	4,053.1	4,370.0
Pigs	10,156.3	10,461.5	10,783.5	10,565.6	10,887.8	11,522.2
Breeding stock	1,090.2	1,121.7	1,142.3	1,138.4	1,173.3	1,178.5
Boars ⁴ , 6 months and older	64.4	64.0	65.2	63.4	64.9	63.4
Sows ⁵ and gilts ⁶ , 6 months and older	1,025.7	1,057.6	1,077.1	1,075.0	1,108.4	1,115.1
All other pigs	9,066.2	9,339.8	9,641.2	9,427.2	9,714.5	10,343.7
Under 20 kilograms	3,120.1	3,232.2	3,233.5	3,137.2	3,233.4	3,339.3
20 to 60 kilograms	3,045.9	3,175.2	3,357.4	3,288.4	3,371.0	3,531.3
Over 60 kilograms	2,900.2	2,932.4	3,050.4	3,001.6	3,110.0	3,473.1
Sheep	405.5	428.5	464.5	468.8	466.3	441.1
Rams ⁷	18.7	19.6	22.6	22.3	23.7	22.9
Ewes ⁸	386.8	408.9	441.9	446.5	442.6	418.2
Lambs	185.0	199.8	183.4	163.7	173.0	176.2
Chickens	406,940.0	411,090.0	408,810.0	430,258.0	486,338.0	486,218.0
Turkeys	20,070.0	19,841.0	19,863.0	19,448.0	19,811.0	21,255.0

Note: Data reflect the annual average number of animals.

1. Uncastrated male bovines.

2. Female bovine that have never borne young.

3. Castrated male bovines.

4. Uncastrated male pigs.

5. Female pigs that have borne young.

6. Female pigs that have never borne young.

7. Male sheep.

8. Female sheep that have borne young.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 003-0004, 003-0018, 003-0031, 003-0032.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
thousands of animals								
13,401.7	13,411.6	13,359.9	13,211.3	13,201.3	13,608.2	13,761.5	13,487.6	14,653.0
249.1	245.7	235.5	225.2	229.8	239.4	237.0	239.4	270.5
1,237.2	1,231.1	1,184.0	1,156.7	1,103.4	1,091.0	1,083.9	1,065.3	1,054.9
4,381.3	4,387.4	4,361.3	4,386.4	4,452.1	4,602.2	4,636.0	4,752.1	5,019.3
523.8	530.8	511.3	494.1	486.5	497.5	507.5	512.0	502.8
1,417.8	1,387.6	1,433.0	1,308.7	1,347.3	1,474.9	1,518.3	1,428.3	1,566.2
813.9	723.8	686.6	604.5	644.8	673.9	653.7	648.3	705.7
603.9	663.8	746.4	704.2	702.5	801.0	864.6	780.0	860.5
864.2	980.7	1,003.5	1,197.4	1,266.8	1,221.6	1,205.1	1,178.6	1,227.8
4,728.3	4,648.3	4,631.3	4,442.8	4,315.4	4,481.6	4,573.7	4,311.9	5,011.5
11,490.2	11,739.6	12,362.9	12,720.6	13,377.1	14,105.0	14,672.2	14,608.4	14,683.9
1,191.6	1,238.7	1,306.9	1,326.0	1,374.2	1,467.3	1,549.0	1,597.8	1,635.1
60.1	57.7	55.9	50.4	46.8	44.6	42.9	39.5	36.2
1,131.5	1,181.0	1,251.0	1,275.7	1,327.4	1,422.8	1,506.0	1,558.3	1,599.0
10,298.6	10,500.9	11,056.0	11,394.6	12,002.9	12,637.6	13,123.2	13,010.6	13,048.8
3,348.6	3,433.4	3,685.9	3,851.3	4,026.0	4,194.5	4,370.4	4,465.4	4,534.0
3,538.2	3,630.1	3,781.3	3,883.5	4,103.8	4,337.4	4,491.4	4,355.0	4,350.0
3,411.9	3,437.4	3,588.8	3,659.8	3,873.1	4,105.8	4,261.4	4,190.2	4,164.8
456.4	447.4	464.8	490.1	542.5	605.7	644.4	641.6	649.9
22.1	22.7	23.7	24.9	28.0	29.5	29.0	28.8	27.7
434.3	424.7	441.1	465.2	514.5	576.2	615.4	612.8	622.2
186.6	180.4	197.2	226.9	250.5	342.1	349.2	334.0	347.1
501,289.0	516,952.0	541,278.0	570,468.0	590,623.0	624,792.0	625,692.0	615,623.0	613,251.0
21,475.0	20,999.0	20,070.0	20,087.0	21,268.0	20,191.0	19,672.0	19,798.0	19,515.0

Table 1.4 Principal field crops, seeded areas

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	hectares						
All wheat	14,134,400	14,213,175	14,391,200	12,982,500	10,997,400	11,365,800	12,488,361
Spring wheat	11,547,500	11,932,141	12,532,300	11,240,300	8,298,100	8,822,500	9,983,447
Winter wheat	494,700	289,522	347,400	279,300	352,100	358,000	441,114
Durum wheat	..	1,991,500	1,511,500	1,462,900	2,347,200	2,185,300	2,063,800
Oats	1,520,900	1,232,971	1,663,400	1,728,800	1,840,400	1,579,400	2,060,342
Barley	4,769,100	4,524,448	4,086,700	4,559,200	4,329,600	4,654,300	5,238,025
All rye	531,400	290,616	226,900	241,400	239,200	215,300	218,265
Fall rye	492,900	261,390	192,500	217,100	204,800	197,100	202,065
Spring rye	38,500	29,226	34,400	24,300	34,400	18,200	16,200
Mixed grains	392,200	417,390	287,300	311,800	306,800	321,000	291,619
Corn for grain	1,062,200	1,104,804	1,081,300	1,035,900	987,900	1,006,500	1,130,775
Buckwheat	27,300	21,805	24,600	11,800	11,300	17,100	17,775
Dry field peas	123,400	198,413	273,100	505,800	696,100	819,400	544,300
Dry white beans	..	61,234	53,200	49,200	45,000	61,700	42,560
Coloured beans	..	29,043	19,800	37,200	38,600	43,200	43,144
Flaxseed	694,000	499,013	297,400	528,100	732,400	876,100	592,900
Soybeans	483,600	597,877	642,600	751,900	821,100	826,100	875,993
Mustard seed	230,700	112,877	119,400	190,200	323,600	267,000	239,100
Canola (rapeseed)	2,529,300	3,140,525	3,235,500	4,172,300	5,797,100	5,344,000	3,540,311
Sunflower seed	64,800	82,097	74,400	85,000	83,000	48,600	36,400
Sugar beets	24,100	24,905	22,600	22,200	25,500	24,900	23,800
Tame hay	5,903,900	6,029,706	6,414,200	6,514,700	6,738,800	6,577,600	6,395,660
Fodder corn	203,300	193,902	205,800	179,600	165,800	170,700	190,523
Lentils	133,600	238,170	279,200	372,300	398,600	333,800	303,500
Canary seed	121,400	95,166	94,300	126,300	204,300	147,600	248,800
Fababeans	..	7,193	5,600	3,600	2,800	4,000	1,840
Triticale	..	1,093	1,200	15,400	25,900	23,000	25,100
Safflower	..	..	..	4,000	2,000	2,000	800
Caraway seed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coriander seed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borage seed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chick peas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 001-0010.

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
hectares								
11,576,100	10,870,600	10,469,000	11,072,200	10,950,500	10,678,000	10,662,100	10,399,100	10,125,300
9,016,600	7,533,200	8,288,900	8,001,100	8,325,400	7,752,300	7,511,700	7,527,000	7,245,600
327,600	403,500	395,400	428,500	460,100	436,900	667,600	642,300	538,500
2,231,900	2,933,900	1,784,700	2,642,600	2,165,000	2,488,800	2,482,800	2,229,800	2,341,200
1,876,300	2,062,600	1,885,700	1,825,700	1,907,400	2,398,500	2,272,000	1,994,900	1,853,300
5,021,500	4,632,300	4,409,100	5,101,300	4,700,200	5,147,100	5,046,100	4,677,500	4,440,000
208,000	267,300	225,000	188,200	181,400	159,900	246,400	280,400	225,800
191,800	249,100	208,800	167,900	163,200	143,700	228,200	264,200	225,800
16,200	18,200	16,200	20,300	18,200	16,200	18,200	16,200	0
317,800	275,200	278,700	290,200	364,200	284,000	240,700	220,400	208,800
1,052,500	1,126,500	1,166,200	1,206,000	1,294,200	1,299,300	1,264,600	1,184,800	1,124,200
15,800	14,700	13,900	15,900	15,900	12,100	9,300	6,100	4,000
848,500	1,084,500	851,300	1,240,200	1,343,600	1,296,900	1,303,000	1,388,000	1,365,700
47,900	39,800	79,200	80,600	84,400	115,300	72,900	64,800	76,900
43,900	54,100	70,700	84,400	94,900	109,700	88,800	94,200	120,100
736,600	878,200	809,400	594,900	671,800	692,000	744,600	728,400	841,800
1,061,700	980,600	1,004,000	1,068,700	1,081,500	1,030,300	1,050,800	1,229,100	1,176,400
292,200	283,200	279,900	212,300	165,800	289,300	339,800	316,800	212,400
4,905,900	5,477,400	5,598,700	4,937,000	3,826,800	3,891,000	4,735,700	5,319,400	5,491,300
50,600	68,800	85,000	74,800	72,800	99,500	118,500	87,000	93,000
14,200	18,200	18,200	17,000	12,100	12,100	12,100	14,200	13,800
6,349,500	6,578,600	6,937,100	7,270,700	7,663,400	7,697,500	7,532,600	7,482,700	7,316,300
204,600	200,200	188,600	211,500	233,800	226,000	233,900	242,800	219,800
329,000	378,400	506,300	698,900	708,200	600,900	553,900	778,900	883,800
113,300	210,400	149,800	165,900	170,000	287,300	250,900	356,000	190,200
2,400	5,600	2,800	6,100	5,200	5,200	4,800	6,000	4,800
23,000	56,600	74,800	70,800	47,300	87,000	82,100	74,900	53,800
0	1,200	4,000	5,200	2,400	2,000	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7,300	8,100	8,100	4,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	8,100	8,100	12,100	10,100
..	..	..	..	..	2,000	2,000	4,000	..
10,500	38,800	141,600	295,400	485,700	220,500	62,700	46,600	78,800

Table 1.5 Principal field crop production

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	tonnes						
All wheat	32,098,300	31,945,600	29,877,200	27,225,900	22,919,500	24,989,400	29,801,400
Spring wheat	26,245,400	26,603,400	25,360,400	23,100,000	16,944,400	18,847,100	24,146,900
Winter wheat	1,656,300	756,400	1,378,900	767,500	1,340,300	1,493,900	1,027,900
Durum wheat	..	4,585,800	3,137,900	3,358,400	4,634,800	4,648,400	4,626,600
Oats	2,692,200	1,793,900	2,828,500	3,556,800	3,640,500	2,872,800	4,361,100
Barley	13,441,400	11,617,300	11,031,500	12,972,100	11,692,000	13,032,500	15,562,000
All rye	599,400	338,700	281,100	318,600	399,700	309,600	309,400
Fall rye	566,400	310,800	243,000	280,500	348,900	291,800	291,100
Spring rye	33,000	27,900	38,100	38,100	50,800	17,800	18,300
Mixed grains	698,300	618,100	604,100	712,100	630,900	653,300	581,900
Corn for grain	7,066,600	7,412,500	4,882,600	6,755,200	7,189,900	7,280,900	7,541,700
Buckwheat	30,700	23,300	10,750	7,500	12,400	21,200	22,200
Dry field peas	264,000	409,700	504,800	970,200	1,441,000	1,454,700	1,173,000
Dry white beans	..	0	53,100	77,800	84,800	116,200	61,200
Coloured beans	..	0	20,100	53,000	85,900	86,900	71,800
Flaxseed	889,000	635,000	336,600	627,400	967,700	1,104,900	851,000
Soybeans	1,262,100	1,459,900	1,453,300	1,944,900	2,253,700	2,297,500	2,169,500
Mustard seed	249,500	121,100	133,300	215,900	319,300	244,300	230,800
Canola (rapeseed)	3,265,900	4,224,200	3,872,400	5,524,900	7,232,500	6,434,200	5,062,300
Sunflower seed	110,300	134,600	64,800	78,500	117,000	66,200	54,900
Sugar beets	941,700	1,085,000	775,700	782,900	1,091,300	1,026,900	1,034,200
Tame hay	32,621,900	29,192,400	27,694,600	29,703,700	31,141,300	26,851,400	28,025,000
Fodder corn	7,018,600	5,536,600	5,273,800	5,248,800	4,743,800	4,995,700	5,375,400
Lentils	213,200	342,800	349,000	348,700	450,400	431,900	402,500
Canary seed	172,300	100,300	124,100	127,800	240,400	154,600	284,600
Fababeans	..	18,800	11,200	5,200	6,800	5,800	5,520
Triticale	..	2,400	2,800	31,100	40,700	39,900	35,200
Safflower	..	..	..	500	1,100	2,000	700
Caraway seed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coriander seed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borage seed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chick peas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 001-0010.

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
tonnes								
24,299,400	24,082,300	26,959,900	26,535,500	20,630,200	16,197,500	23,552,000	25,860,400	26,775,000
19,032,400	16,564,600	20,900,800	19,027,000	16,010,200	10,767,400	16,440,300	18,451,000	18,788,100
915,300	1,475,800	1,718,200	1,800,000	1,570,500	1,553,200	2,832,100	2,447,400	2,072,300
4,351,700	6,041,900	4,340,900	5,708,500	3,049,500	3,876,900	4,279,600	4,962,000	5,914,600
3,489,300	3,957,500	3,641,300	3,403,300	2,690,700	2,910,700	3,691,000	3,683,100	3,432,300
13,533,900	12,708,700	13,196,000	13,228,600	10,845,600	7,489,400	12,327,600	13,186,400	12,481,200
320,000	408,200	386,600	260,300	227,800	133,800	327,100	417,900	358,600
303,400	391,700	366,800	247,000	215,600	129,400	307,800	403,900	358,600
16,600	16,500	19,800	13,300	12,200	4,400	19,300	14,000	..
626,400	540,000	462,800	434,900	446,500	358,900	384,400	318,000	303,100
7,179,800	8,952,400	9,161,300	6,953,700	8,389,200	8,998,800	9,587,300	8,836,800	9,460,800
16,500	14,800	12,500	13,600	16,300	12,200	9,900	1,500	4,600
1,762,300	2,336,800	2,251,900	2,864,300	2,044,800	1,365,500	2,124,400	3,338,200	3,099,800
82,600	73,900	149,100	119,300	136,200	209,700	151,000	72,100	117,900
85,400	111,200	135,400	142,100	153,000	197,100	193,300	141,500	201,100
895,400	1,080,900	1,022,400	693,400	715,000	679,400	754,400	516,900	1,082,000
2,737,700	2,736,600	2,780,900	2,703,000	1,635,200	2,335,700	2,268,300	3,048,000	3,161,300
243,400	238,600	306,400	202,200	104,800	154,300	226,100	305,500	201,400
6,393,100	7,643,300	8,798,300	7,205,300	5,017,100	4,520,500	6,771,200	7,728,100	9,660,200
65,100	111,800	121,900	119,300	103,800	157,400	150,300	54,400	89,300
635,000	880,000	743,900	821,000	544,300	344,700	680,400	743,900	607,800
21,137,500	21,825,000	25,032,900	23,921,600	20,373,500	18,140,900	22,360,400	25,614,500	26,629,400
5,466,600	6,425,600	6,611,500	5,890,300	6,079,000	6,355,800	7,213,000	7,908,700	7,469,000
378,800	479,800	723,800	914,100	566,300	353,800	519,900	962,000	1,277,900
115,000	235,300	166,000	170,800	113,900	175,700	226,400	300,500	227,200
4,300	13,700	6,500	15,400	10,200	9,100	8,400	15,300	9,800
31,000	85,300	126,200	89,700	31,200	26,000	68,600	80,000	43,200
0	1,400	3,800	6,700	2,900	1,100	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2,000	2,400	3,200	2,500	..
..	..	..	..	..	5,200	4,800	7,900	8,900
..	..	..	..	..	800	500	700	..
14,500	50,900	187,200	387,500	455,000	156,500	67,600	51,200	103,900

Table 1.6 Principal field crop production, by province

	2004		
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island
	tonnes		
All wheat	25,860,400	.	32,000
Spring wheat	18,451,000	.	26,800
Winter wheat	2,447,400	.	5,200
Durum wheat	4,962,000	.	.
Oats	3,683,100	.	10,800
Barley	13,186,400	.	118,700
Fall rye	403,900	.	0
Mixed grains	318,000	.	13,600
Corn for grain	8,836,800	.	.
Buckwheat	1,500	.	1,450
Dry field peas	3,338,200	.	100
Dry white beans	72,100	.	.
Coloured beans	141,500	.	.
Flaxseed	516,900	.	.
Soybeans	3,048,000	.	6,500
Mustard seed	305,500	.	.
Canola (rapeseed)	7,728,100	.	.
Sunflower seed	54,400	.	.
Sugar beets	743,900	.	.
Tame hay	25,614,500	20,000	287,600
Fodder corn	7,908,700	.	0
Lentils	962,000	.	.
Canary seed	300,500	.	.
Fababeans	15,300	.	.
Triticale	80,000	.	.
Safflower	2,900	.	.
Caraway seed	3,200	.	.
Coriander seed	7,900	.	.
Borage seed	500	.	.
Chick peas	51,200	.	.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 001-0010.

2004

Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
tonnes							
14,400	16,200	163,500	1,646,500	3,877,400	12,261,200	7,796,700	52,500
2,800	11,600	157,000	166,000	3,297,200	8,143,400	6,593,700	52,500
11,600	4,600	6,500	1,480,500	571,500	171,500	196,000	0
.	.	.	.	8,700	3,946,300	1,007,000	.
5,600	20,400	278,000	97,200	903,700	1,434,300	886,800	46,300
8,500	49,200	383,000	326,600	1,367,300	5,007,700	5,835,000	90,400
0	.	2,500	61,000	86,400	160,000	94,000	4,300
0	3,000	70,000	171,500	6,100	5,100	44,900	3,800
26,500	.	3,450,000	5,334,200	17,800	.	8,300	.
1,750	1,850	1,700	2,800	1,500	1,400	7,850	.
400	800	500	750	160,000	2,476,700	698,100	650
.	.	0	51,700	20,400	.	13,600	.
.	.	20,000	60,300	18,100	.	43,100	.
.	.	3,250	600	132,100	355,600	29,200	100
.	.	520,000	2,476,600	44,900	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	10,400	250,400	52,400	.
.	.	31,000	46,500	1,778,100	2,903,000	2,925,700	43,800
.	.	.	.	44,000	8,600	2,000	.
.	.	0	196,200	0	.	743,900	.
391,900	413,700	3,649,600	4,898,800	3,311,200	4,127,700	7,393,600	1,120,400
93,400	43,500	1,775,400	4,173,000	725,700	11,000	589,700	508,000
.	.	.	.	2,700	948,900	11,300	.
.	.	.	.	11,400	284,400	4,100	.
.	.	.	.	9,400	0	5,900	.
.	.	.	.	7,600	44,500	27,900	.
.	.	.	.	2,400	200	300	.
.	.	.	.	.	3,200	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	7,900	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	500	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	42,600	8,600	.

Table 1.7 Farm cash receipts

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	thousands of dollars					
Farm cash receipts	21,997,939	21,999,545	23,730,202	24,188,520	25,881,396	27,123,321
Receipts from crops	8,875,919	8,725,344	8,551,035	9,045,654	11,542,606	13,114,105
Wheat	2,695,540	2,743,661	2,232,747	1,752,339	2,436,389	2,823,648
Oats	80,952	53,801	98,039	144,879	144,883	224,863
Barley	545,232	472,485	386,260	401,735	517,327	719,800
Canada Wheat Board payments ¹	489,891	331,597	489,336	1,057,920	1,367,430	1,432,766
Rye	29,223	23,933	21,173	20,540	24,310	30,776
Flaxseed	118,307	74,738	94,648	107,047	184,905	230,310
Canola (rapeseed)	789,573	829,769	999,392	1,194,351	2,111,164	1,906,362
Soybeans	256,602	289,720	324,342	438,744	506,678	661,659
Corn	521,517	510,236	514,863	419,255	505,789	704,294
Sugar beets	42,912	33,252	28,559	31,651	40,548	52,043
Potatoes	398,969	364,937	345,771	425,586	533,104	517,641
Vegetables	706,483	716,756	754,730	812,755	863,319	923,155
Greenhouse vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tree fruits	188,644	201,313	193,872	183,157	207,773	252,265
Berries and grapes	159,458	170,477	190,296	186,764	219,213	240,738
Floriculture and nursery	913,634	886,008	866,160	861,662	883,978	941,540
Tobacco	281,112	309,399	311,914	277,994	373,946	296,647
Other crops	657,870	713,262	698,933	729,275	621,850	1,155,598
Receipts from livestock and their products ²	11,268,781	10,912,458	11,388,328	12,300,208	12,513,891	12,703,800
Cattle and calves	4,064,886	3,908,425	4,452,356	4,924,284	4,812,930	4,607,189
Hogs	2,021,243	1,841,559	1,787,118	2,042,353	2,031,823	2,252,460
Sheep	2,310	2,401	2,498	3,047	2,908	3,206
Lambs	34,824	35,915	49,834	60,075	60,875	66,403
Dairy products	3,154,774	3,162,712	3,089,634	3,134,174	3,354,465	3,463,085
Hens and chickens	970,988	935,397	922,803	1,006,808	1,060,948	1,050,960
Turkeys	230,570	222,357	212,902	210,047	221,061	237,891
Eggs	482,308	497,038	522,041	534,455	559,998	590,826
Other livestock and products	230,077	229,538	244,394	263,730	289,745	305,781
Receipts from direct payments	1,853,239	2,361,743	3,790,839	2,842,658	1,824,899	1,305,416
Crop insurance payments ³	642,648	339,241	355,954	723,721	414,825	306,725
Private Hail Insurance	..	..	54,888	47,078	198,180	174,738
Provincial stabilization payments	237,622	364,875	367,800	261,959	300,472	308,128
Dairy subsidy	265,229	252,119	230,979	229,930	222,304	213,553
Other payments	707,740	1,367,629	2,427,955	1,417,510	648,499	255,976
Net Income Stabilization Account payments	0	37,879	353,263	162,460	40,619	46,296
Income disaster assistance programs	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Payments made directly to producers.

2. Data do not add to totals because data for horses and their products are suppressed for confidentiality.

3. As of 1992, no longer includes payments under private hail insurance plans.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0001.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
thousands of dollars								
29,075,327	29,838,629	29,686,323	30,357,110	32,960,524	36,320,804	36,075,277	34,359,994	36,521,288
14,016,229	14,102,990	13,822,114	13,217,869	13,062,085	13,590,638	14,454,970	13,431,388	14,488,682
3,482,441	3,520,740	2,413,393	2,337,436	2,350,429	2,548,885	2,474,708	2,246,500	2,141,162
305,427	269,170	193,228	174,621	196,413	273,962	307,737	244,503	230,966
960,127	727,160	510,285	421,352	477,987	621,288	505,702	379,483	433,992
1,123,878	725,720	948,849	948,353	811,564	1,042,085	981,534	337,267	1,007,545
38,989	34,242	19,743	17,212	15,285	16,210	12,182	12,440	28,857
220,875	291,632	262,858	138,965	148,743	162,780	239,835	192,160	198,714
1,968,956	2,127,750	2,663,207	1,771,010	1,560,025	1,723,047	1,778,264	1,890,679	2,137,742
626,673	814,222	800,348	618,194	677,947	534,483	587,657	758,345	620,581
808,128	696,106	642,363	742,902	676,073	630,884	819,169	786,685	797,495
40,670	34,483	39,838	30,527	32,899	19,333	20,072	22,732	30,921
533,124	512,581	612,166	700,669	679,916	722,879	917,617	846,378	890,276
..
218,473	270,361	376,949	438,491	504,713	589,710	593,763	637,228	713,322
749,685	773,255	787,818	779,893	796,238	873,847	844,869	876,269	868,951
241,440	234,840	231,839	252,633	260,280	258,050	233,864	239,806	226,329
254,740	251,236	254,377	320,013	286,441	280,447	294,783	312,668	360,970
999,335	1,095,216	1,220,579	1,322,114	1,588,698	1,665,576	1,828,717	1,902,348	1,928,234
345,332	353,267	358,610	356,706	348,427	240,007	274,150	222,256	224,250
1,097,936	1,371,009	1,485,664	1,846,778	1,650,007	1,387,160	1,735,689	1,523,641	1,648,376
13,857,294	14,626,880	14,442,665	15,163,207	17,089,735	18,964,226	18,191,366	16,167,009	17,151,926
4,730,759	5,285,317	5,704,605	6,185,002	6,874,942	7,891,897	7,654,142	5,141,665	5,069,389
2,884,759	2,989,333	2,201,165	2,395,395	3,355,238	3,827,869	3,284,628	3,396,946	4,260,805
3,026	3,494	4,034	4,013	5,214	4,743	3,568	4,395	4,316
74,812	71,843	67,727	70,464	81,526	92,273	99,486	96,459	81,110
3,514,733	3,709,267	3,846,077	3,920,935	4,029,833	4,142,313	4,135,287	4,480,779	4,598,535
1,248,291	1,298,789	1,356,008	1,320,852	1,368,143	1,522,306	1,452,936	1,524,413	1,577,706
266,906	258,588	248,836	240,235	263,253	262,534	258,822	260,657	267,638
644,956	482,874	466,165	477,591	511,052	547,878	574,980	566,033	565,941
364,527	404,631	424,085	418,552	462,421	518,676	564,038	535,460	559,883
1,201,804	1,108,759	1,421,544	1,976,034	2,808,704	3,765,940	3,428,941	4,761,597	4,880,680
256,832	302,721	318,356	239,544	451,382	917,589	1,407,047	1,626,935	785,509
81,613	71,068	55,855	68,628	159,254	123,657	86,071	98,541	99,362
300,359	170,846	507,947	572,776	411,180	516,476	395,673	711,321	626,335
170,657	146,610	132,113	103,652	72,666	41,885	8,758	..	..
277,627	264,192	138,549	209,689	836,148	1,097,940	528,782	1,161,404	1,421,290
114,716	153,322	268,724	444,918	456,221	441,711	615,685	723,065	934,140
..	..	..	339,321	421,853	626,682	386,925	440,331	1,014,044

Table 1.8 Selected agricultural farm statistics

	1921	1941	1961	1981	2001
Number of farms ¹	711,090	732,832	480,877	318,361	246,923
Area (hectares)	57,015,306	70,238,561	69,825,449	65,888,916 ²	67,502,447
Average area per farm (hectares)	80	96	145	207	273
	hectares				
Land in crops ³	20,247,882	22,775,669	25,266,549	30,965,812	36,395,151
Wheat	8,205,434	8,882,656	10,244,987	12,452,021	10,860,220
Oats for grain ⁴	5,757,969	4,967,811	4,255,383	1,541,665	1,890,131
Barley	878,971	2,149,491	2,237,269	5,456,989 ⁵	4,696,809
Corn for grain	93,628	138,195	164,777	1,141,720	1,299,506
Flaxseed	187,612	408,076	843,048	478,791	666,673
Potatoes ⁶	224,718	194,213	123,709	110,369	169,475
Tree fruits ⁷	120,213	72,015	59,958	46,525	35,339
Vegetables (excluding greenhouse vegetables)	12,468	49,641	87,809	117,216	133,851
	number				
Cattle and calves	8,369,489	8,517,007	11,940,978	13,501,904	15,551,449
Pigs	3,324,291	6,081,389	5,332,734	9,875,065	13,958,772
Sheep and lambs	3,200,467	2,839,948	1,563,531	816,712	1,262,448
Horses and ponies	3,451,752	2,788,795	511,788	358,122	460,569
Hens and chickens	41,125,091	58,994,493	69,610,909	92,717,929	126,159,529
Tractors ^{8,9}	47,455	159,752	549,768	657,606	732,521
Farm trucks ⁹	..	77,480	301,986	474,408	492,669

Note: Data for Newfoundland and Labrador are not included in the Canada figures for the 1921 and 1941 censuses of agriculture, since Newfoundland and Labrador did not join Canada until 1949.

1. The definition of a 'census farm' changed from 1921 and 2001. These changes affect the comparability of data among censuses.

2. Area of unimproved land was under-reported in the four Western provinces.

3. For each census conducted between 1921 and 1976, land in crops included field crops, vegetables, fruits and nursery crops; since 1981, the definition of land in crops has been expanded to include sod.

4. Data reported are for total oats.

5. Data reported pertain to barley for grain only.

6. From 1921 to 1966, both the area of potatoes grown and the number of farms reporting figures included potatoes grown both for home use and for sale; since 1971, the data presented include only potatoes grown for sale.

7. Data for 1941 are for farms reporting 50 or more fruit trees, while data from 1951 to 1981 are for farms reporting 25 or more fruit trees. In all other censuses between 1921 and 2001, data were collected for farms with any number of fruit trees.

8. Since 1986, the total number of tractors has included garden tractors.

9. For censuses prior to 1996, agricultural operators reported only the farm vehicles, machinery and equipment located on their operations on Census Day, regardless of ownership. In 1996 and 2001, however, operators reported all farm vehicles, machinery and equipment that they owned.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 95F0302XIE.

2 Arts, culture and recreation

OVERVIEW

Attending a multicultural festival. Humming a popular song from the radio. Playing pick-up hockey at a local rink. Watching a critically acclaimed opera production. For generations, Canadians have regarded arts, culture, recreation and sport as an essential part of our national identity.

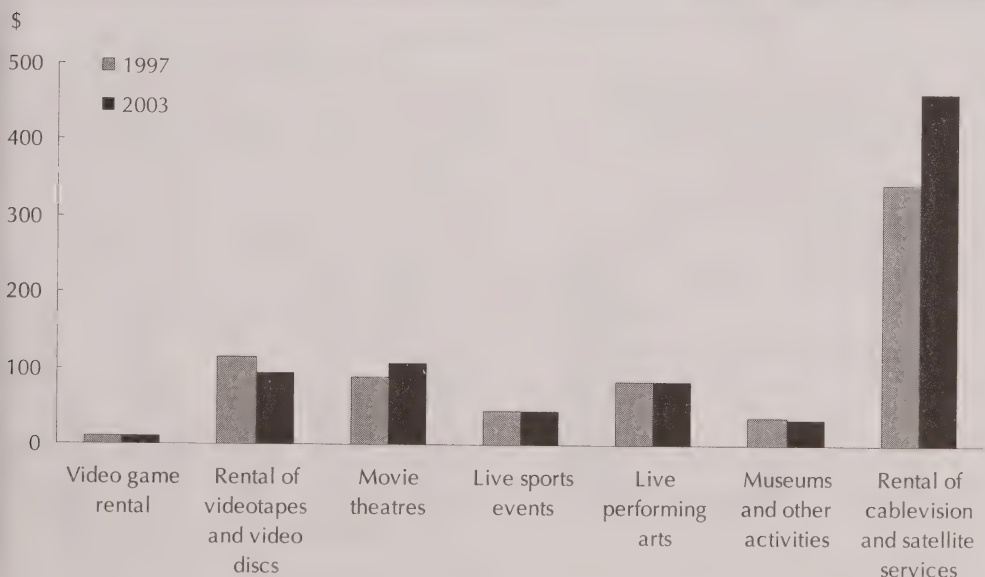
Every day, Canadians enjoy cultural and recreational activities as active participants or as audience members. How you choose to participate depends on who you are. While young people are exploring online radio in growing numbers, seniors are spending their time reading, watching television, socializing and participating in volunteer activities. Women are more likely than men to read a book, visit a library or do crafts like pottery. Men prefer to use the Internet or to visit historical sites. Luckily, Canadians

have a wide variety of cultural and recreational activities from which to select.

Strong growth in the creative and performing arts

Creative and performing artists have contributed greatly to the Canadian economic and cultural landscape. In 2000/01, Canadian book publishers launched 15,800 new titles and reprinted 12,100 existing titles, an increase of more than 47% since 1996/97. Both English and French children's books experienced strong growth in sales and number of titles, as did trade books. In music, jazz and blues recording artists were in high demand, with overall sales soaring 45% from 1998 to 2000, whereas sales fell for almost all other styles of music. And the almost

Chart 2.1 Average household spending on selected recreation activities



Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Household Spending, 1997, 2003.

600 professional not-for-profit performing companies in Canada attracted 14.8 million people to 45,635 performances in 2002/03. Theatre performances accounted for 80% of live shows.

Golf, hockey, baseball and swimming were the four most popular adult sporting activities in 1998, although fewer Canadians participated in sport in 1998 than in 1992. Since sport participation tends to decline with age, the effects of the aging Canadian population may be felt in this area for years to come.

Volunteer organizations could be the beneficiaries of this demographic shift. In 2000, culture and recreation non-profit organizations used volunteer effort more than any other non-profit organizations, equivalent to 273 million hours or 139,500 full-time jobs.

Movie theatre attendance across Canada ended a decade-long growth trend with a 4.6% decrease in 2003/04, with 118.2 million tickets sold. The rise of the multiplex cinema has steadily shifted theatre attendance away from small and medium-sized theatres to large

Performing arts, by discipline

	2002/03		
	Companies	Performances	Attendance
	number		
Total	642	45,635	14,804,324
Theatre	344	36,042	9,495,054
Music	174	5,740	3,346,384
Dance	96	3,096	1,347,158
Opera	28	757	615,728

Note: This survey provides data on not-for-profit professional live arts production companies with the financial year ending any time between September 1 and August 31 of the following year (the reference year).

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 506-0001, 506-0002.

theatres. By 2003/04, large movie theatres represented 89% of theatre attendance, compared with only 67% in 1991/92.

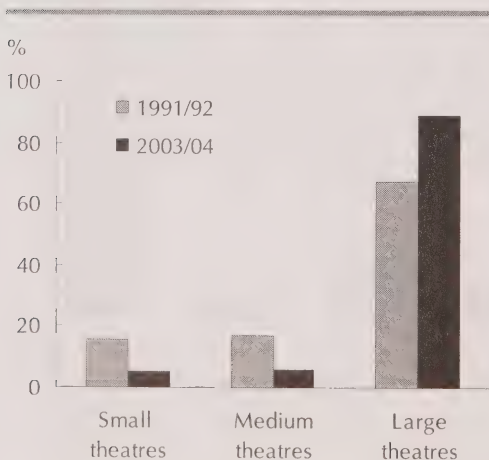
The number of hours Canadians spent watching television was relatively stable from 1999 to 2003, hovering at around 21.7 hours a week. Prior to those years, however, weekly television viewing decreased from 23.5 hours in 1988 to 22.3 hours ten years later.

A major economic contribution

With 64% of households regularly using the Internet in 2003, Canadians are exploring new forms of virtual arts and leisure. Online gaming and Internet radio listening are increasingly being enjoyed by significant numbers of Canadians. Consumers are also turning to the Internet to access traditional cultural items. Reading materials such as books, magazines and newspapers were the most popular online purchases in 2003.

In 2001, 611,000 Canadians worked in culture-related jobs, representing 4.1% of the work force. At an average annual growth rate of 3.4% from 1996 to 2001, the culture sector outpaced the overall employment growth of 2.3%. Jobs in written media, the film industry and broadcasting accounted for more than half of all culture positions.

Chart 2.2 Market share of attendance, by size of movie theatre



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0009XIE2005001.

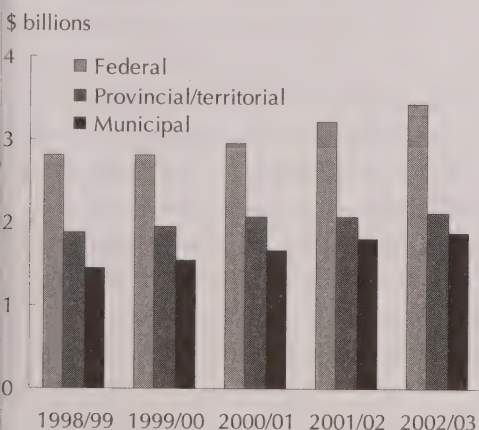
Self-employment is commonplace in the arts and culture professions, with one in four culture workers running their own business. Employer subcontracting and downsizing may be part of the reason for more part-time work, but the nature of culture work may attract those who thrive in a more independent, flexible and self-directed work environment.

Government support for arts and culture activities

Gross domestic product (GDP) from culture activities amounted to \$39.9 billion in 2002, an increase of 37% from 1996. The contribution of the culture sector to the Canadian economy amounted to 3.8% of GDP in 2002, the same share reported in 1996.

Government has encouraged arts and culture programs nationwide by providing funding and support for everything from ballet companies to broadcasters. Together, the three levels of government spent \$7.3 billion on culture in 2003/04 or \$243 for every person in Canada.

Chart 2.3 Culture expenditures by federal, provincial and municipal governments



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0001XIE2005001.

The federal government accounted for 45% of total spending, the provinces and territories 29% and municipalities 26%.

The federal government concentrates its cultural spending on industries such as broadcasting, publishing, and film and sound recording. In 2003/04, the federal government spent \$1.6 billion on broadcasting, \$386.2 million on the film and video industry, and \$162.1 million on book and periodical publishing. It also supports the arts through special programs like those funded by the Canada Council for the Arts. Provincial and territorial funds are largely directed toward libraries, the performing arts and heritage institutions. Municipalities spend most of their dollars supporting libraries.

During the 1990s, culture funding declined, partly due to federal and provincial government cutbacks. Since 1998, all three levels of government increased their support. By 2002/03, culture spending by government was rising at the fastest rate in a decade.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *Canadian Culture in Perspective: A Statistical Overview*. Biennial. 87-211-XIB
- *Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics: Research Papers*. Occasional. 81-595-MIE
- *Guide to Culture Statistics*. Occasional. 87-008-GIE
- *Focus on Culture*. Quarterly. 87-004-XIE

Other

- Canadian Film and Television Production Association
- Canadian Heritage
- Library and Archives Canada

Upping the ante: Gambling in Canada

Whether buying lottery tickets, visiting casinos or participating in hockey pools, Canadians are gambling more than ever before. In 2004, Canadians bet a total of \$12.4 billion—more than a fourfold increase from the \$2.7 billion wagered in 1992.

Games of chance have always been played in Canada. In 1900, raffles became a fixture in many communities after the *Criminal Code* was changed to allow charity fundraising. Ten years later, racetrack betting was also legalized.

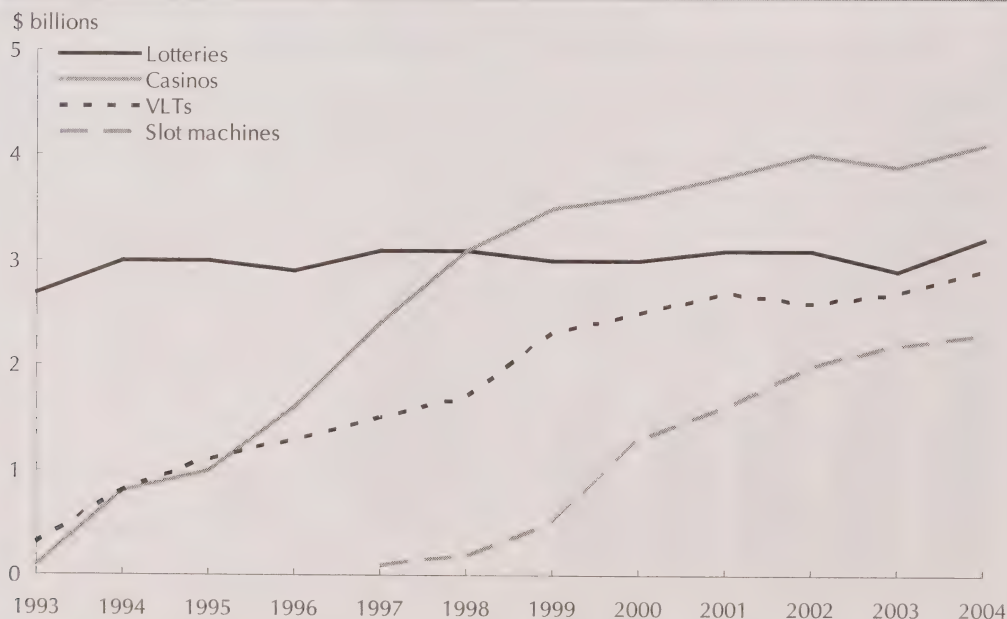
In the 1990s, provincial governments legalized permanent casinos and video lottery terminals (VLT), starting the most recent gambling surge. Since then, gambling has become a revenue source for governments, generating profits of \$5.0 billion in 2004—a rise of almost three times in one decade. In 2004, about 54,000 people worked in the gaming industry, with 86% in full-time jobs. About half were women.

With the ever-increasing number of gaming venues available, adult Canadians upped their average annual gambling expenditure dramatically—from \$128 to \$477 from 1992 to 2003. These gambling expenditures account for 5.6% of total government revenue in all provinces.

Studies have indicated that excessive betting is often linked with a number of social and health-related problems, including alcohol dependence, relationship problems, depression and high levels of stress.

The 2002 Canadian Community Health Survey estimated that 1 in 20 Canadian adults were at risk of experiencing a problem with gambling, or were problem gamblers. More than half of all problem gamblers tried to quit in the previous year but could not, while one in five had contemplated suicide—six times the proportion of non-problem gamblers.

Chart 2.4 Net revenues, government-run gambling



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-XIE2005107.

Consumer spending on recreation

The tastes and lifestyles of Canadians have undergone profound change over the past 20 years, as have our leisure activities. An underlying factor is that we are buying more and more high-tech entertainment equipment and services, especially as digital technology replaces analogue services.

DVD rentals, satellite television, digital photography, MP3 players—the options keep increasing as the technology gets more innovative and less expensive. In fact, more than one-third of the 9.8 million subscribers to multi-channel video services in 2003 chose digital over analogue.

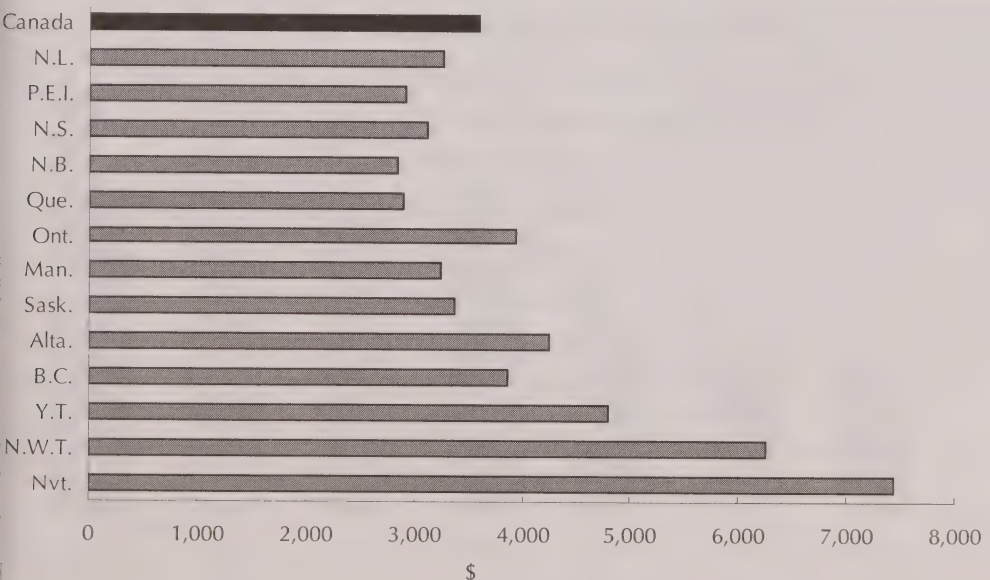
According to the 2004 Survey of Household Spending, Canadian households spent an average of \$3,700 on recreation. About one-quarter of that went to home entertainment systems, computer equipment and photographic

equipment. Canadians spent more in 2004 on recreation than five years prior, even taking inflation into account.

Some other findings from the same survey:

- Household spending for live performing arts events is almost double that for live sports.
- Householders in Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario spend more than the Canadian average on recreation.
- Ottawa households spend the most of all by far, at \$5,330 a year, while those in Calgary were second at \$4,930.
- The top three expenditures on recreational activities (excluding vehicles and equipment) are cable and satellite service rentals (\$460), package travel tours (\$430), and use of sports and recreational facilities (\$310).

Chart 2.5 Recreation spending per capita, by province and territory, 2003



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 203-0010; Canada at a Glance.

Hollywood North: The Canadian film industry

What do the Oscar-winning movies *Chicago*, *Good Will Hunting* and *Titanic* all have in common? Along with thousands of other movies, television shows, commercials, music videos and corporate presentations, they were all filmed in Canada.

The film industry is a vibrant component of Canada's culture sector, with many U.S. productions enticed by the lower exchange rate, helpful tax credits, varied scenery and geographic proximity to the United States as well as a qualified work force.

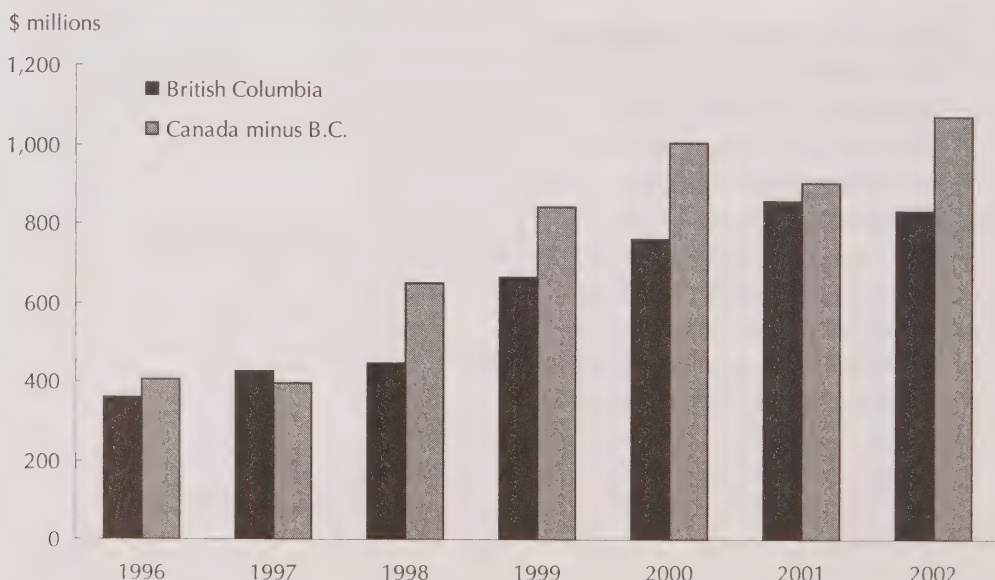
About three-quarters of all Canadian foreign productions are based either in British Columbia or Ontario. In 2002, British Columbia led the country in foreign film production, receiving \$830 million in revenue from filming activities, about 44% of the Canadian total. Work on big-budget, foreign feature films has

expanded in the province, while the popularity of reality television shows has brought about a decline in the production of movies of the week and television mini-series.

Not only do other countries choose to produce films in Canada, but they also purchase Canadian-made films, although defining a "Canadian production" can be quite complex. The province of Quebec is a major force in the film industry; though foreign production is less frequent in Quebec than in other parts of Canada, domestic production is very strong.

Foreign markets account for most of the sales of homegrown films: 67% of revenues from Canadian film and video distribution in 2002/03 were generated from their export, up from 45% a decade earlier. From 2002 to 2003, Canadian film and video exports rose 27% to reach \$618 million.

Chart 2.6 Foreign location film production spending, British Columbia and Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87-004XIE2002004.

Arts contribute to urban life

Cultural industries help make our cities better places to live, and draw investors, tourists, skilled workers and students to our communities. These industries provide not only direct benefits from the jobs, income and taxes they generate, but they also encourage other activities—such as visiting a restaurant, staying in a hotel, or shopping for souvenirs—that provide indirect economic benefits to the cities.

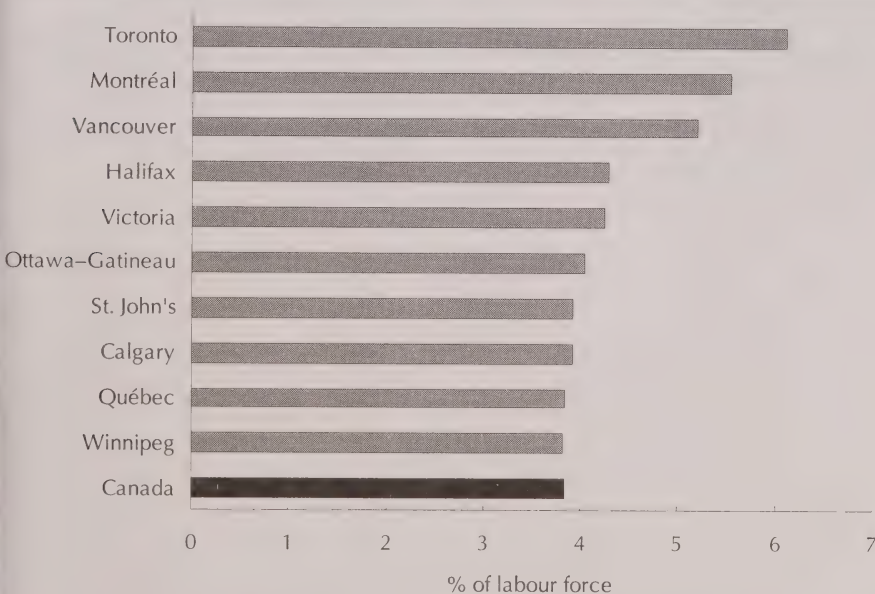
The numbers support this argument: arts and culture infrastructure contributed \$38.5 billion to the Canadian economy in 2001. That year, 611,000 Canadians worked in the culture sector, with more than half located in the three largest metropolitan centres of Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver.

Toronto was a dominant force from a revenue standpoint. The city's 154,000 culture workers work mainly in the advertising, printing, publishing, specialized design, motion picture

and video industries. Montréal's 97,800 culture workers have developed expertise in film production, performing arts, book publishing and sound recording. Vancouver had a much higher than average share of its 54,500 culture workers directly employed as graphic designers, architects, producers, directors and choreographers, actors and comedians, musicians, singers, and visual artists.

Other cities are also significant culture clusters. For example, Halifax had a strong domestic film production industry, and Ottawa–Gatineau had the highest percentage of its labour force employed in information services. Although Montréal and Toronto had the highest number of enrolments and graduates in culture courses, smaller urban centres such as Halifax, Kingston, London, Saguenay and Sherbrooke stood out when enrolment and graduates were expressed on a per capita basis.

Chart 2.7 Labour force employed in culture industries, selected census metropolitan areas, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-613-MIE2004004.

Table 2.1 Federal government expenditures on culture, by cultural activity and by province and territory

	2003/04				
	Canada ¹	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars				
All culture activities	3,499,568	45,048	19,023	117,397	56,009
Libraries	43,289	0	2	15	15
Heritage resources	937,218	20,917	8,809	50,067	14,654
Arts education ³	18,263	0	0	0	2
Literary arts	162,144	555	128	1,653	813
Performing arts	184,503	1,896	2,613	5,428	5,711
Visual arts and crafts	23,226	261	187	921	435
Film and video	386,183	1,032	578	14,307	3,163
Broadcasting ⁴	1,605,488	17,122	4,625	42,667	27,474
Sound recording	28,507	4	78	50	86
Multiculturalism	14,317	234	108	303	304
Multidisciplinary activities ⁵	81,474	2,969	1,866	1,842	2,887
Other culture activities	14,956	59	30	145	466

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

1. Total expenditures at the national level excludes intramural (operating and capital) expenditures by Human Resources Development Canada directly related to training and employment development in the culture sector.

2. Includes national organizations, foreign countries and unallocated expenditures.

3. Refers to the fine, applied, and performing arts rather than to strictly academic fields such as language, history, literature, etc. The term 'arts,' as used here, includes theatre, music, dance, painting, drama, photography and any other area of arts study reported by arts education institutions.

4. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation distributes its program costs according to the province where the production activities occur. Station transmission costs are related to the geographic location of the transmitter. Network distribution costs follow the principle used for station transmission costs, 'except for land lines and satellite channels, which are paid by Ottawa, but transferred to Toronto and Montreal network centres. Payments to private station affiliates are charged to the responsible network centres and relate also to the province where these centres are located. Administration costs are distributed according to the province where the administration function is located geographically. Capital expenditures are distributed according to the provincial location of capital assets.

5. Expenditures related to numerous cultural activities or functions, which cannot be broken down by function. This includes financial support given to cultural facilities, centres, festivals, municipalities, cultural exchange programs and arts organizations for various cultural activities.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 505-0001.

2003/04

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Other national organizations and foreign countries ²
thousands of dollars									
1,171,180	1,463,715	85,078	45,762	152,848	203,084	16,425	30,471	11,125	82,402
28,165	14,809	28	7	53	66	10	7	7	105
267,773	339,321	34,281	15,534	74,823	73,414	10,172	15,210	9,055	3,188
7,484	8,024	703	0	1,562	488	0	0	0	0
40,004	81,108	1,653	1,080	3,718	8,095	108	76	17	23,136
37,967	90,970	8,256	2,942	9,442	14,679	672	754	131	3,042
6,011	7,943	1,581	980	1,043	3,373	60	33	70	330
173,930	129,526	7,696	2,129	13,191	36,712	106	37	230	3,548
555,195	749,519	28,201	21,108	43,288	58,211	5,059	14,100	1,490	37,428
18,670	9,216	36	45	63	238	11	0	0	10
3,571	2,624	487	642	1,629	903	0	58	0	3,453
28,543	20,613	2,008	1,257	3,997	6,837	173	196	124	8,162
3,868	10,041	147	38	38	68	54	0	0	0

Table 2.2 Federal government expenditures on culture, by cultural activity

	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
	thousands of dollars					
All culture activities¹	2,817,086	2,809,375	2,954,793	3,216,927	3,425,691	3,499,568
Libraries	45,079	36,794	39,896	51,218	45,285	43,289
Heritage resources	654,391	638,856	709,491	739,495	786,199	937,218
Arts education ²	7,489	11,404	10,881	11,996	14,227	18,263
Literary arts	123,486	129,158	160,038	174,679	183,357	162,144
Performing arts	112,001	126,093	131,787	164,477	207,858	184,503
Visual arts and crafts	17,023	17,520	18,423	21,227	21,351	23,226
Film and video	292,547	294,072	305,945	328,585	397,786	386,183
Broadcasting ³	1,455,905	1,435,663	1,475,316	1,585,541	1,600,551	1,605,488
Sound recording	9,279	9,777	10,210	18,606	22,977	28,507
Multiculturalism	1,744	3,635	3,520	888	11,720	14,317
Multidisciplinary activities ⁴	79,142	97,217	80,453	108,259	102,671	81,474
Other culture activities	19,000	9,185	8,832	11,954	31,709	14,956

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

1. Total expenditures at the national level excludes intramural (operating and capital) expenditures by Human Resources Development Canada directly related to training and employment development in the culture sector.
2. Arts education refers to the fine, applied, and performing arts rather than to strictly academic fields such as language, history, literature, etc. The term 'arts' as used here includes theatre, music, dance, painting, drama, photography and any other area of arts study reported by arts education institutions.
3. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation distributes its program costs according to the province where the production activities occur. Station transmission costs are related to the geographic location of the transmitter. Network distribution costs follow the principle used for station transmission costs except for land lines and satellite channels, which are paid by Ottawa, but transferred to Toronto and Montreal network centres. Payments to private station affiliates are charged to the responsible network centres and relate also to the province where these centres are located. Administration costs are distributed according to the province where the administration function is located geographically. Capital expenditures are distributed according to the provincial location of capital assets.
4. Expenditures related to numerous cultural activities or functions, which cannot be broken down by function. This includes financial support given to cultural facilities, centres, festivals, municipalities, cultural exchange programs and arts organizations for various cultural activities.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 505-0001.

Table 2.3 Government expenditures on culture, by level of government and by province and territory

	2003/04			
	Total gross expenditures	Federal government	Provincial/territorial governments	Local ¹ governments
	thousands of dollars			
Total expenditures	7,706,675²	3,499,568	2,200,067	2,007,040
Newfoundland and Labrador	96,057	45,048	39,006	12,003
Prince Edward Island	33,486	19,023	11,753	2,710
Nova Scotia	209,243	117,397	57,007	34,839
New Brunswick	131,943	56,009	52,082	23,852
Quebec	2,317,653	1,171,180	726,842	419,631
Ontario	2,969,512	1,463,715	628,228	877,569
Manitoba	262,407	85,078	111,832	65,497
Saskatchewan	206,349	45,762	87,733	72,854
Alberta	537,275	152,848	198,518	185,909
British Columbia	777,259	203,084	264,668	309,507
Yukon	29,885	16,425	12,779	681
Northwest Territories	41,942	30,471	9,620	1,851
Nunavut	11,262	11,125	0	137
Other ³	82,403	82,403	0	0

¹ Local spending is on a calendar year basis.

² Includes intergovernmental transfers of about \$365 million.

³ Includes national organizations, foreign countries and unallocated expenditures.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0001XIE.

Table 2.4 Performing arts attendance, by discipline and by province and territory

	2002/03			
	Theatre	Music	Dance	Opera
	number			
Canada	9,495,054	3,346,384	1,347,158	615,728
Newfoundland and Labrador	96,515	12,696	5,500	0
Prince Edward Island	116,318	2,557	0	0
Nova Scotia	292,998	45,225	1,100	2,200
New Brunswick	141,099	39,735	0	1,500
Quebec	2,651,122	1,313,861	387,914	139,893
Ontario	3,232,090	1,109,313	525,306	275,512
Manitoba	540,146	122,930	94,713	11,022
Saskatchewan	106,428	69,329	0	1,721
Alberta	1,412,146	233,935	235,757	58,956
British Columbia	900,802	396,803	95,968	124,924
Yukon	5,390	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	0	0	900	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	0

Note: This survey provides data on not-for-profit professional live arts production companies with the fiscal year ending any time from September 1 to August 31 of the following year (the reference year).

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 506-0003.

Table 2.5 Periodical publishing, financial and employment information, by region

	2003/04		
	Canada	Atlantic	Quebec
	thousands of dollars		
Revenue	1,553,196	30,114	418,137
Advertising	993,589	16,670	231,874
Single-copy sales	117,745	1,890	62,899
Subscription sales	291,330	8,286	94,319
Government grants	35,095	741	11,550
Website/e-commerce	11,856	121	1,340
Ancillary products	37,708	429	5,544
Other revenues	65,874	1,977	10,612
Expenses	1,401,904	29,217	365,184
Editorial and design	248,139	5,731	67,187
Production and printing	439,922	9,219	123,580
Fulfillment and invoicing	142,772	2,006	34,894
Marketing and promotion	188,377	3,763	40,783
Distribution	119,353	2,053	28,788
Administration and general	216,495	5,855	62,450
Website/e-commerce	15,045	107	1,832
Ancillary products	31,800	482	5,669
Profit or loss before taxes	151,293	897	52,953
	percentage of total revenues		
Profit margin	9.7	3.0	12.7
	number		
Number of periodicals	2,383	123	551
With profit	1,490	79	346
With loss	893	44	205
Employment			
Full-time employees	6,462	286	1,448
Part-time employees	3,027	106	773
Volunteers and unpaid staff	5,260	369	1,262
	thousands of dollars		
Total remuneration	411,716	11,773	92,742
Full-time employees	298,793	9,734	67,204
Part-time employees	39,743	1,063	8,129
Freelance fees	73,180	976	17,408
	number		
Circulation			
Total annual circulation (thousands)	777,954	13,946	198,547
Circulation per periodical (thousands)	326	113	360
Circulation per issue	27,178	8,561	27,280

1. Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0005XIE.

2003/04

Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Territories ¹
thousands of dollars					
918,756	32,057	20,068	32,848	99,474	1,741
610,982	22,203	14,100	25,439	71,032	1,289
45,917	1,241	478	206	5,067	46
161,700	4,790	4,681	3,753	13,530	270
18,426	1,190	315	648	2,156	70
10,071	x	27	121	175	x
30,004	x	x	429	1,172	x
41,656	x	x	2,252	6,342	x
833,112	30,082	14,664	31,264	96,480	1,900
144,378	5,944	3,190	6,343	14,837	529
248,770	9,541	5,433	10,056	32,815	507
96,522	2,391	1,234	1,064	4,412	248
117,532	4,417	2,055	4,026	15,529	272
71,992	2,898	1,042	3,215	9,318	49
117,159	4,684	1,663	5,900	18,489	295
12,431	102	x	320	244	x
24,327	105	x	340	837	x
85,645	1,975	5,404	1,585	2,994	-159
percentage of total revenues					
9.3	6.2	26.9	4.8	3.0	-9.1
number					
1,162	104	40	157	240	6
728	56	24	99	154	4
434	48	16	58	86	2
3,481	215	107	269	647	9
1,466	120	63	169	314	16
2,422	275	93	333	502	4
thousands of dollars					
243,496	10,564	5,626	12,109	34,674	732
174,700	7,711	5,020	8,297	25,730	397
22,824	1,370	458	1,951	3,734	214
45,972	1,484	148	1,861	5,211	121
number					
465,709	12,424	6,852	23,509	56,677	289
401	119	171	150	236	48
32,746	15,670	8,537	16,779	24,910	7,785

Table 2.6 Selected statistics of heritage institutions

	1993/94	1995/96	1997/98	1999/2000	2002/03
	number				
Number of institutions	2,122	2,390	2,357	2,436	2,517
Attendance (thousands of visits) ¹	54,928	54,482	53,825	56,299	58,759
	thousands of dollars				
All operating revenues	869,947	959,045	1,013,018	1,116,576	1,297,832
Unearned revenues	674,541	699,992	719,300	762,356	899,504
Federal government	233,627	252,358	259,653	268,987	326,205
Provincial government	253,039	252,748	239,313	253,510	272,057
Other governments ²	121,605	120,221	131,719	132,711	177,331
Institutional/private ³	66,270	74,664	88,616	107,149	123,910
Earned revenues	195,407	259,053	293,718	354,220	398,228
Membership	7,963	9,721	10,846	12,374	16,121
Admission	75,967	91,163	106,081	114,748	126,890
Other earned revenues ⁴	111,476	158,169	176,791	227,097	255,218
All capital revenues	116,716	144,995	105,507	110,405	164,448
Federal government	34,643	54,019	38,253	35,230	53,230
Provincial government	36,932	26,514	26,643	26,119	56,860
Other governments	12,487	24,261	13,125	13,918	25,077
Institutional/private	26,314	34,989	23,984	25,780	21,926
Other capital revenues ⁵	6,341	5,212	3,502	9,358	7,356
All operating expenses	844,016	932,696	978,707	1,073,331	1,264,775
Wages	522,458	528,452	528,812	566,729	669,419
Artifacts	8,025	14,489	12,972	15,289	21,699
Other operating expenses ⁶	313,533	389,755	436,922	491,312	573,658
All capital expenses	125,949	166,001	131,381	131,849	254,016
Purchase and construction	47,645	43,686	31,321	25,259	135,972
Renovations	31,311	63,178	47,799	60,082	60,360
Other capital expenses ⁷	46,993	59,137	52,261	46,508	57,684
	number				
Workers					
Full-time employees ⁸	10,017	10,162	9,856	10,355	10,939
Part-time employees ⁹	14,108	13,073	13,654	14,567	14,588
Volunteers	55,128	52,035	46,403	44,614	47,414

Notes: Data for nature parks are not included.

Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. The period of collection is the time period covered by the survey. It refers to the respondent's fiscal year which is between April of the reference year and March 31 of the following year. While the frequency for the survey is biennial, there was no survey in 2001/02. Instead a survey was done for the 2002/03 fiscal year.

1. Includes paid and non-paid admissions.

2. Includes municipal and regional sources.

3. Includes educational, religious, institutional or corporate budgets; corporate or foundation grants; and donations.

4. Includes earned revenue such as gross revenue from gift shops, sales counters, cafeterias, camping or recreational activity fees, as well as interest income and other earned revenues.

5. Includes interest income from capital endowment funds.

6. Includes operating expenses such as the cost of goods sold, utilities, insurance, office supplies, fundraising and special events expenses.

7. Includes capital expenses such as capital equipment, furniture and vehicles.

8. Includes paid employees who worked at least 30 hours per week, all year.

9. Includes paid employees who worked less than 30 hours per week or less than the whole year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 504-0001.

Table 2.7 Music releases, by language and category

	1998	2000 number ¹	2003
Language of lyrics			
Canadian artists	1,023	1,034	904
English lyrics	452	457	429
French lyrics	159	189	205
Other ²	412	388	270
Non-Canadian artists	5,705	5,620	4,715
English lyrics	3,950	4,093	3,698
French lyrics	125	144	107
Other ²	1,630	1,383	910
Musical category³			
Canadian artists	1,023	1,034	904
Popular music/rock	379	363	300
Classical music	159	131	97
Jazz and blues	62	52	73
Country and folk music	99	126	120
Children's music	31	38	31
Other	293	324	283
Non-Canadian artists	5,705	5,620	4,715
Popular music/rock	2,099	2,022	2,039
Classical music	1,508	1,338	912
Jazz and blues	533	767	441
Country and folk music	367	266	196
Children's music	121	68	84
Other	1,077	1,159	1,043

1. Excludes singles (any sound recording which contains up to three cuts, including compact disks and cassettes).

2. Instrumental (no lyrics) or lyrics other than English or French.

3. Musical categories are assigned by the survey respondents.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 507-0004, 507-0005.

Table 2.8 Sound recording industry, revenue from sales of recordings

	1998	2000	2003
	thousands of dollars		
All formats	891,645	861,402	708,723
Singles	3,784	1,523	2,845
Vinyl albums	807	913	608
Compact discs	794,244	805,451	686,967
Cassettes	x	53,403	x
Other ¹	x	112	x
All musical categories²	891,645	861,402	708,723
Popular music/rock	651,533	622,893	472,661
Classical music	59,653	52,528	55,551
Jazz and blues	37,816	54,993	48,888
Country and folk music	51,930	43,912	47,892
Children's music	20,059	13,040	13,944
Other	70,655	74,036	69,787

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

1. Other formats including multi-media.

2. Musical categories are assigned by the survey respondents.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 507-0001, 507-0006, 507-0007.

Table 2.9 Selected financial statistics of the sound recording industry

	1998	2000	2003
	number		
Canadian and foreign-controlled companies	280	331	300
Canadian	263	315	287
Foreign	17	16	13
New releases	6,728	6,654	5,619
	thousands of dollars		
Revenue	1,323,880	1,319,264	1,153,205
Revenue from industry-related activities	1,137,758	1,193,423	985,430
Sales of recordings by Canadian artists	154,047	137,969	110,366
Sales of recordings by non-Canadian artists	737,598	723,433	598,357
Sales of masters, licensing fees, and other royalties ¹	70,297	56,997	53,401
Other revenue from industry-related activities	175,815	275,024	223,305
Revenue from non-industry-related activities	186,122	F	167,775
Expenses	1,134,042	1,161,698	1,122,665
Cost of goods sold	638,465	578,604	530,245
Interest	4,186	76,792	73,306
Depreciation	10,907	15,602	19,684
Other operating expenses	480,484	490,700	499,424
Profit before taxes	189,838	157,566	30,540

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

1. All types of royalties are included; in 2003, neighbouring rights were added.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 507-0001.

Table 2.10 Film and video distribution and videocassette wholesaling industry

	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
thousands of dollars					
Revenue	2,487,455	2,813,116	3,036,646	3,278,386	3,437,629
All domestic market and exports (foreign clients)	1,152,939	1,293,115	1,416,325	1,551,737	1,515,513
Domestic market, film, video and audio-visual distribution revenue	965,574	1,070,860	1,211,661	1,292,707	1,194,539
Theatrical	360,475	390,584	403,066	462,583	382,666
Pay television	68,683	81,212	110,528	112,340	105,633
Conventional television	369,326	409,576	465,504	471,317	433,576
Home video	147,600	165,746	212,966	227,018	244,916
Non-theatrical	19,490	23,742	19,598	19,449	27,749
Exports (foreign clients)	187,365	222,256	204,664	259,030	320,975
Videocassettes wholesaling	1,252,053	1,399,383	1,508,251	1,607,954	1,816,057
Other revenue	82,463	120,618	112,070	118,695	106,059
Expenses	2,215,968	2,465,884	2,707,572	2,837,886	2,687,072
Salaries and benefits	135,588	144,578	172,005	147,565	153,203
Licensing (rights, royalties and other fees)	791,339	806,685	856,954	965,709	837,587
Depreciation and amortization	39,071	48,765	56,511	66,484	36,512
Interest	14,090	15,381	18,314	20,170	14,949
Other expenses	1,235,881	1,450,475	1,603,788	1,637,958	1,643,621
number					
Canadian and foreign-controlled companies	205	216	217	211	215
Canadian	185	193	195	192	193
Foreign	20	23	22	19	22
Employment	3,620	3,592	3,900	4,033	3,972
Full-time employees	3,203	3,045	3,551	3,699	3,468
Part-time employees	400	518	335	320	490
Working proprietors	17	29	14	14	14
percent					
Profit margin¹	10.9	12.3	10.8	13.4	21.8

¹ Total revenue less total expenses (profit or loss) shown as a percentage of total revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 501-0001, 501-0002, 501-0003, 501-0005.

Table 2.11 Movie theatres and drive-ins, by selected characteristics

	1999/2000	2000/01	2002/03	2003/04
	number			
Theatres				
All movie theatres and drive-ins	712	744	645	628
Movie theatres	644	677	587	574
Drive-ins	68	67	58	54
Screens				
All movie theatres and drive-ins	2,926	3,258	2,979	2,980
Movie theatres	2,820	3,152	2,890	2,890
Drive-ins	106	106	89	84
	thousands			
Paid admissions				
All movie theatres and drive-ins	119,291	119,271	125,358	119,631
Movie theatres	117,352	117,574	123,815	118,161
Drive-ins	1,940	1,696	1,543	1,470
	thousands of dollars			
Operating expenses				
All movie theatres and drive-ins	904,994	1,048,127	1,171,468	1,169,181
Movie theatres	887,804	1,032,069	1,155,540	1,153,621
Drive-ins	17,190	16,058	15,928	15,551
	dollars			
Average ticket prices				
All movie theatres and drive-ins	5.78	6.30	7.27	7.41
Movie theatres	5.77	6.29	7.27	7.41
Drive-ins	6.30	6.55	7.29	7.51
	percent			
Profit margin				
All movie theatres and drive-ins	4.4	-2.7	5.3	4.1
Movie theatres	4.2	-2.9	5.2	4.1
Drive-ins	12.5	9.4	10.0	11.1

Note: Data for 2001/02 are not available.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 501-0010.

OVERVIEW

From the neighbourhood corner store to the leading TSX 500 multinational corporation, business enterprises provide Canadian consumers with the products and services they require. Family-run businesses, franchises, co-operatives, not-for-profit companies, virtual storefronts—all of these enterprises and many more share in the vibrant, diverse nature of the Canadian business community.

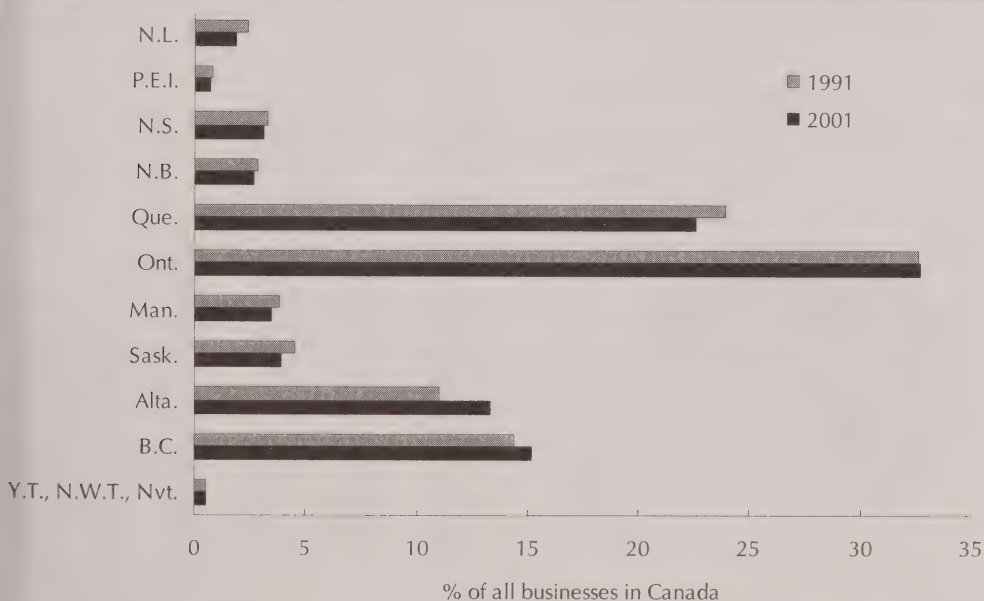
In 2001, roughly one million incorporated businesses were operating in Canada, with more than one-half located in Ontario or Quebec. British Columbia and Alberta accounted for another one-quarter of all Canadian businesses. More than 9 out of 10 firms were businesses with 20 or fewer employees. And though businesses with more than 500 workers comprised

only 0.2% of the total, they employed more than 42% of the Canadian work force. From 1991 to 2001, these proportions remained stable, even after the recession of the early 1990s and the technology boom a few years later.

A decade of business growth

From 1991 to 2001, the overall number of firms grew only 9%, much slower than the 22% growth rate seen over the previous seven years. On average, 140,500 firms were established each year from 1991 and 2001, whereas 132,000 ceased operations. Firms with 100 to 499 employees experienced the strongest growth in number, at 29%. Of all firms created during the 1990s, one in four closed their doors

Chart 3.1 Business distribution, by province and territory



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 61-534-XIE2005001.

within the first two years, one in three survived five years or more. Only one in five were still in operation 10 years on.

Alberta experienced the greatest business growth from 1991 to 2001, with 31% of the new firms. British Columbia and Ontario followed with 15% and 9% of new firms, respectively. Most of this growth occurred in the services sector, where the number of businesses increased 13%. In the goods-producing sector, the number of businesses edged up just 1%.

As for business failures, the number declaring bankruptcy has steadily declined almost every year since 1998. By 2004, business bankruptcies across Canada had dropped 25% from 1998 levels to about 8,100 cases. Businesses in the construction, retail trade, accommodation and food service industries were the most likely to go bankrupt.

Across all industries, Canadian corporations earned operating profits of \$187.5 billion in 2003, up 10% over 2002 and 17% over 1999. Growth in 2003 was the strongest in three years. In fact, except for air transportation, all industries recorded operating profits. The three most

Financial statistics for enterprises, all industries

	1999	2004
	\$ billions	
Assets	3,634.4	4,984.0
Liabilities	2,716.7	3,748.2
Operating revenue	2,044.2	2,660.0
Operating expenses	1,884.1	2,443.4
Net profit	95.6	151.2

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 180-0003.

profitable industries in 2003 were banking, oil and gas extraction, and utilities. Canada's banking and insurance companies alone accounted for more than one-quarter of total corporate profits.

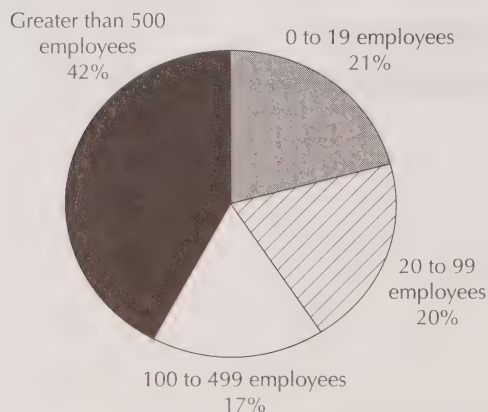
Higher business profits generating more tax dollars

As profits rise, so too do corporate taxes owed to government. Corporate taxes payable rose to \$40 billion in 2003, an increase of 13.8% from the previous year. The portion owed to the federal government amounted to \$27.8 billion, while the provinces claimed \$12.2 billion.

Small businesses represent a big part of the Canadian economy. From 1993 to 2003, businesses with fewer than 50 employees, including the self-employed, accounted for about one-quarter of Canada's gross domestic product—about \$243 billion in 2003. Small enterprises are also major players in our labour market, employing 49% of the work force.

The smallest businesses—the self-employed—represented 15% of all workers each year from 2001 to 2004. Since there were fewer private sector job opportunities during the recessions of 1982 to 1983 and 1991 to 1993, more Canadians started their own businesses, and self-employment grew sharply. The highest percentage increase occurred in 1983, when self-employment soared 167% over the previous year. Self-employed workers include those with incorporated or unincorporated business that may or may not use paid help.

Chart 3.2 Employment distribution, by firm size, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 61-534-XIE2005001.

How do smaller businesses affect job creation?

Recently, there's been considerable interest in how small and medium-sized businesses affect job creation. Unfortunately, their impact is unclear. From 1994 to 2004, there were six years in which businesses with fewer than 100 employees made the greatest contribution to job creation; the other four years were split between medium-sized and large businesses. But since these data come from a period of economic expansion, the contribution of smaller businesses to job creation during a recession might turn out to be quite different.

For a fifth consecutive year in 2004, Canadian companies' online sales over the Internet grew substantially. The private sector's online sales increased nearly 50% to \$26.4 billion. Although the rate of growth and the value of online sales are significant, such sales still only represent a tiny fraction (1%) of the private sector's operating revenues—giving Canadian e-commerce plenty of room to grow.

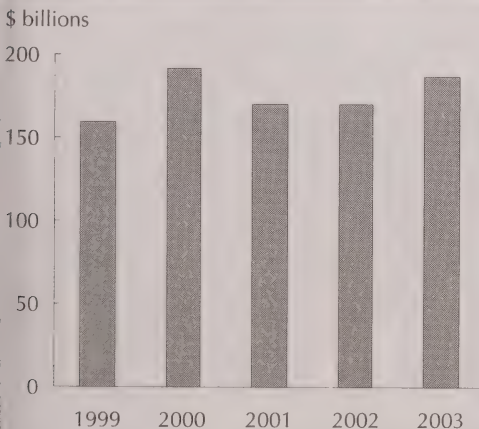
So far, selling online has been concentrated in large firms, and only about 7% of all

private companies engaged in it in 2004. In addition, the majority of e-commerce sales are business-to-business in nature, rather than to individual consumers. In 2004, business-to-business electronic transactions amounted to \$19.8 billion, representing about 75% of total e-commerce sales by private firms.

Two industries with very high online sales, wholesale trade and manufacturing, are especially dedicated to business-to-business transactions. In 2004, 94% of online sales made by the manufacturing sector were between businesses, as were 84% of online sales made by firms in wholesale trade.

In contrast, the retail trade industry obtained 85% of its nearly \$3 billion in online sales in 2004 from business-to-consumer transactions. However, online sales represented only 0.8% of total retail sales in 2004.

Chart 3.3 Operating profit, all industries



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 61-219-XIE2003000.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *Business Dynamics in Canada*. Occasional. 61-534-XWE
- *Economic Conference*. Annual. 11F0024MIE
- *Financial and Taxation Statistics for Enterprises*. Annual. 61-219-XWE
- *Foreign and Domestic Investment in Canada*. Annual. 61-232-XIB
- *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises*. Quarterly. 61-008-XIE

Other

- Aboriginal Business Canada
- Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy
- Strategis

Bankruptcy filings down

The failure of a business to thrive in today's competitive marketplace can often lead to bankruptcy. In the 1970s and 1980s, business bankruptcies were on the rise, particularly during the energy crisis of the late 1970s and the recession of the late 1980s.

But this trend reversed itself during the 1990s. By 2004, bankruptcies had decreased by more than 6% for a third year in a row, due in large part to the favourable economic climate. In 2004, for example, gross domestic product was close to 3%, and strong U.S. and global demand for Canadian goods and services pushed exports up by 9%. Another factor has been the decline in the cost of borrowing, as lower interest rates make higher debt loads easier to bear.

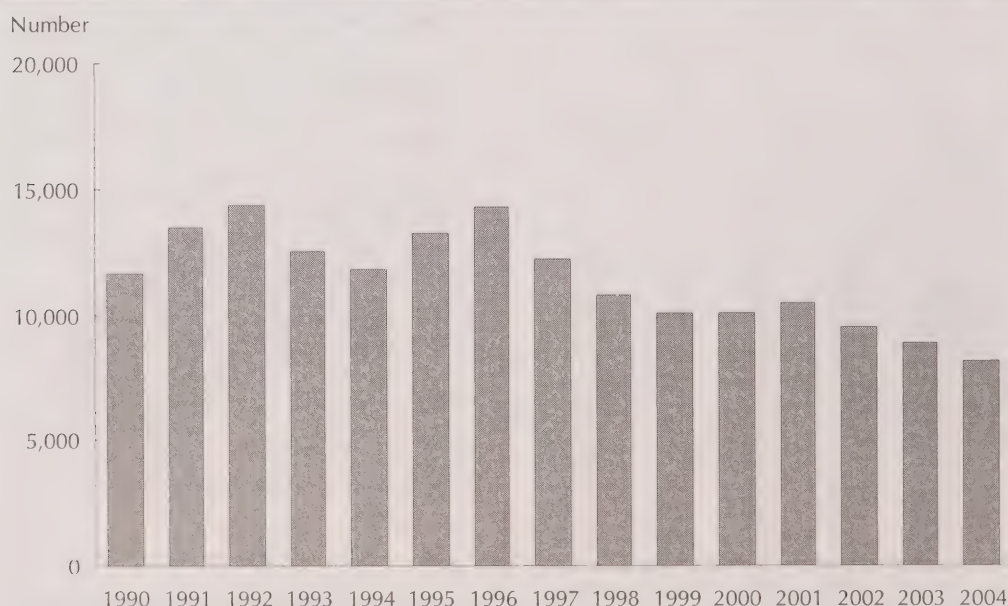
Bankruptcies have declined for both corporations and individual businesses since 1993. Quebec and Ontario have traditionally experienced the largest number of business

insolvency cases (bankruptcies and bankruptcy proposals), because of the large number of businesses operating in each province. In 2004, business insolvencies declined in all regions, ranging from a drop of 1.4% in Alberta to 10.8% in Quebec. The number of insolvency cases across Canada fell to a rate of 4.2 cases per 1,000 businesses.

Of the 8,128 business bankruptcies in 2004, most occurred in the construction, retail trade, accommodation and food service industries. The industries with the fewest bankruptcies included utilities, educational services, mining and exploration.

In 2004, all business industries reported a decline in bankruptcy cases except for finance, insurance and real estate services. In 2002, the cost of business bankruptcies—the difference between liabilities and assets—totalled just over \$4 billion.

Chart 3.4 Business bankruptcies



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 177-0002, 177-0006.

Aboriginal entrepreneurs

A vibrant group of Aboriginal entrepreneurs is rapidly emerging in Canada. Although still a relatively small niche in the Canadian business world, the number of self-employed Indians, Métis and Inuit increased nine times faster than in the general population from 1996 to 2001.

In 1981, there were 7,485 self-employed Aboriginal people; 20 years later, that number surpassed 27,000. While many pursue more traditional businesses such as fishing, trapping, farming and the construction trades, Aboriginal entrepreneurs have also branched out to virtually every other industry, including software design, tourism, the arts and health care.

Aboriginal businesses parallel other Canadian enterprises. The majority are small (employing one to four workers) and located in an urban area, and the proportion of women and young entrepreneurs is expanding quickly.

A growing number are profitable, too. In 2002, 72% of Aboriginal entrepreneurs reported a before-tax profit, up 10 percentage points from 1995. More than one in four showed profits greater than \$30,000. When they did incur losses, about 60% lost less than \$10,000. But losses can be painful no matter how small: more than two out of three used less than \$25,000 in start-up funds.

Many Aboriginal businesses have shown that they have staying power. Nearly 70% have had their doors open for more than five years, and 43% have been operating for 10 years or longer.

Most Aboriginal business owners see a bright future. In 2002, nearly two out of three Aboriginal entrepreneurs expected their businesses to grow within the next two years. This proportion reached 70% for entrepreneurs in British Columbia and Yukon.

Chart 3.5 Self-employed workers, urban/rural distribution, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census; Strategis.

Banking as big business

In 2004, the banking industry (including chartered banks, trust companies, deposit-accepting mortgage companies, caisses populaires and credit unions) managed more than \$1.5 trillion in assets, and made a record net profit of almost \$12 billion.

Until the evolution towards deregulation in financial services that began in the late 1980s, financial institutions operated at arm's length from one another. Deregulation and global competition led to a major restructuring of the industry. Under pressure to grow in order to compete, many banks, insurance and trust companies merged and began to offer a wider spectrum of services. Today's banks now cover everything from investment counselling to financial planning and estate and trust services, and this is reflected in revenues.

In 1996, these institutions earned 36% of their income from non-interest sources, such as

fees for facilitating financing, commissions on investments and service charges. By 2003, 46% of the banking industry's revenues (or \$25.4 billion) came from non-interest sources.

Growth in non-interest revenue was robust in electronic financial services, due in part to increased volume in credit cards linked to rewards programs. This rapidly evolving area more than doubled in size since 1996, growing to \$3.3 billion in 2003, with almost 80% of that in non-interest revenues.

Of course, interest income remains a cornerstone of the banking industry, and the low interest environment of the early 2000s has spurred higher volumes of consumer lending. Mortgage and credit card lending, in particular, were driven by active real estate markets and growth in card rewards programs. In 2003, Canada's financial institutions generated \$29.9 billion in interest income.

Chart 3.6 Banking institutions, total assets



Note: Includes chartered banks, trust companies, deposit-accepting mortgage companies, caisses populaires and credit unions.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 187-0001.

Head offices in Canada

For Canada's bigger businesses, a head office—a separate unit dedicated to managing the business and its operations—is where many key decisions are made. Cities see them as prize jewels that provide relatively high-paying jobs and a source of metropolitan pride.

Concern has grown recently that head office employment is on the decline in Canada. The concern is that not only are head office jobs migrating to other countries, but that many of the jobs that support head office operations—in the high-value accounting, legal and financial services sectors—might also be lost. However, head office employment in Canada remains steady overall, with neither strong growth nor decline in the number of head offices or employees. In fact, both increased marginally from 1999 to 2002.

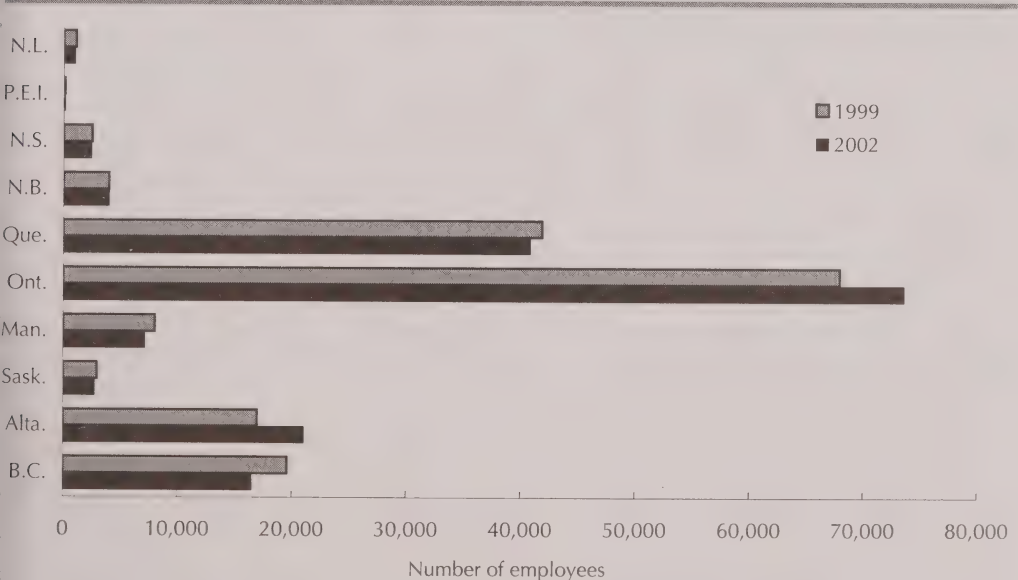
Growth in head offices was strongest in the manufacturing, real estate and information

industries. The wholesale trade, mining, oil and gas extraction, and construction industries saw the number of head offices decline about 8% during this period. Overall, there were just under 4,000 head offices in Canada in 2002.

Of Canada's 170,000 head office employees in 2002, over two-thirds worked in Ontario and Quebec. Montréal lost head office employees from 1999 to 2002, whereas Toronto solidified its position as Canada's leading head office centre, adding nearly 5,000 white-collar workers. During this period, the total number of head office employees in Canada grew 1% annually.

In the West, a dramatic shift has occurred. In 1999, British Columbia had the most head office workers in the region, with about 20,000. By 2002, this figure dropped to 16,500, whereas Alberta's count climbed to over 21,000, and Calgary supplanted Vancouver as western Canada's leading head office centre.

Chart 3.7 Head office employment, by province



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11F0027MIE2003019.

Table 3.1 Distribution of businesses, by province and territory

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
	thousands			
1993	951.6	23.1	7.4	32.1
1994	962.1	22.2	7.7	32.4
1995	967.3	21.7	7.7	32.2
1996	969.0	20.5	7.5	31.5
1997	990.6	20.5	7.6	32.3
1998	1,010.9	20.4	7.7	32.5
1999	1,022.5	20.3	7.8	33.1
2000	1,027.2	19.9	7.3	32.4
2001	1,039.0	19.9	7.2	32.4

Note: A firm may exist in more than one province and, therefore, firm counts at the provincial and at the national levels may vary.

1. Includes data for Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 61-534-XIE.

Table 3.2 Bankruptcies, by sector and by province and territory

	2005			
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
	number			
All sectors	7,519	56	42	277
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	402	1	6	17
Mining and oil and gas extraction	53	0	0	0
Utilities	9	0	0	0
Construction	1,317	8	3	50
Manufacturing	699	4	1	10
Wholesale trade	337	4	5	10
Retail trade	1,095	16	10	47
Transportation and warehousing	692	2	5	38
Information and cultural industries	115	0	1	4
Finance and insurance	100	0	0	5
Real estate and rental and leasing	167	1	1	7
Professional, scientific and technical services	425	4	1	15
Management of companies and enterprises	39	0	0	0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	341	0	3	12
Educational services	55	0	0	2
Health care and social assistance	115	1	1	2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	155	2	2	10
Accommodation and food services	833	6	2	28
Public administration	3	0	0	0
Other services (excluding public administration)	567	7	1	20

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

1. Includes data for Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 177-0006.

New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Territories ¹
thousands							
27.3	225.0	304.7	35.3	41.3	107.5	143.6	4.4
27.7	225.9	306.2	35.9	41.1	110.8	147.5	4.7
28.0	229.2	304.9	35.8	40.9	112.8	149.3	4.9
27.6	229.1	305.0	35.8	41.1	114.9	151.1	4.9
27.7	230.0	312.6	36.3	41.8	121.6	155.2	5.1
28.3	233.2	321.4	36.9	41.4	127.1	156.6	5.5
28.5	235.3	328.5	37.0	41.0	130.1	156.8	4.2
28.0	235.0	333.4	36.3	40.3	133.1	156.4	5.0
28.0	234.7	339.4	36.6	40.3	137.8	157.7	5.2

2005							
New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Territories ¹
number							
202	1,711	2,716	149	374	1,194	786	12
15	71	54	29	81	78	48	2
0	2	5	0	3	38	4	1
0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
23	168	464	19	61	360	158	3
3	261	274	5	17	53	71	0
11	108	123	5	12	33	26	0
39	257	414	26	39	122	124	1
32	129	226	19	35	133	71	2
1	42	40	1	2	10	14	0
2	40	25	2	5	13	8	0
2	38	55	0	9	35	18	1
6	99	189	6	11	57	37	0
0	15	9	1	4	2	8	0
9	82	125	1	12	58	39	0
3	15	16	2	0	9	8	0
8	23	46	1	6	18	9	0
5	28	65	2	8	22	11	0
20	204	359	24	46	73	71	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
23	128	218	6	23	79	60	2

Table 3.3 **Number of businesses, by firm size**

	Total	0 to 19 employees	20 to 99 employees	100 to 499 employees	500 employees and over
	thousands				
1983	757.1	712.7	36.6	6.2	1.7
1984	784.5	736.4	39.8	6.6	1.7
1985	813.5	762.8	42.1	6.9	1.7
1986	839.3	785.9	44.4	7.2	1.8
1987	870.4	813.1	47.7	7.7	1.9
1988	894.2	833.8	50.4	8.1	1.9
1989	913.0	850.2	52.4	8.4	2.0
1990	922.9	860.8	51.8	8.3	2.0
1991	912.6	847.2	54.3	9.0	2.1
1992	913.2	849.5	53.1	8.6	2.0
1993	915.7	851.0	54.0	8.7	2.0
1994	923.4	857.2	55.0	9.1	2.1
1995	928.3	860.3	56.5	9.4	2.2
1996	930.6	861.4	57.5	9.4	2.2
1997	950.8	879.1	59.4	10.0	2.2
1998	963.2	890.0	60.6	10.3	2.3
1999	976.0	902.1	61.0	10.6	2.3
2000	986.6	910.2	62.8	11.3	2.4
2001	997.5	919.1	64.3	11.6	2.4

Note: Data prior to 1991 were backcasted from a model.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 61-534-XIE.

Table 3.4 Corporations carrying on activities in Canada, major financial statistics, by country of control

	2000	2001	2002	2003
millions of dollars				
Canadian- and foreign-controlled corporations				
Assets	3,962,550	4,195,238	4,372,325	4,544,042
Operating revenue	2,307,894	2,401,139	2,430,061	2,508,253
Operating profit	191,505	170,466	170,455	187,472
percentage change from previous year				
Assets	9.0	5.9	4.2	3.9
Operating revenue	12.9	4.0	1.2	3.2
Operating profit	19.6	-11.0	0.0	10.0
millions of dollars				
Canadian-controlled corporations				
Assets	3,128,580	3,239,003	3,380,500	3,530,919
Operating revenue	1,609,204	1,672,272	1,713,607	1,764,891
Operating profit	133,631	119,264	121,675	134,709
Private corporations				
Assets	2,807,572	2,896,551	3,023,783	3,178,284
Operating revenue	1,524,535	1,582,032	1,625,274	1,675,441
Operating profit	105,879	93,711	95,673	107,315
Government business corporations				
Assets	321,008	342,452	356,718	352,635
Operating revenue	84,669	90,240	88,333	89,449
Operating profit	27,752	25,553	26,002	27,394
Foreign-controlled corporations				
Assets	833,970	956,235	991,825	1,013,123
Operating revenue	698,690	728,867	716,454	743,363
Operating profit	57,874	51,202	48,780	52,763
United States corporations				
Assets	495,963	609,557	637,457	630,685
Operating revenue	454,514	482,955	469,367	476,354
Operating profit	40,034	34,460	31,207	34,196
European Union corporations				
Assets	247,621	258,313	261,943	281,502
Operating revenue	158,819	155,760	155,996	171,081
Operating profit	12,536	11,850	12,666	13,362
Other foreign corporations				
Assets	90,385	88,365	92,425	100,935
Operating revenue	85,356	90,153	91,091	95,928
Operating profit	5,304	4,892	4,908	5,205

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 179-0004.

Table 3.5 Balance sheet for the banking sector

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of dollars					
Assets	1,189,470	1,272,075	1,323,806	1,408,447	1,549,429
Cash and deposits	26,333	19,617	14,545	22,443	21,530
Accounts receivable and accrued revenue	5,993	5,448	5,358	5,137	4,534
Investments and accounts with affiliates	47,274	64,071	70,196	81,343	87,487
Portfolio investments	205,971	230,548	242,364	257,504	275,852
Loans	751,371	801,240	844,373	868,943	964,880
Mortgage	356,817	386,702	411,648	436,040	475,070
Non-mortgage	394,554	414,538	432,725	432,903	489,810
Allowance for losses on investments and loans	-10,688	-12,655	-16,534	-10,762	-9,186
Bank customers' liabilities under acceptances	53,452	45,833	38,686	33,091	33,634
Net capital assets	10,210	9,255	8,830	8,877	8,795
Other assets	99,553	108,717	115,988	141,871	161,903
Liabilities	1,111,142	1,184,180	1,233,500	1,315,175	1,450,470
Deposits	817,348	873,444	907,694	965,217	1,051,307
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	14,174	11,822	10,653	12,270	11,077
Loans and accounts with affiliates	1,589	3,914	4,466	17,955	18,788
Borrowings	28,656	23,915	23,298	25,926	29,365
Loans and overdrafts	5,904	1,620	2,999	5,012	6,914
From banks	156	159	935	283	617
From others	5,748	1,461	2,064	4,729	6,297
Bankers' acceptances and paper	0	12	97	0	0
Bonds and debentures	22,526	22,140	19,981	20,684	22,379
Mortgages	226	143	221	230	72
Deferred income tax	1,818	813	703	600	695
Bank customers' liabilities under acceptances	53,461	45,826	38,695	33,091	33,634
Other liabilities	194,097	224,446	247,990	260,116	305,603
Equity	78,327	87,895	90,306	93,272	98,959
Share capital	34,602	37,943	37,623	37,182	36,355
Contributed surplus	1,442	4,268	4,563	5,682	6,461
Retained earnings	42,283	45,684	48,120	50,408	56,143

Notes: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2002.

Balance sheet values reflect the fourth quarter-levels.

Includes chartered banks, trust companies, deposit-accepting mortgage companies and credit unions.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 187-0001.

Table 3.6 Balance sheet for the insurance sector

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	millions of dollars				
Assets	259,664	276,501	303,682	325,418	344,103
Cash and deposits	4,816	4,938	4,918	5,351	6,551
Accounts receivable and accrued revenue	16,752	17,331	18,590	21,185	21,997
Investments and accounts with affiliates	19,244	25,542	36,519	32,811	34,873
Portfolio investments	150,545	158,665	171,048	186,507	199,027
Loans	45,442	44,557	44,168	44,268	44,735
Mortgage	40,434	39,581	38,543	39,366	39,688
Non-mortgage	5,008	4,976	5,625	4,903	5,048
Allowance for losses on investments and loans	-144	-109	-138	-93	-126
Net capital assets	8,121	8,523	8,369	8,153	8,066
Other assets	14,887	17,054	20,209	27,236	28,980
Liabilities	201,720	215,193	231,659	250,911	261,507
Deposits	5,260	5,206	5,140	4,962	5,100
Actuarial liabilities of insurers	125,197	129,458	134,707	144,992	148,395
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	39,011	42,654	49,571	55,536	60,117
Loans and accounts with affiliates	2,579	3,893	3,803	4,209	5,561
Borrowings	5,027	7,606	10,192	8,638	8,014
Loans and overdrafts	3,043	3,635	4,521	3,455	2,932
From banks	2,392	2,870	3,305	1,487	1,124
From others	652	765	1,216	1,968	1,809
Bankers' acceptances and paper	1	5	5	5	5
Bonds and debentures	1,816	3,710	5,492	4,976	4,869
Mortgages	167	256	175	202	207
Deferred income tax	-1,102	-376	-318	-93	-362
Other liabilities	25,748	26,753	28,562	32,667	34,682
Equity	57,943	61,308	72,023	74,507	82,595
Share capital	10,767	11,388	18,010	22,464	24,300
Contributed surplus	1,764	2,057	2,261	2,448	2,240
Retained earnings	45,412	47,863	51,753	49,595	56,056

Notes: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2002.

Balance sheet values reflect the fourth-quarter levels.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 187-0001.

Table 3.7 Annual average of selected monthly business credits

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	millions of dollars				
All business credits	855,404	887,922	899,567	934,569	989,228
Short-term business credits	281,851	264,963	256,634	255,321	269,854
Chartered bank foreign currency loans to residents	26,543	23,081	18,744	18,340	18,078
Bankers' acceptances	51,212	44,883	39,308	35,929	37,878
Adjustment to short-term business credits	450	189	671	-1,322	-1,634
Business loans					
Chartered banks	131,716	122,924	123,363	127,298	139,310
Other institutions	21,174	22,443	24,816	27,024	28,821
Long-term business credits	573,553	622,959	642,933	679,248	719,373
Non-residential mortgages					
Chartered banks	15,610	16,443	16,965	17,731	18,621
Trust and mortgage loan companies	512	561	553	670	950
Credit unions and caisses populaires	10,062	10,966	11,703	12,254	13,511
Life insurance companies	24,250	23,880	24,800	26,118	27,282
Leasing receivables					
Chartered banks	5,251	5,124	4,807	5,070	5,555
Trust and mortgage loan companies	91	73	25	15	11
Other business credits					
Bonds and debentures	217,862	242,827	245,735	256,318	266,108
Equity and other	254,112	265,103	272,577	282,574	293,274

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 176-0023.

OVERVIEW

Canada's information and communications technology (ICT) industries—including telecommunications services, cable and computer services—tend to be among our most innovative. Convergence of these technologies is producing hybrid products that were in science fiction novels only a few years ago. Even traditional communications industries, such as radio and television, are transforming to meet the demands of a connected nation.

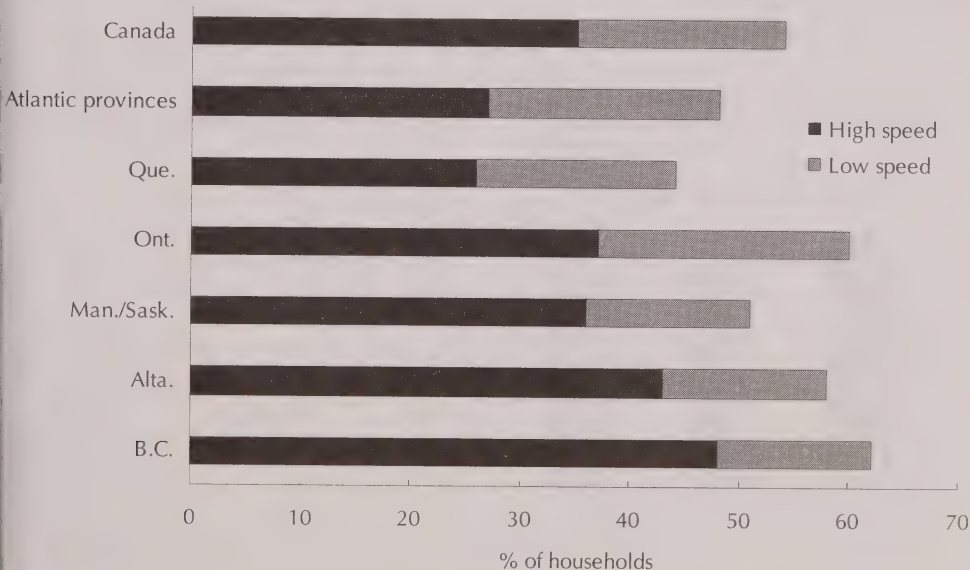
By 2003, more than 64% of Canadian households regularly used the Internet from any location, such as home, work, school or a public library. This represents a 5% increase from the previous year and more than double the level in 1997. Canada also has one of the highest rates of broadband Internet use worldwide.

Of those surfing from home in 2003, 65% had a high-speed connection, up from 56% a year earlier. An estimated 3.2 million Canadian households shopped online, generating \$3 billion in orders. People with higher levels of education, employment and income are more likely to be connected to the Internet.

Business Internet use and e-commerce continue to grow

In business, firms in service industries are more likely to adopt e-commerce and information and communications technologies (ICTs) than those in primary or secondary industries. Though public sector firms continue to use ICTs the most, there has been an overall rise in personal

Chart 4.1 Internet use from home, by region, 2003



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-003-XIE2004003.

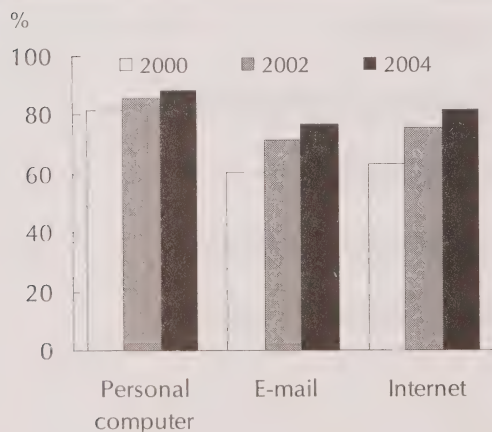
computer, Internet and e-mail use in private sector businesses as well. From 2000 to 2004, the proportion of private firms using e-mail grew from 60% to 77%, and those using the Internet widened from 63% to 82%.

Our corporate web presence is also growing: 79% of large companies and 32% of small businesses had their own websites. By 2004, 72% of Canadian firms had adopted broadband Internet access as well, accounting for about 97% of the value of online sales in Canada.

Virtually all Canadian elementary and secondary schools had computers and were connected to the Internet during the 2003/04 school year. More than one million computers were available to students and teachers, and 90% were connected to the Internet. In general, there were about five students to every school computer, and five and a half students for each computer connected to the Internet.

One of the biggest concerns of school administrators is the aging of this computer equipment, as well as the ongoing cost of maintenance as computing systems become increasingly sophisticated.

Chart 4.2 ICT use by enterprises



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0007.

Concern about privacy and security on the Internet

	2003		
	Regular-use household		
	Very concerned	Concerned	Not concerned
	%		
Privacy	41.8	39.4	17.4
Security	45.9	30.7	21.2

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0023.

ICT's effect on society

There is little doubt that information and communications technologies are important tools for many Canadians. Vast amounts of information are stored only a few clicks away, transmission of information is quick and, regardless of distance, families and friends can communicate almost instantly at minimal cost.

Some Internet users have found, however, that they spend less time socializing with friends and family. In 2000, 14% of users spent more than 15 hours per week online. Although they were more likely to reduce time spent sleeping (27%) and viewing television (53%) to find the hours to surf the Internet, a significant proportion stated that they cut down on visiting or talking with family (14%) and friends (13%).

Nevertheless, it seems that Internet users are not distancing themselves from society, but that they are plugged in differently from non-users. Our sense of community may be increasingly based on shared interests, rather than geographic proximity. In 2000, more than 3% of users devoted more time to visiting or talking with family and almost 5% spent more time with friends because they now had an Internet connection. In 1998, Internet users also reported about 72 more minutes of contact with people outside the household than previously reported, suggesting that Internet users may talk less face to face with their families but chat more online with other people.

By 2003, 4 out of 10 Canadians aged 16 to 25 used computers at home for an average of at least one hour per day. Computer use declined with age, with a particularly sharp drop after age 55. Like the United States, Canada has a relatively high proportion of heavy computer users compared with many other countries.

Only 3 out of 10 people in Canada who had not used computers stated they were interested in starting to use one in the following year. This has significant consequences, because people with the lowest skills, who potentially stand to benefit most from the opportunities created by new technologies, are not using them. This is particularly the case with the Internet, where potential benefits include access to health and government services, employment information, shopping and other services.

An influential ICT sector

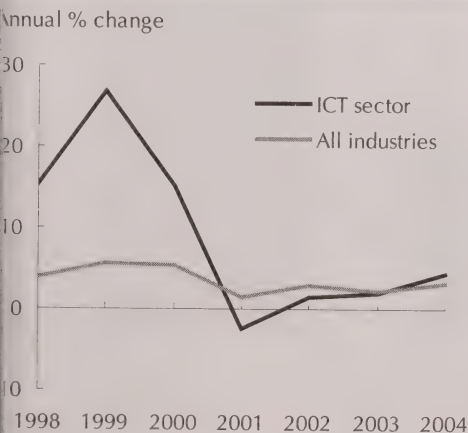
In 2004, the ICT sector contributed \$58.1 billion to Canada's gross domestic product (GDP), accounting for nearly 6% of total GDP. This was

a substantial increase from the previous year, when the sector's contribution to GDP stood at \$55.7 billion. From 2000 to 2004, ICT sector GDP grew by a modest 5.3%, with much of this growth occurring in the last year.

During the same period, research and development (R&D) investment by the ICT sector totalled nearly \$29 billion. Although annual R&D expenditures dropped in 2002 and 2004, investment in R&D by the ICT sector accounted for more than one-third of total private sector research and development expenditures in 2004.

The ICT sector was a major source of new jobs from 1997 to 2000. At its peak, ICT sector employment accounted for 4.2% of economy-wide employment. The sector suffered a major setback in 2001, as a saturated communications and telecom equipment manufacturing market could no longer be sustained. This led to increased layoffs and a shrinking ICT sector work force. Employment in the ICT sector began to expand again in 2004 and 2005, particularly in the ICT services industries of computer systems design and telecommunications.

Chart 4.3 Gross domestic product for the information and communications technologies (ICT) sector



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 379-0017, 379-0020.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *Broadcasting and Telecommunications*. Irregular. 56-001-XIE
- *Innovation Analysis Bulletin*. Irregular. 88-003-XIE
- *Internet Use in Canada*. Annual. 56F0003XIE
- *Quarterly Telecommunications Statistics*. Quarterly. 56-002-XIE

Other

- Canadian Radio–Television and Telecommunications Commission

No strings attached: The expanding world of wireless technologies

Over the past 20 years, wireless technologies—including cell phones, Wi-Fi-enabled laptops and satellite television—have offered Canadians the freedom to access technology in more locations than ever before.

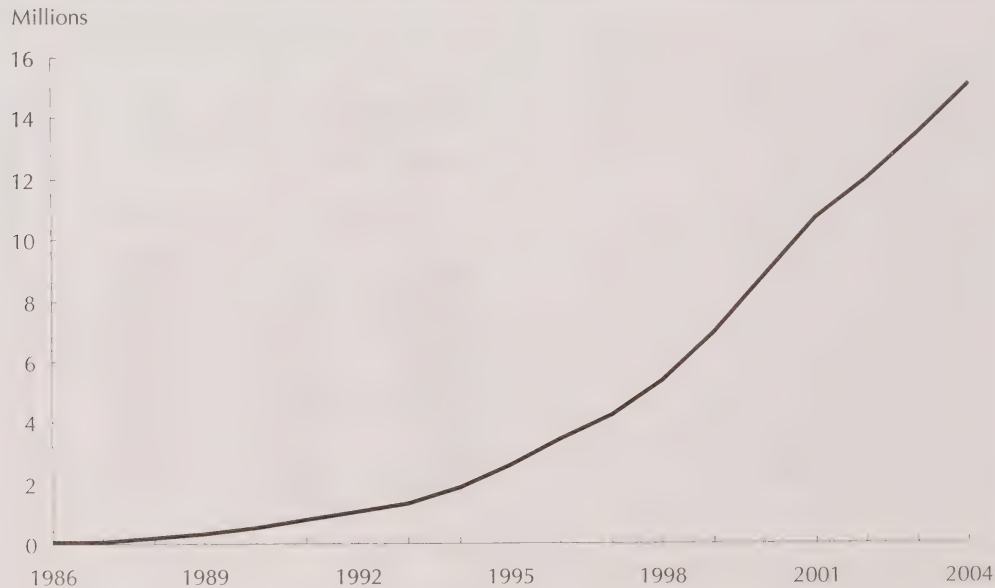
And Canadians have been adopting the new technologies in droves. More than half of all Canadian households own at least one cell phone. More than one in five has purchased satellite dish services. And thousands of Wi-Fi hotspots (in other words, wireless Internet connections) are now found in airports, airplanes, trains and coffee shops.

Wireless purchases are expected to accelerate in the future as part of a worldwide trend. By 2005, an estimated 50% of all telephone calls in the world were on a mobile phone. With the expansion of cellular network offerings from

voice-only communication to text messaging and web browsing, usage is expected to increase even further. The provinces of Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario currently lead the country in mobile phone use. The wireless sector continues to grow annually, with revenues up 13.6% to \$8.2 billion in 2003. Operating profits in 2003 were 54.6% higher than the record profits achieved in 2002.

Besides cell phones, the number of subscribers to satellite television and wireless cable continues to climb, with 2.2 million customers in 2003, up 9.2% from the prior year. In only five years, satellite and MDS (multipoint distribution system) operators gained 20% of the market share for multichannel video services, a milestone that took more than 20 years for traditional cable operators to reach.

Chart 4.4 Wireless subscribers



Source: Canadian Wireless Telecommunications Association.

Internet access in rural communities

The Internet is everywhere ... well, almost everywhere. Whether you use it at work for financial market updates or at home for health care information, having reliable high-speed access to the Internet is both convenient and helpful. But in rural and remote communities, broadband Internet service can be simply too difficult and costly to access and provide.

According to Industry Canada, 72% of Canadian communities and 14% of the population did not have broadband service available in 2003. High-speed Internet by cable was available in virtually all large communities, but only in 27% of smaller centres.

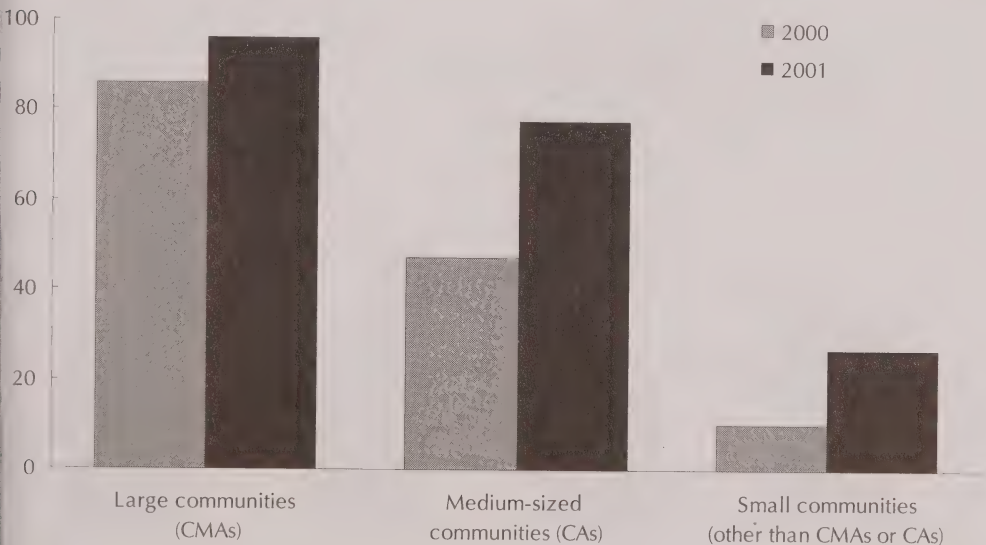
Building the infrastructure needed to provide broadband to rural communities often does not make economic sense for broadband providers, given the smaller potential subscriber base and the fact that they are dispersed over greater distances. Many rural consumers have turned to

satellite-based Internet connections. However, connection and equipment prices are high and many providers only offer one-way access, so a dial-up connection is still necessary to receive return signals.

Farmers are using the Internet to gain market knowledge in such areas as real-time pricing, weather reports and market sales. On all farms using computers, about 70% use the Internet for business purposes. Rural physicians use the Internet routinely to check drug information resources. Various types of telemedicine, including the transmission of echocardiographic images and electronic referrals between primary and secondary health care providers, are now commonplace in both rural and urban settings. And rural consumers in places such as Grise Fiord, Canada's northernmost settlement, are reaping the benefits of free shipping offered by certain e-commerce sites.

Chart 4.5 Internet access via cable

% of homes with cable access



Note: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have an urban core of 100,000 or more. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have an urban core of 10,000-100,000.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 56-001-XIE2002003.

Computer manufacturing

As of 2003, nearly 7 out of 10 Canadian households had a home computer, compared with only 2 out of 10 in 1992. Each year, more and more households report buying new computer hardware, and prices have been in a downward spiral. From 2001 to 2004, the average price of computers and peripherals plummeted 68%.

As sales have increased, the Canadian industry has not always benefitted because many computers are imported. In 2004, Canada imported \$13 billion in computer equipment, mainly from the United States and China.

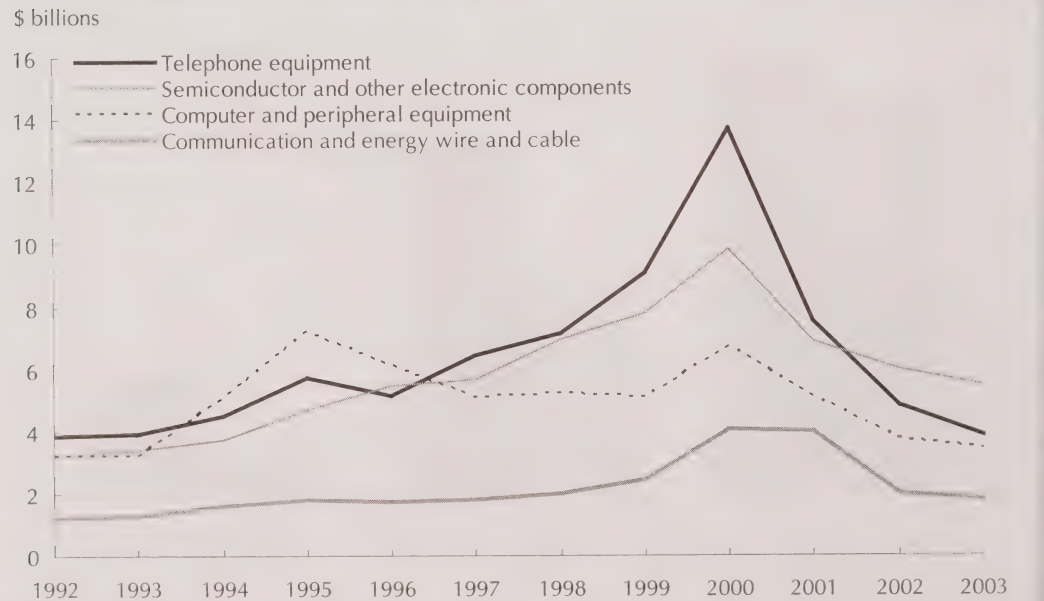
At the same time, we exported \$4.2 billion in computer equipment, down 46% from record levels in 2000. The United States, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands purchased the most computers and peripherals from Canada in 2004. At 22%, computers and peripheral equipment represented the largest share of all ICT exports, down from 24% in 2001.

In 2002, steep cuts in computer manufacturing contributed to a 30% decline in shipments. Employment reflected the changing market. From 2000 to 2003, employment dropped 42%, with an estimated 6,600 jobs lost. In 2002, there were 252 companies with 11,000 total staff.

But the business outlook for the computer manufacturing sector is changing. Consumers are now buying more than one computer per home, which could increase or maintain overall demand. The ICT sector manufacturing industries contributed almost \$10 billion to Canada's GDP in 2004, increasing for the first time since peaking at \$17 billion in 2000.

After peaking at \$55.2 billion in 2000, ICT sector GDP fell to \$53.9 billion in 2001, but has since been growing slowly. This growth has largely occurred in computer systems design and telecommunications.

Chart 4.6 Information and communications technologies' sales of manufactured goods



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 301-0003.

Radio and television are alive and well, and finding new ways to entertain

Radio and television are doing well in the Internet era. In television, revenues surpassed \$5 billion for the first time in 2003, due to the strong performance of private conventional and specialty television. During that year, revenues in private conventional television rose 10.6%—the first double-digit gain since 1988—while those in specialty television increased 11.9%.

Digital television channels are also slowly carving a niche for themselves. The average number of subscribers per digital channel reached 500,000 in 2003, an increase of 34.8% from the previous year. Digital channel revenues reached \$100.1 million, more than twice the level in 2002.

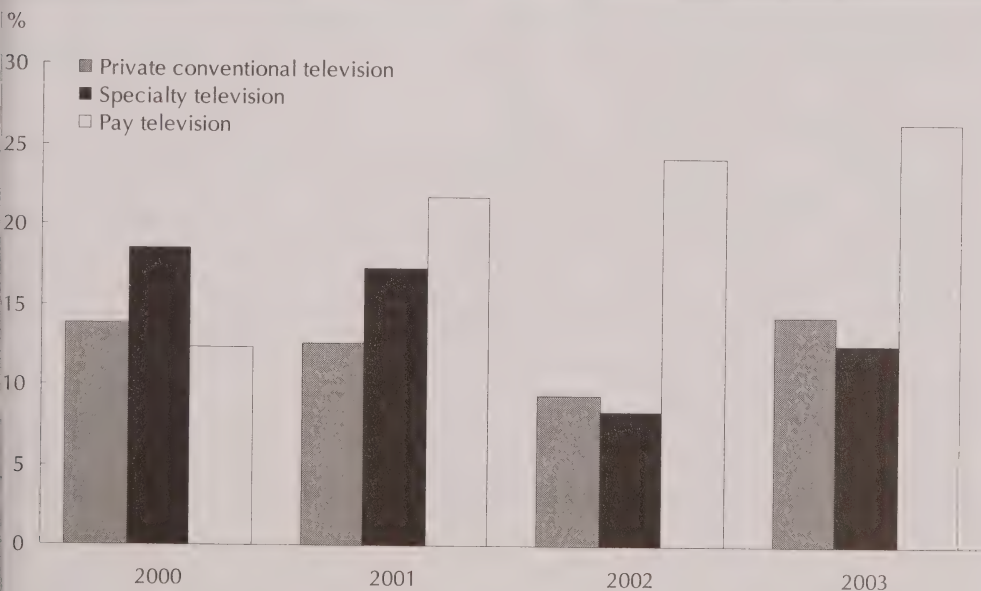
The best business in television these days is pay television. In 2003, 26.4 cents of every dollar

earned in the pay television industry was profit, almost twice the amount for the industry as a whole. Pay channels have been the most profitable in the television industry since 2001.

In radio, air time sales jumped 8.4% to \$1.2 billion in 2003, the second largest yearly increase in the last 15 years. FM stations continued to account for most of the growth in the industry; FM air time sales in 2003 were the highest in five years.

After sustaining losses every year since 1990, Canada's AM radio stations realized a small profit in 2003 and air time sales increased. In the very near future, Internet and satellite radio are expected to bring additional changes to the radio industry by offering new listening options to Canadians.

Chart 4.7 Broadcast television profit margins



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 56-001-XIE2002004.

Table 4.1 Gross domestic product at basic prices, information and cultural industries

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	millions of constant dollars (1997)					
Information and cultural industries	21,451	21,905	22,206	22,269	22,985	23,786
Publishing industries, information services and data processing services	5,445	4,755	4,406	4,214	4,284	4,366
Publishing industries	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information services and data processing services	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motion picture and sound recording industries	1,189	1,184	1,201	1,411	1,460	1,595
Broadcasting and telecommunications	15,400	16,153	16,585	16,628	17,215	17,800

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0017.

Table 4.2 Employment, information and cultural industries

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	number				
Information and cultural industries	293,099	286,275	279,504	279,777	284,566
Publishing industries	72,623	70,901	71,566	68,555	68,679
Newspaper, periodical, book and database publishers	66,410	63,851	64,382	60,559	59,939
Software publishers	6,213	7,050	7,184	7,996	8,740
Motion picture and sound recording industries	26,155	23,765	24,456	25,210	25,234
Motion picture and video industries	24,324	22,015	22,778	23,552	23,488
Sound recording industries	1,831	1,750	1,678	1,657	1,746
Broadcasting (excluding Internet)	36,807	38,006	36,318	36,051	36,381
Radio and television broadcasting	35,931	37,080	35,378	35,071	35,429
Pay and specialty television	876	926	940	980	953
Internet publishing and broadcasting	0	0	0	0	0
Telecommunications	123,370	120,724	114,896	116,554	120,488
Wired telecommunications carriers	75,420	73,579	70,704	71,542	73,418
Wireless telecommunications carriers (excluding satellite)	24,594	23,657	22,089	22,734	23,567
Telecommunications resellers	6,638	6,433	5,788	6,188	6,614
Satellite telecommunications	2,937	2,916	2,504	2,560	2,606
Cable and other program distribution	13,251	13,626	13,403	13,121	13,857
Other telecommunications	529	513	407	409	427
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	x	x	x	x	x
Internet service providers, web search portals	x	x	x	x	x
Data processing, hosting, and related services	3,762	4,364	4,186	4,728	5,304
Other information services	x	x	x	x	x

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 281-0024.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of constant dollars (1997)								
24,130	27,979	29,866	33,658	36,356	39,232	41,672	42,350	42,849
4,364	7,748	8,534	9,420	9,716	10,568	10,514	10,549	10,337
..	6,211	7,011	7,674	7,828	8,463	8,330	8,410	8,192
..	1,537	1,523	1,746	1,888	2,105	2,184	2,139	2,145
1,671	1,718	1,915	2,072	2,114	2,204	2,405	2,522	2,456
18,067	18,513	19,417	22,166	24,526	26,460	28,753	29,279	30,056

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
number								
283,051	288,372	297,503	304,067	318,783	329,047	334,139	343,540	343,194
69,542	72,250	75,475	76,656	83,152	86,107	89,799	x	85,575
59,531	60,229	61,348	59,589	62,964	63,484	66,406	x	62,609
10,010	12,021	14,127	17,066	20,188	22,623	23,393	22,526	22,966
26,895	29,912	32,735	34,306	36,622	37,559	38,807	41,436	38,299
24,944	27,791	30,430	31,954	34,213	35,203	36,373	38,820	35,409
1,950	2,121	2,305	2,351	2,409	2,356	2,434	2,616	2,890
37,064	37,008	37,837	37,453	37,634	37,587	37,557	39,348	40,550
36,098	36,074	36,897	36,550	36,764	36,418	36,221	37,457	38,361
966	934	941	902	870	1,169	1,337	1,891	2,189
0	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	486
114,248	113,820	115,881	116,265	118,426	119,495	119,816	126,448	130,926
68,960	68,789	70,457	70,740	72,257	71,344	72,297	76,811	78,991
22,339	22,355	22,367	22,257	22,837	23,176	22,661	23,206	23,142
5,743	5,423	5,527	5,457	5,562	6,294	6,072	5,266	5,732
2,425	2,502	2,574	2,571	2,641	3,300	3,759	4,883	5,731
14,343	14,316	14,545	14,863	14,734	14,616	14,720	15,614	16,580
438	435	410	377	395	765	307	667	750
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	20,906
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	7,192
5,905	7,033	8,248	10,233	11,939	14,344	13,963	13,628	13,715
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	26,452

Table 4.3 **Television viewing, by selected age groups and by province**

	2003				
	Population aged 2 and older	Children 2 to 11	Teens 12 to 17	18 and older	
				Men	Women
average hours per week					
Canada	21.7	14.0	14.8	20.7	26.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	23.3	19.0	14.2	21.6	27.8
Prince Edward Island	21.8	14.4	15.2	21.8	25.6
Nova Scotia	23.5	16.8	13.1	22.9	27.9
New Brunswick	22.9	14.5	16.2	21.8	27.5
Quebec ¹	23.6	14.5	13.6	22.5	29.1
Anglophones	21.3	13.5	13.0	20.6	25.5
Francophones	24.0	14.6	13.6	22.7	29.7
Ontario	20.8	13.9	17.3	19.2	25.0
Manitoba	20.5	14.7	13.6	19.7	24.8
Saskatchewan	21.5	14.6	12.9	21.0	26.3
Alberta	19.7	13.4	12.7	19.5	23.7
British Columbia	21.7	12.4	12.0	21.6	26.2

Note: Data are collected over the fall period (four weeks of November).

1. For Quebec, the language classification is based on the language spoken at home. For Quebec as a total, respondents who did not reply to this question or who indicated a language other than English or French are included.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 502-0002, 502-0003.

Table 4.4 **Time spent watching television, by type of program**

	2003		
	Total	Canadian programs	Foreign programs
	percentage of viewing hours		
All programs	100.0	40.2	59.8
News and public affairs	26.2	19.8	6.4
Documentary	3.8	1.7	2.1
Academic instruction	3.3	1.5	1.8
Social and/or recreational instruction	1.2	0.5	0.7
Religion	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sports	8.2	5.1	3.1
Variety and games	12.9	4.5	8.4
Music and dance	1.2	0.9	0.3
Comedy	11.3	1.3	10.1
Drama	24.9	4.9	20.1
Recorded program (VCR/DVD)	4.5	0.0	4.5
Other television programs	2.1	0.0	2.1

Notes: Data are collected over the fall period (four weeks of November).

Data are for all persons 2 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 502-0004.

Table 4.5 Household Internet use at home, by Internet activity

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	percentage of households					
E-mail	85.6	91.7	93.3	94.7	95.2	95.7
Electronic banking	22.9	27.7	36.6	44.4	51.0	56.6
Purchasing goods and services	10.9	19.0	23.8	26.0	30.5	34.2
Medical or health information	42.5	54.2	57.1	61.8	63.9	65.3
Formal education/training	29.9	32.0	47.3	47.0	47.3	45.7
Government information	36.4	44.1	47.1	52.5	56.7	59.1
General browsing	78.1	84.7	90.1	91.0	89.6	89.1
Games	34.3	42.7	45.3	50.1	50.0	51.3
Chat groups	25.4	26.2	27.4	28.0	27.2	26.5
Other Internet services	11.6	34.7	44.1	43.3	48.1	43.1
Obtaining and save music	..	27.1	44.3	47.9	47.3	37.8
Listening to the radio	..	17.5	23.2	25.3	24.0	24.1
Finding sports related information	..	..	43.2	45.3	46.3	45.2
Financial information	..	..	46.1	46.8	45.7	46.0
Viewing the news	..	..	50.8	53.8	52.9	55.5
Travel information/arrangements	..	..	54.6	56.3	59.1	61.8
Searching for a job	..	..	30.5	33.2	35.0	36.1

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0006.

Table 4.6 Households that regularly use the Internet from any location or use the Internet to shop

	2001	2002	2003
	thousands		
All households	12,007	12,166	12,298
Regular-use households, any location	7,228	7,497	7,895
Internet shoppers	3,976	4,500	4,881
Window shoppers	1,731	1,728	1,708
Electronic commerce	2,244	2,772	3,173
Electronic payment	1,778	2,276	2,706

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0018.

Table 4.7 Cable and other program distribution industries, financial and operating statistics

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of dollars					
Operating revenue	3,998.2	4,540.5	5,115.0	5,668.7	6,149.1
Cable television	3,607.8	3,861.1	4,168.2	4,465.1	4,794.4
Satellite and other wireless ¹ television	390.4	679.4	946.8	1,203.6	1,354.7
Operating expenses	3,686.4	4,228.1	4,671.1	4,980.7	5,131.3
Cable television	2,902.7	3,238.4	3,478.4	3,667.0	3,683.8
Satellite and other wireless ¹ television	783.7	989.8	1,192.7	1,313.8	1,447.5
Salaries and other staff benefits	635.5	726.5	743.8	717.2	768.0
Cable television	555.6	625.6	631.4	612.5	656.9
Satellite and other wireless ¹ television	79.9	100.9	112.4	104.7	111.1
thousands					
Subscribers to television programming services	8,950	9,457	9,644	9,782	9,932
Cable television	7,983	7,848	7,625	7,577	7,607
Satellite and other wireless ¹ television	967	1,609	2,019	2,205	2,325
Digital cable television services ²	387	808	1,150	1,382	1,843
Internet by cable	786	1,385	1,875	2,363	2,838

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2002.

1. Paid services similar to cable services but provided with wireless technologies. Does not include free television.

2. These subscribers are included in the count of subscribers to cable television programming services shown above.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 353-0003.

Table 4.8 Private radio and conventional television, financial and operating statistics

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of dollars					
Private radio					
Operating revenue	1,030.2	1,076.7	1,110.4	1,207.3	1,247.0
Advertising revenues	1,003.3	1,051.3	1,083.4	1,175.0	1,214.0
Operating expenses	863.6	904.4	937.2	980.0	1,024.0
Salaries and benefits	446.3	468.0	485.4	509.8	535.0
Profit before interest and taxes	166.7	172.3	173.2	227.3	223.1
Private conventional television					
Operating revenue	1,887.2	1,910.9	1,900.9	2,102.8	2,122.1
Advertising revenues	1,762.9	1,790.1	1,760.7	1,932.6	1,943.0
Operating expenses	1,627.4	1,669.2	1,722.2	1,802.5	1,889.6
Salaries and benefits	478.1	495.3	521.3	542.4	559.0
Profit before interest and taxes	259.9	241.6	178.6	300.3	232.5

Notes: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Excludes television channels dedicated to sports, news or movies that are only available to those who subscribe to cable or satellite television; does not include channels largely financed by public funds or fund-raising activities.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 357-0001.

OVERVIEW

In Canada's urban areas, construction is a feature of daily life as cities continue to grow and expand. Houses, office buildings, hospitals and schools make up the majority of this construction activity.

The sounds of construction were particularly loud in 2004, when the value of all building permits issued reached a record \$55.6 billion—roughly 5.8% of Canada's gross domestic product (GDP). The majority of building permits were issued for residential construction. They reached their highest value since 1987.

Building permits are an early indicator of construction activity, since they measure construction intentions for the near future. Building permits and housing starts are not always equal, however, because construction

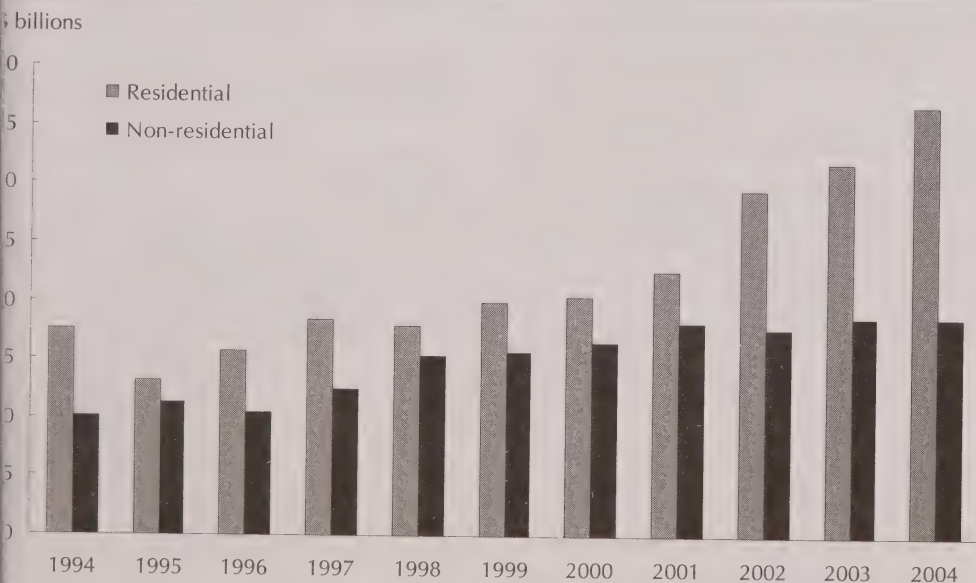
may start immediately or not at all after a permit is issued.

Low mortgage rates, accelerated income growth, high consumer confidence, a secure job market and falling vacancy rates in Canada's urban centres have all contributed to a large increase in the demand for new houses. This increase in demand, coupled with higher costs for materials and labour, has led to the rising value of permits issued and to rising prices for new homes across Canada.

Multi-family homes on the upswing

Most residential permits in 2004 were issued for single-family homes. However, permits for both single- and multi-family homes made

Chart 5.1 Value of building permits, by type



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 026-0008.

strong gains. The number of multi-family homes, such as condos, apartment buildings and semi-detached homes, is growing at a much faster rate than single-family homes.

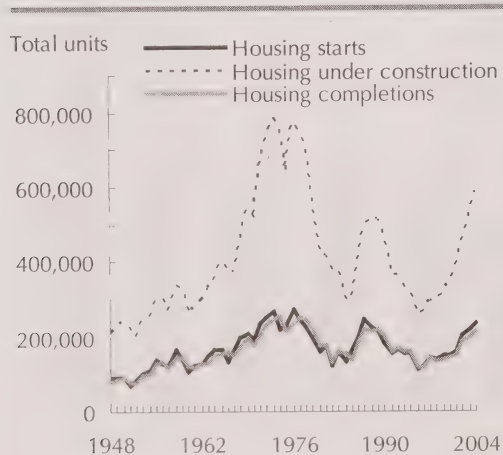
Houses are also becoming larger. In 2001, the average home had 6.3 rooms, excluding bathrooms, hallways and rooms used for home business, which is up from 5.3 rooms in 1961. Interestingly, this trend toward larger homes has coincided with a drop in the average household size, from 3.9 people per house in 1961 to 2.6 people in 2001.

The record value for residential permits in 2004 followed a decade of growth in residential housing across the country. Over the decade, the value of permits increased in all but 3 of 25 census metropolitan areas.

In 2004, Ontario authorized the most dwellings—a total of 89,000 permits valued at \$13.9 billion. Toronto represented just under half of those permits—43,000 dwellings valued at \$7.2 billion. The city is a magnet for immigrants and jobs, which stimulates demand for housing.

Alberta, on the other hand, had the highest growth rate in the number of dwellings

Chart 5.2 Housing construction



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 027-0008.

Construction industry GDP

	2000	2004
	millions of constant \$ 1997	
Residential building construction	14,583	21,379
Non-residential building construction	10,465	10,904
Engineering, repair and other construction activities	23,785	28,244
Total	48,833	60,527

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0017.

authorized from 1994 to 2004. The number of residential building permits grew 116%, from 18,000 in 1994 to just under 39,000 in 2004. This growth was spurred largely by home building in Calgary and Edmonton and by the oil and gas industry boom that has drawn more people to the province.

Non-residential construction continues to be strong

Commercial buildings, such as offices and hotels, have also been in high demand. In 2004, the value of commercial construction permits reached \$10.1 billion, more than double their value in 1994.

The demand for industrial and institutional building permits grew more slowly. The value of industrial permits grew 54% from 1994 to 2004 to reach \$3.5 billion, while institutional permits increased 83% to \$5.1 billion. In 2004, however, institutional permits dropped 12% and industrial permits fell 4%.

Permits for non-residential construction fell slightly in 2004 from a peak of \$18.8 billion in 2003. Ontario took in \$8.7 billion for non-residential permits in 2004, the highest value of all provinces. Alberta had the highest increase in the value of permits: From 1994 to 2004, their value grew 2.5 times to \$2.5 billion.

High demand for skilled workers in construction

The construction industry relies on skilled tradespeople to wire buildings, lay brick and operate backhoes. After a slight decline in the 1990s, construction employment grew at an annual rate of 4.5% from 2000 to 2004. From 2003 to 2004 alone, the number of people employed rose by 45,000 to total 953,000.

The construction sector is dominated by a large number of small firms. Over half of all construction employment comes from businesses with 20 employees or fewer and one in three of all construction workers was self-employed in 2004.

The number of jobs in the construction industry in Alberta has almost doubled in the past 10 years, reaching 161,000 in 2004. Ontario still has the largest share of construction employment, and is home to over one-third of Canada's construction workers.

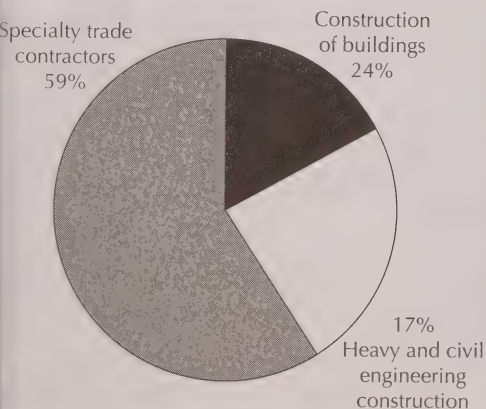
The average hourly wage for construction workers in 2004 was \$19.53. While still slightly

below the \$19.72 average wage for the goods-producing sector as a whole, construction wages have been increasing steadily, rising 18% since 1997. The demand for labour in 2004 sent the construction unemployment rate down to 8.6%—a 30-year low. The demand also meant that workers aged 55 to 69 were more likely to remain in the workplace than in the 1990s. However, this has not been at the expense of younger workers, as they are also being hired to rejuvenate the work force.

Housing conditions improved considerably in Canada's 27 largest urban areas during the late 1990s after deteriorating earlier in the decade. But despite this improvement, one out of every six households in metropolitan areas lived below one or more housing standards in 2001, and was considered to be in "core housing need."

Housing conditions are assessed using three standards: whether the dwelling needed major repairs; whether it had enough bedrooms for the size and composition of household members; and whether housing cost 30% or more of the total of the household's before-tax income.

Chart 5.3 Employment in construction industries, 2004



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 281-0024.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *Building Permits*. Monthly. 64-001-XIE
- *Evolving Housing Conditions in Canada's Census Metropolitan Areas*. Occasional. 89-613-MWE2004005
- *Useful Information for Construction*. Irregular. 64F0004XIE

Other

- Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation
- Institute for Research in Construction

Spending up on home renovations and repair

Television shows like *Designer Guys*, *Holmes on Homes* and *Décore ta vie* help to inspire and guide Canadians through the world of renovation, construction and repairs. Big box home stores are popping up in our cities. Newspaper ads offer instructions on how to build gazebos. So more and more Canadian homeowners are rising to the challenge of taking on renovations and repairs.

In 2002, about three out of four Canadian homeowners made renovations or repairs to their homes. We spent an average of \$2,910 renovating our homes, a figure that has been growing rapidly since 1998. Two-thirds of this spending went to hire contractors, while the rest was spent on construction materials.

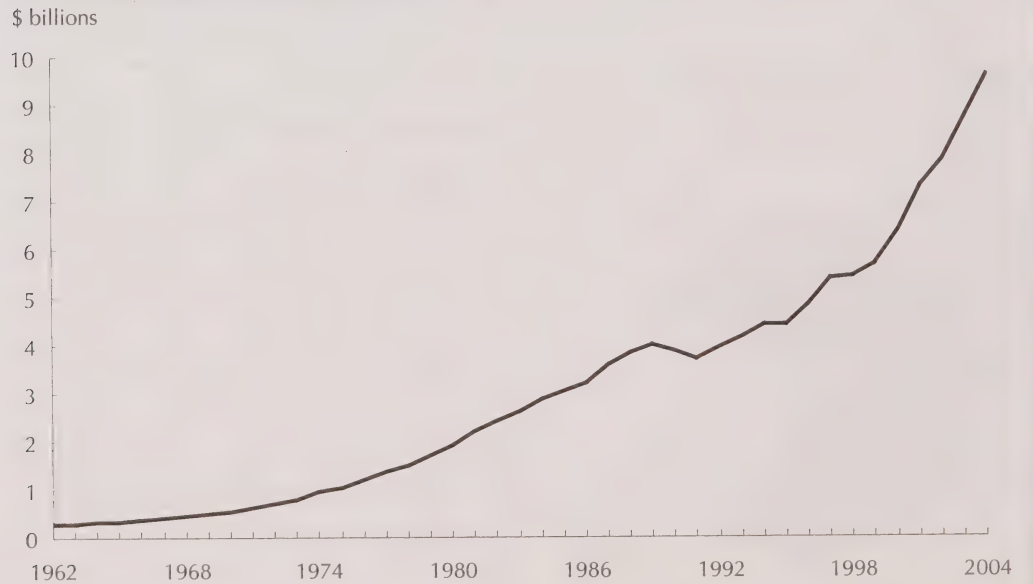
Painting was the most common type of work, as 45% of homeowners painted either the inside or outside of their home. Other common repairs

included plumbing fixtures, patios, fences, drive-ways and heating or air conditioning systems.

Prince Edward Islanders were most likely to spruce up their homes: more than four of five homeowners in this province made at least one change. On the other hand, Albertans had the lowest rate of home renovations and repairs, although two-thirds of the homes in this province were improved in some way.

Homeowners in Newfoundland and Labrador were the most likely to take on do-it-yourself projects, whereas Ontario homeowners were more likely to hire someone else to do the work. Perhaps because of their tendency to hire outside help, Ontarians ended up spending the highest annual average amount, \$3,480, for renovations and repair. At the other end of the spectrum, homeowners in Manitoba spent the least, \$2,130.

Chart 5.4 Housing maintenance and repair expenditures



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 026-0009.

Making our buildings green

Even before Canada signed the Kyoto Protocol, the construction industry had been using innovative materials and practices to reduce environmental waste and greenhouse gases.

In 1999, one in five construction companies used innovative materials. Some 15% used high performance concrete (concrete modified to be stronger, longer lasting or superior in some way), 13% used composite materials (such as fibre-reinforced plastic) and 10% used recycled plastic components.

Also, 11% of construction companies had deconstruction and reuse systems, meaning they take old buildings apart rather than simply demolishing them, so that materials can be reused or recycled.

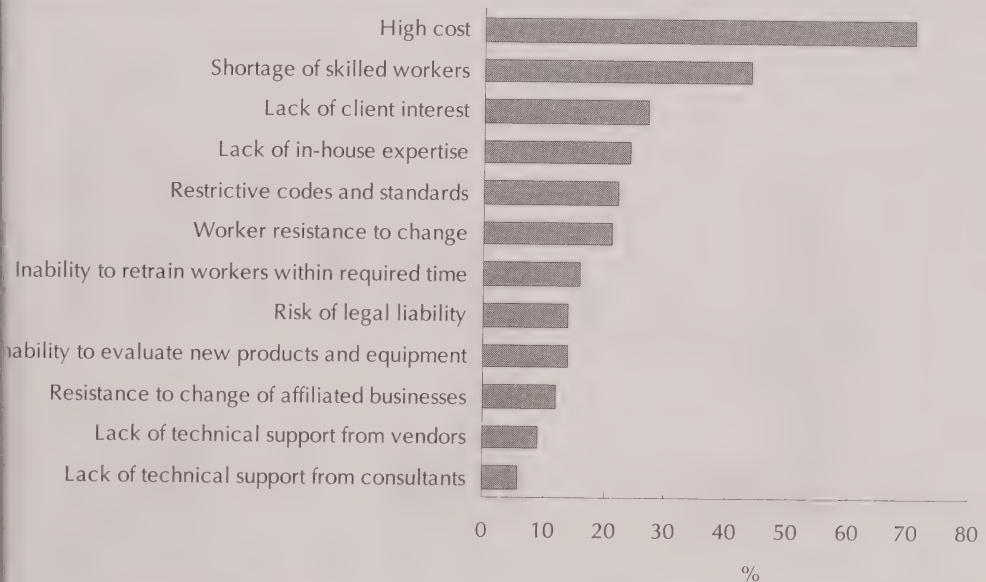
Non-residential projects were more likely to incorporate innovative materials. Businesses in construction and related industries from New

Brunswick used these materials the most, and companies in Alberta the least.

Of all businesses in these industries, 40% identified at least one obstacle to using new construction technologies. The most common obstacles were the high cost of the new practices, a shortage of workers skilled in the new techniques, and too few interested clients.

To reduce the obstacles, the government has introduced incentives for energy-efficient materials and practices. The R-2000 program encourages new energy-efficient technologies and teaches builders how to use them. The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation offers a refund on mortgage insurance for Canadians who buy or build energy-efficient homes. And the Residential Rehabilitation Assistance program helps low-income households make energy-efficient renovations.

Chart 5.5 Construction and related businesses' obstacles to using new or improved building products, systems and equipment



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88F0006XIB2001003.

Prices on the rise for new homes

Real estate has become a hot investment for many homeowners. The expanding housing market has led to a boom in new home construction. This trend is particularly evident in census metropolitan areas (CMAs), where the demand for housing has followed the flow of people from smaller towns and rural areas.

One method for evaluating changes in the housing market is the New Housing Price Index (NHPI). This index measures changes in new housing prices by evaluating the prices set by contractors and adjusting for factors such as location, size and special features.

The NHPI for Canada at the end of 2004 was 125.8. This indicates that the relative price of new homes rose 26% since 1997, the base year for the index. The Ottawa–Gatineau area saw the largest rise, with an increase of 51% since 1997. Calgary was second with a 40% increase.

Another approach to evaluating changes in new housing prices is the Average Price method used by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. This method examines only the average price of new homes and does not include other factors.

According to this method, three CMAs have eclipsed an average purchase price of \$400,000 for newly completed single-detached and semi-detached homes: Vancouver, Toronto and Victoria. Trois-Rivières had the lowest average price of all CMAs, \$118,846. The average price of new single-detached and semi-detached homes for all CMAs was \$341,545.

Although variations can occur between the NHPI and the Average Price method, both indicate a clear trend that prices for new housing have been on the rise.

Chart 5.6 New housing price index, 1997=100



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 327-0005.

Growth slowing in infrastructure investment

Government spending on public infrastructure can be seen all around us—on our roads, our bridges, our subways and in our water systems. Expanding and repairing this infrastructure benefits individual Canadians by providing services such as cleaner water and more accessible transportation, as well as the whole economy, by lowering production costs and creating employment.

The total stock of publicly owned infrastructure in Canada has increased dramatically, rising from \$9.3 billion in 1961 to \$157.3 billion in 2002. However, the rate of growth in public infrastructure has slowed in recent years, from an average annual rate of 1.7% per capita during the 1970s to 0.9% in the 1990s.

Responsibility for publicly owned infrastructure has gradually shifted to municipal governments. In 1961, the federal government paid for 24% of infrastructure costs, provincial governments

contributed 45%, and municipal governments accounted for 31%. By 2002, however, the level of federal government investment had fallen to 7% and the provincial share was down to 41%, whereas the level of municipal investment had increased to 52%.

In 2003, Ontario accounted for 46% of local infrastructure investment in Canada. British Columbia and Alberta had the largest expansion in infrastructure development over the past few years, as investment in infrastructure more than doubled in both provinces from 1988.

Roads and highways comprise the largest slice of infrastructure assets for all levels of government, accounting for 53% of assets in 2000. An example of a recent major infrastructure project is the Border Infrastructure Fund, a \$600 million project aimed at improving traffic congestion at the border crossings between Canada and the United States.

Chart 5.7 Infrastructure investment, by level of government

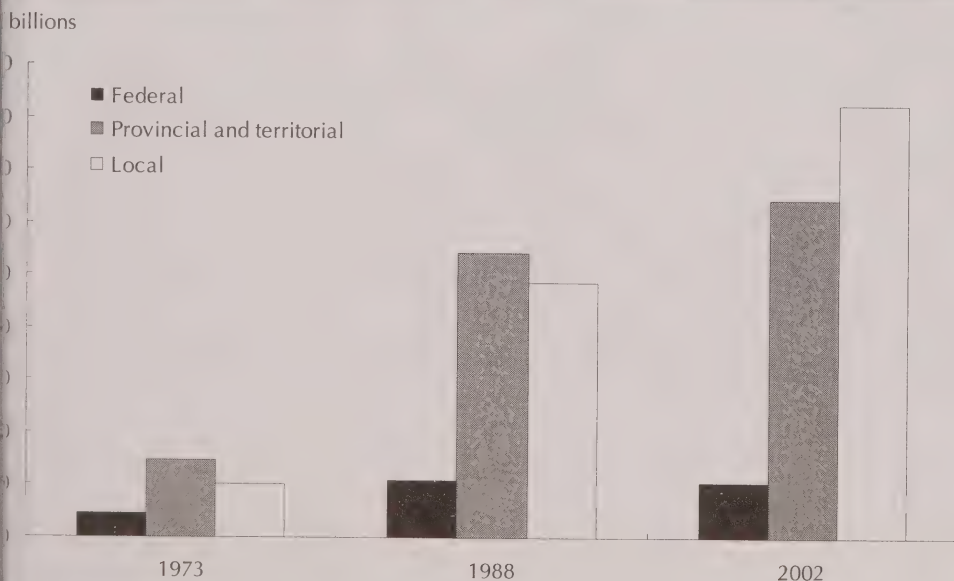


Table 5.1 Housing starts, by province

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	number					
Canada	181,630	156,197	168,271	155,443	154,057	110,93
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,245	2,836	2,271	2,405	2,243	1,71
Prince Edward Island	762	553	644	645	669	42
Nova Scotia	5,560	5,173	4,673	4,282	4,748	4,16
New Brunswick	2,683	2,872	3,310	3,693	3,203	2,30
Quebec	48,070	44,654	38,228	34,015	34,154	21,88
Ontario	62,649	52,794	55,772	45,140	46,645	35,81
Manitoba	3,297	1,950	2,310	2,425	3,197	1,96
Saskatchewan	1,417	998	1,869	1,880	2,098	1,70
Alberta	17,227	12,492	18,573	18,151	17,692	13,90
British Columbia	36,720	31,875	40,621	42,807	39,408	27,05

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 027-0009.

Table 5.2 Value of building permits, by province and territory

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	millions of dollars					
Canada	32,265.5	28,474.2	26,957.1	25,586.3	27,636.7	24,589.
Newfoundland and Labrador	312.6	275.0	242.5	255.4	262.7	201
Prince Edward Island	158.5	121.1	132.1	112.5	112.7	95
Nova Scotia	783.1	634.5	604.9	594.9	669.2	619
New Brunswick	493.7	415.3	453.7	427.4	440.5	487
Quebec	7,144.8	6,245.3	5,207.2	5,375.6	5,898.5	4,947
Ontario	14,064.2	11,998.7	9,962.9	8,774.7	10,001.3	9,192
Manitoba	731.5	561.1	541.2	528.6	685.3	525
Saskatchewan	460.1	327.5	323.1	326.8	372.3	478
Alberta	3,016.8	2,639.3	3,105.6	2,713.5	2,740.5	2,506
British Columbia	4,983.0	5,131.5	6,255.5	6,389.2	6,317.9	5,401
Yukon	56.5	73.7	71.2	42.2	51.0	74
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	60.7	51.2	57.1	45.7	84.9	59
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 026-0003.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
number								
124,713	147,040	137,439	149,968	151,653	162,733	205,034	218,426	233,431
2,034	1,696	1,450	1,371	1,459	1,788	2,419	2,692	2,870
554	470	524	616	710	675	775	814	919
4,059	3,813	3,137	4,250	4,432	4,092	4,970	5,096	4,717
2,722	2,702	2,447	2,776	3,079	3,462	3,862	4,489	3,947
23,220	25,896	23,138	25,742	24,695	27,682	42,452	50,289	58,448
43,062	54,072	53,830	67,235	71,521	73,282	83,597	85,180	85,114
2,318	2,612	2,895	3,133	2,560	2,963	3,617	4,206	4,440
2,438	2,757	2,965	3,089	2,513	2,381	2,963	3,315	3,781
16,665	23,671	27,122	25,447	26,266	29,174	38,754	36,171	36,270
27,641	29,351	19,931	16,309	14,418	17,234	21,625	26,174	32,925

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of dollars								
26,155.4	30,838.2	33,340.8	35,736.1	36,950.1	40,856.1	47,262.1	50,772.0	55,578.6
224.1	213.6	252.7	296.8	282.9	298.3	383.3	421.0	501.2
95.8	110.0	116.1	140.9	98.8	217.2	146.2	178.1	223.8
689.0	630.7	637.1	907.2	878.5	699.9	877.3	1,014.1	1,125.8
441.1	459.0	481.0	481.2	484.6	535.1	663.8	696.3	797.3
4,938.0	5,133.2	5,897.4	5,939.6	6,272.0	7,571.1	8,628.4	10,090.9	11,629.6
9,597.6	12,888.7	13,839.8	16,732.5	17,556.5	19,069.3	22,281.4	23,235.2	23,905.3
592.3	689.6	1,031.8	879.4	853.9	739.2	888.9	1,065.0	1,150.4
543.0	626.8	672.9	721.6	609.0	703.3	708.6	772.6	770.0
2,883.1	4,446.3	5,552.2	4,801.9	5,296.4	5,911.7	6,846.5	6,667.2	7,327.1
6,053.1	5,543.8	4,739.6	4,695.5	4,492.0	4,954.8	5,659.4	6,394.2	7,938.7
51.8	49.6	39.9	48.8	55.5	49.8	31.3	52.6	75.9
46.6	46.9	80.2	90.6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	23.0	76.0	91.6	86.2	105.3
..	..	..	..	47.2	30.4	55.4	98.6	28.1

Table 5.3 Investment in non-residential building construction, by census metropolitan area

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of current dollars, not seasonally adjusted					
All census metropolitan areas	15,947.8	17,429.2	19,111.4	19,752.9	20,835.3
St. John's	197.7	161.2	155.4	168.0	181.7
Halifax	245.3	250.3	179.0	234.6	332.6
Saint John	72.7	85.5	57.2	70.6	92.8
Saguenay	153.8	109.3	119.0	136.0	94.7
Québec	449.1	400.4	506.2	495.5	522.5
Sherbrooke	87.7	101.9	132.5	132.1	121.5
Trois-Rivières	76.8	75.0	109.0	168.9	142.2
Montréal	2,466.2	2,821.7	3,052.7	2,834.3	2,836.8
Ottawa-Gatineau	980.2	1,559.0	1,536.8	1,505.7	1,298.0
Quebec part	113.4	215.3	170.1	226.4	180.7
Ontario part	866.9	1,343.7	1,366.7	1,279.3	1,117.3
Kingston	..	53.6	120.4	164.0	139.1
Oshawa	253.3	272.1	262.7	413.0	475.0
Toronto	4,729.4	4,703.8	4,748.9	5,064.6	6,159.6
Hamilton	369.1	570.9	689.9	750.7	842.0
St. Catharines-Niagara	203.5	360.1	403.3	408.6	365.2
Kitchener	320.3	507.5	689.8	586.0	540.3
London	277.8	378.3	545.4	654.0	576.2
Windsor	347.4	259.4	392.1	440.7	339.5
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	68.8	80.6	174.0	171.0	94.9
Thunder Bay	85.2	94.5	172.8	148.9	118.8
Winnipeg	504.7	463.0	418.3	559.3	642.5
Regina	225.4	194.0	179.2	234.1	227.2
Saskatoon	285.7	272.0	269.6	230.6	216.6
Calgary	1,113.6	1,195.8	1,216.0	1,246.2	1,355.0
Edmonton	683.2	722.4	933.8	903.1	1,007.7
Abbotsford	..	57.8	152.8	104.2	78.2
Vancouver	1,520.7	1,450.7	1,646.4	1,641.6	1,653.2
Victoria	230.3	228.4	248.2	286.7	381.5

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 026-0016.

Table 5.4 Capital expenditures for construction, by sector

	2001	2002	2003	2004 ¹	2005 ²
	Actual			Preliminary actual	Intentions
	millions of dollars				
Canada	117,496.0	126,034.1	136,763.6	150,501.8	158,843.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,718.6	1,776.6	1,471.0	1,416.1	1,466.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	24,437.9	20,687.4	24,588.2	27,458.1	30,910.3
Utilities	6,156.0	7,252.8	8,534.4	9,338.8	10,610.9
Construction	368.7	407.8	444.1	480.4	498.1
Manufacturing	3,558.0	3,266.9	2,870.6	2,304.1	2,232.9
Wholesale trade	655.9	891.3	983.4	1,051.0	1,066.3
Retail trade	2,325.8	2,340.4	2,894.4	2,700.6	2,792.0
Transportation and warehousing	4,307.8	4,205.6	3,543.1	3,547.8	4,056.9
Information and cultural industries	3,199.5	3,009.5	2,243.1	2,225.7	2,617.7
Finance and insurance	1,108.0	572.6	580.0	599.9	648.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,672.5	2,657.4	2,713.4	3,099.8	3,437.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	466.8	451.6	332.9	320.3	265.7
Management of companies and enterprises	26.0	60.8	25.1	31.1	12.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	224.3	155.9	205.2	172.8	197.5
Educational services	3,526.2	4,206.5	4,358.4	4,630.6	4,248.6
Health care and social assistance	2,361.2	2,940.2	3,371.2	3,161.9	3,330.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	525.9	451.4	518.3	657.1	702.4
Accommodation and food services	641.0	1,014.9	1,099.1	1,029.6	1,012.8
Housing	46,563.7	55,367.4	61,607.5	70,210.9	70,353.6
Public administration	12,231.9	13,956.8	13,978.2	15,576.0	17,881.5
Other services (excluding public administration)	420.3	360.2	402.0	489.6	501.3

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

1. Data reflect the preliminary actuals for capital expenditures for 2004.

2. Data reflect the intentions for capital expenditures for 2005.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 029-0005.

Table 5.5 Labour force employed in construction, by province

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
thousands of persons						
Canada	810.1	824.3	865.2	906.0	951.7	1,019.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	10.9	10.5	9.3	9.5	11.7	12.4
Prince Edward Island	3.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.7
Nova Scotia	23.8	24.6	24.0	24.5	28.2	27.7
New Brunswick	19.0	18.7	19.7	19.2	19.4	18.6
Quebec	140.2	137.6	153.4	162.9	164.5	179.2
Ontario	322.7	336.3	344.5	369.1	367.6	394.8
Manitoba	29.3	27.1	26.0	26.9	27.7	28.2
Saskatchewan	23.2	23.1	24.8	23.3	24.0	26.3
Alberta	126.4	131.3	141.4	146.6	160.5	159.7
British Columbia	111.1	110.7	118.1	119.8	144.0	168.0

Note: Annual data.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

Table 5.6 Production of building materials

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
thousands of cubic metres					
Dry sawn lumber	76,785.7	73,633.9	79,803.7	79,319.3	84,589.0
thousands of bundles					
Asphalt shingles, all sizes	40,367.0	38,598.0	43,391.0	39,747.0	40,285.0
thousands of metric tonnes					
Cement	12,753.0	12,793.0	13,081.0	13,418.0	14,179.0
Steel pipe and tubing	2,640.2	2,464.6	2,220.1	2,431.6	2,837.0

Note: Data are based on the Standard Classification of Goods.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 303-0001, 303-0003, 303-0006, 303-0009, 303-0046, 303-0052, 303-0060.

OVERVIEW

The Canadian school system, once no more than a collection of small, generally one-room schools, has become much more complex. Heading into the new millennium, Canada had some 16,000 elementary and secondary schools and nearly 300 colleges and universities.

Our school system includes both public and private schools that are essentially under provincial jurisdiction. In the 1999/2000 school year, public school enrolment accounted for 93% of the total enrolment, compared with 6% for private schools.

Elementary and secondary school enrolment remained fairly stable during the last decade. In 1999/2000, just over 5,442,000 young people attended an elementary or secondary school.

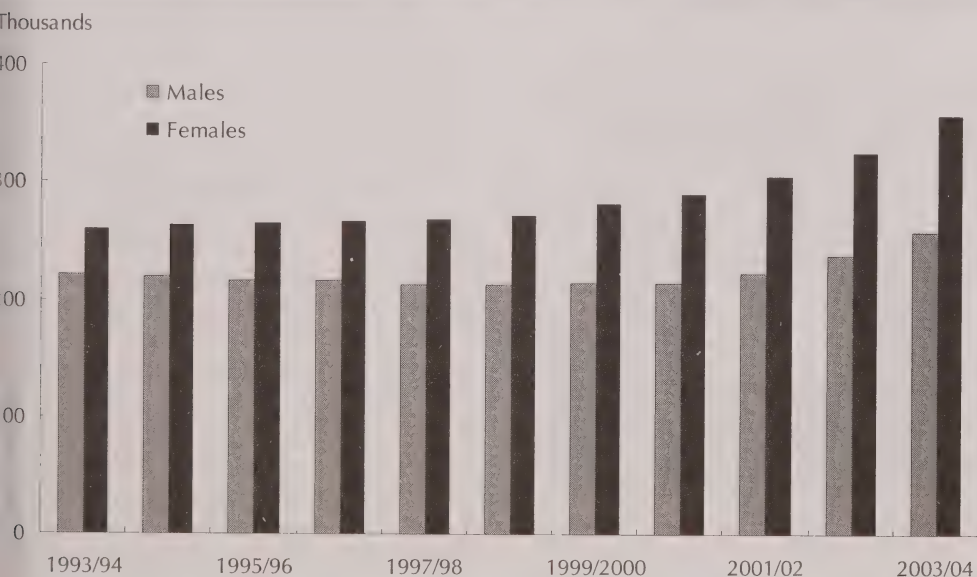
Full-time enrolment in postsecondary institutions has increased, especially at the university

level. In 2003/04, enrolment in Canadian universities rose to 990,400, the highest level ever. University enrolment was up 20% from 1997/98, with nearly three out of four students registered full time. For part-time enrolment, the increase was 2%.

Schools answering many needs

With thousands of immigrants arriving in Canada every year, our schools are noted for the cultural diversity of their students. Toronto and Vancouver are the two census metropolitan areas that stand out for their diversity. The 2001 Census found that more than 25% of the school-age residents in these cities were immigrants, more than 40% belonged to a visible minority, and nearly 20% spoke a language other than English or French at home.

Chart 6.1 Undergraduate university enrolment, full-time, by sex



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0013.

Today, most schools take into account the special needs of students, which was not the case 50 years ago. Most students with special needs learn in ordinary classes but also receive part of their education in special classes. Others attend specialized schools, such as schools for the visually or hearing impaired.

A number of schools throughout Canada provide second-language courses and programs. In 1999/2000, just over half of elementary and secondary students were registered in second-language learning programs. Also, the provinces and territories have an education system for French or English linguistic minority students, who in 1998/99 accounted for about 5% of the total student population.

Denominational schools, most of which are Catholic, exist in several provinces. While some provinces are abandoning the denominational system, others are addressing the requests of various religious groups that want to establish new denominational schools in their province.

There are also Canadian Forces schools and schools for Aboriginal Students under federal

People employed, by educational attainment

	2005	
	Males	Females
	%	
Less than Grade 9	29.6	14.7
High school graduate	73.0	59.7
Postsecondary certificate or diploma ¹	76.8	68.7
Bachelor's degree	79.0	74.7

1. Includes trades certificate.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0004.

jurisdiction. Approximately 1% of Canadian students attend such schools.

A more educated population

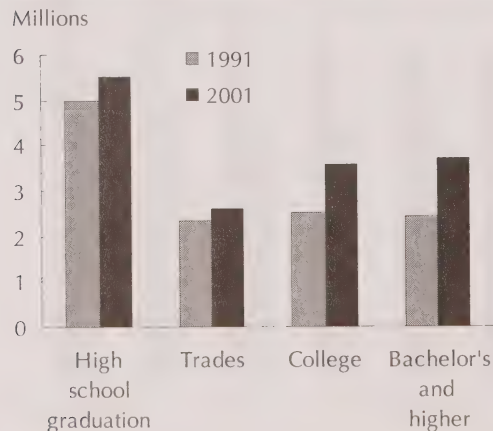
Fifty years ago, just over half the Canadian population had less than a grade nine education. By 2000/01, nearly 77% of young people had obtained a high school diploma and, in March 2002, approximately 62% of those aged 18 to 24 had gone on to postsecondary education.

From 1991 to 2001, the number of students who obtained a postsecondary degree or diploma increased substantially. The proportion of persons aged 25 and over with a university degree increased from 15% to 20%. The percentage of college graduates grew from 12% to 16%, whereas the proportion of trade school graduates remained stable at 12%.

A growing number of women pursued university education from 1991 to 2001. In 2001, young women aged 25 to 34 were in the majority, not only at the bachelor's level but also at the master's level: 56% of persons holding a bachelor's degree were women, as were 52% of those holding a master's. At the doctoral level, however, men still outnumbered women.

Immigrants who arrived during the 1990s helped to lift the education level in Canada. In 2001, some 41% of new immigrants had a university education, 13% a college diploma and 8% a trade school certificate.

Chart 6.2 Population 15 years and over, by highest degree, certificate or diploma



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population.

Teachers are one of the largest occupational groups in Canada. In the lower grades, most teachers are women. At the postsecondary level, most teachers are men, although the percentage of women teaching increased in the 1990s. Teachers are a group that has been aging faster than some other professions.

How is education financed

The largest source of funding for education is the public purse. Public and private spending on education stood at \$68.6 billion in 2001/02, a 6% increase from 1998/99.

Most expenditure on education takes place at the elementary and secondary levels. In 2001/02, elementary and secondary expenses accounted for about 60% of all education spending, and postsecondary expenses accounted for about 40%.

The higher the level of education, the higher the cost per student and the greater the increase in these costs. In 1999/2000, the average cost per student was \$7,758 at the elementary-secondary level, \$13,290 at the college level

and \$23,159 at the university level. These costs represented respective increases of 2%, 11% and 13% compared with the previous year. Undergraduate tuition fees have almost tripled since the early 1990s. In 2004/05, university tuition fees averaged \$4,172, compared with \$1,464 in 1990/91.

Parents play a major role in financing their children's education. In 2002, half of all students under 19 had an average of \$8,600 set aside for them for postsecondary education.

Selected sources

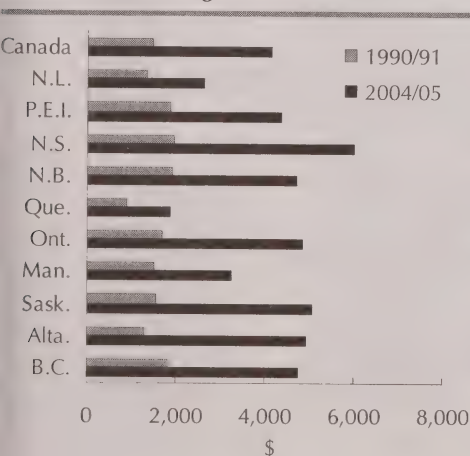
Statistics Canada

- *At a Crossroads: First Results for the 18–20 year-old Cohort of the Youth in Transition Survey*. Occasional. 81-591-XIE
- *Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics: Research Papers*. Occasional. 81-595-MIE
- *Education in Canada: Major Field of Study, 2001 Census*. Every 5 years. 97F0018XIE
- *Education Indicators in Canada*. Occasional. 81-582-XIE
- *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada*. Bi-monthly. 81-004-XIE
- *Teacher Education in a Knowledge-based Economy: Centering a Critical Conversion*. Occasional. 81-592-XIE

Other

- Human Resources and Social Development
- Industry Canada
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

Chart 6.3 Undergraduate tuition fees, average



Source: Statistics Canada, Centre for Education Statistics.

Connected schools

With the information and communications technology (ICT) industry growing since the end of the 1990s, schools have been equipped with the infrastructure needed to integrate ICT into teaching. In 2003/04, most elementary and secondary schools were connected to the Internet. They generally had one computer for every five students. There were fewer students per computer in small schools compared with large schools, and in secondary schools compared with elementary schools.

A number of software applications have become generally available throughout most schools. In 2003/04, 78% of school principals reported that word processing software was the application most often incorporated into classroom teaching practices.

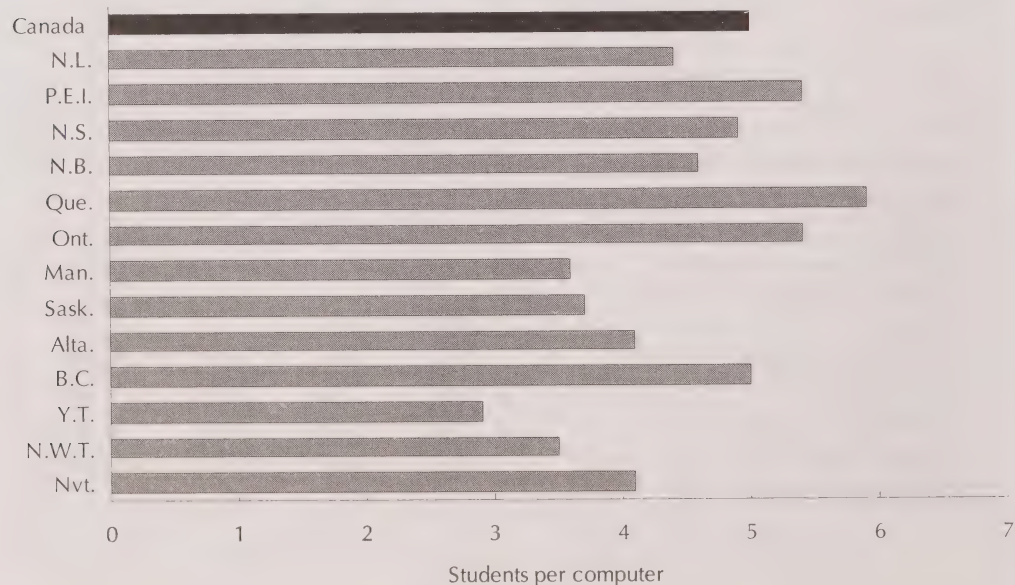
Nearly 61% of principals reported providing their students with frequent access to computers connected to the Internet during school times outside the hours of instruction (that is, at

lunchtime or during breaks). Some 42% of schools often made computers available to students before or after school.

The availability of computers does not necessarily mean that students and teachers use them effectively or that the computer equipment is of good quality. In 2003/04, three out of four principals reported that most teachers had the technical skills needed to use ICT in administrative tasks such as preparing marks. However, slightly less than half felt that most of their teachers had the qualifications to engage students in using ICT effectively. Many principals reported that ensuring that computers and peripherals are up to date was a challenge.

Today, students can receive instruction online as an alternative to traditional learning, which was almost inconceivable a decade ago. In 2003/04, more than one-third of secondary schools had students taking online courses, compared with only 3% of elementary schools.

Chart 6.4 Student-to-computer ratio (median), 2003/04



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 81-595-MIE2004017.

Students score high in international tests

Fifteen-year-old Canadians are among the best in the world in mathematics, reading, science and problem-solving, according to the Programme for International Student Assessment, a survey conducted every three years by the member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Among the 41 countries that participated in the 2003 survey, only Finland and Hong Kong (China) scored better in mathematics than Canada. As well, only the students of Finland scored better than Canadian students in reading. Canadian students were outperformed by only four countries in science and problem-solving.

Student self-confidence and anxiety levels regarding math are strongly associated with their performance. Students who have great confidence regarding math tend to perform

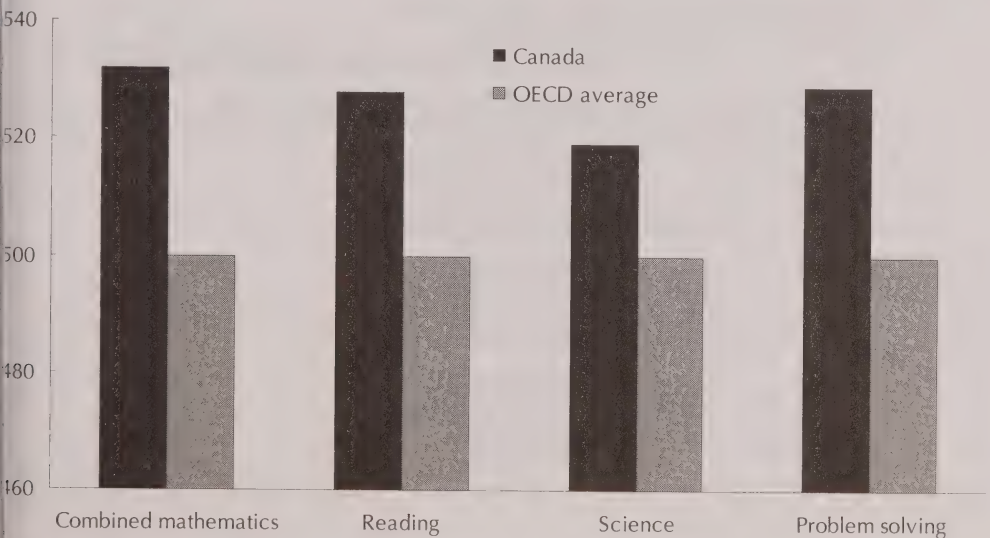
much better than less confident students.

Family background can also be associated with math results. Students whose parents possessed a university degree tended to outperform those whose parents had high school education or less. Students from families with higher socio-economic status or from schools attended by students with higher socio-economic status tended to obtain better results.

Unlike Canada's 15-year-olds, adults obtained poor results in reading, math and problem solving. According to the 2003 International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey, 48% of the Canadian adult population—12 million Canadians—did not attain the level 3 in reading comprehension, which is seen as the minimum competence level for responding to the demands of an information-based society. The proportion of adults with numeracy scores below 3 was even more pronounced.

Chart 6.5 International performance of Canada's youth, by domain

Estimated average score



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 81-590-XIE2004001.

From school to work: No longer a direct path

For many young people, the transition from school to the work force is no longer just a simple, direct passage to a full-time job.

Some students take the traditional route to postsecondary education right away. Others postpone their education for a year or so. Others drop out, often without attaining the skills and knowledge to compete effectively in the labour market.

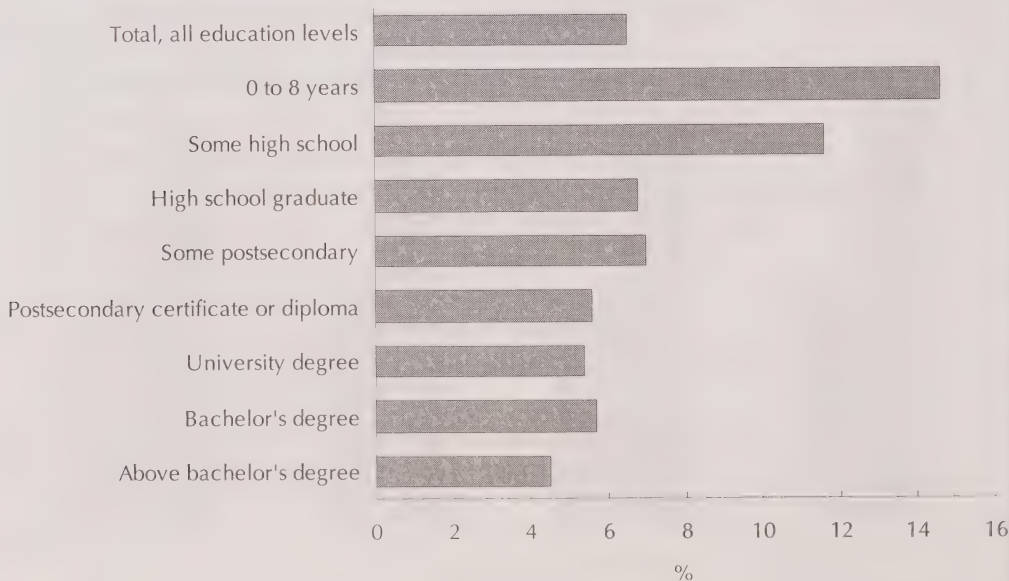
In 1999, 12% of all 20-year-olds dropped out of high school. However, two years later the rate dropped to 11% as some of these young people had resumed their secondary studies, while 16% had pursued postsecondary education without obtaining a high school diploma. At age 22, 76% of young people had pursued postsecondary education and 35% had obtained a diploma. Approximately 11% had left their postsecondary studies without obtaining their degree.

However, dropping out does not necessarily mean the end of studies. More than one in three youths who had halted their postsecondary studies by age 20 had gone back to school within two years.

Certain financial factors appeared to be related to a young person's individual decision to postpone postsecondary enrolment. Receiving scholarships and grants was associated with following the traditional pathway. Other significant predictors of non-enrolment in postsecondary institutions were being male, having dependents, having parents with lower levels of education, or having a low grade average in high school.

Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia had the highest rates of non-goers (approximately 30%) whereas Quebec had the lowest rate, 6%.

Chart 6.6 Unemployment rate, by educational attainment, 2004



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0004.

Many ways to learn

After remaining stable during the 1990s, the participation rate of adults in formal training activities has increased substantially throughout Canada. In 2002, 35% of workers aged 25 to 64 had taken formal job-related training, compared with 29% in 1997. However, the average number of hours that participants devoted annually to formal training did not change much: in five years, the average number of hours decreased from 156 to 150.

In 2002, as in the past, young workers and more-educated workers participated the most in formal training. On the other hand, workers aged 55 to 64 registered the largest increase: 13% of them took formal job-related training in 2002, compared with 15% in 1997.

An employer's support can help overcome many obstacles to training, such as cost, operational requirements and family responsibilities.

The employer's role in staff training has changed in recent years. In 2002, a larger proportion of workers undertook training on their own initiative and at their own expense, compared with 1997.

Job-related training is not restricted to formal training. By 2002, self-directed learning had become almost as common as formal training.

In 2002, even though all types of self-directed learning were popular with participants, nearly 80% said they had consulted documents and had tried different work methods as ways to learn on their own. The proportion of participants who reported using the Internet or computer software was 58%. Those who reported other methods of self-directed learning, such as observing someone performing a task or seeking advice from someone, had participation rates of 49% and 56%, respectively.

Chart 6.7 Participation in self-directed learning, by type, 2002

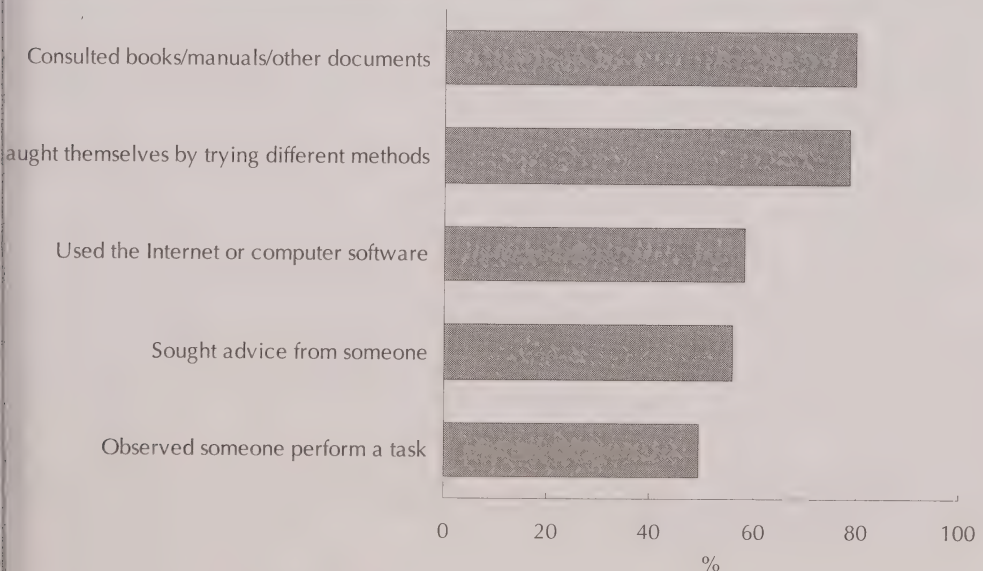


Table 6.1 School board revenue and expenditures

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	thousands of dollars					
Revenue	27,526,324	30,092,426	31,779,197	31,603,451	32,064,138	32,224,966
Own-source revenue	9,862,220	10,679,675	11,383,409	11,779,777	11,312,396	11,359,588
Property and related taxes	8,849,349	9,522,371	10,226,228	10,615,606	10,126,998	10,180,700
Real property taxes	7,711,510	8,284,293	8,920,373	9,304,047	8,862,895	8,913,430
Grants in lieu of taxes	159,863	160,857	164,648	164,130	150,483	145,988
Federal government	46,463	47,083	45,748	41,180	40,222	40,877
Federal government business enterprises	2,391	2,465	2,279	1,815	1,900	1,811
Provincial and territorial governments	89,670	96,921	101,502	109,377	101,001	96,650
Provincial and territorial government business enterprises	19,243	12,061	12,297	9,103	5,732	5,100
Local governments	0	0	0	318	362	380
Local government business enterprises	2,096	2,327	2,822	2,337	1,266	1,150
Business taxes	828,274	899,629	956,251	958,475	976,084	1,006,020
Miscellaneous property and related taxes	149,702	177,592	184,956	188,954	137,536	115,260
Other taxes	623	2,291	2,113	596	566	930
Sales of goods and services	926,269	1,068,082	1,083,530	1,094,451	1,107,931	1,094,800
Intergovernment	394,981	471,056	467,215	450,263	426,572	409,880
General	531,288	597,026	616,315	644,188	681,359	684,910
Rentals	47,608	47,522	49,015	49,479	54,413	40,300
Other sales of goods and services	483,680	549,504	567,300	594,709	626,946	644,600
Investment income	71,999	69,756	54,233	49,400	55,135	61,670
Other interest income	5,132	5,475	5,261	5,711	5,161	4,800
Other investment income	66,867	64,281	48,972	43,689	49,974	56,870
Other revenue from own sources	13,980	17,175	17,305	19,724	21,766	21,400
Specific-purpose transfers from other government subsectors	17,664,104	19,412,751	20,395,788	19,823,674	20,751,742	20,865,310
Federal government	72,573	96,315	76,242	89,919	98,538	132,000
Provincial and territorial governments	17,443,875	19,136,092	20,165,582	19,584,064	20,502,833	20,585,400
Education transfers	16,802,588	18,429,479	19,440,044	18,856,849	19,761,317	19,860,600
Debt charges (interest)	641,287	706,613	725,538	727,215	741,516	724,700
Local governments	147,656	180,344	153,964	149,691	150,371	147,800
Expenditures	27,176,321	30,059,863	31,666,395	31,215,122	32,133,862	31,738,400
Education	26,392,317	29,232,730	30,787,056	30,283,658	31,112,930	30,642,800
Debt charges	784,004	827,133	879,339	931,464	1,020,932	1,095,500
Interest	783,746	826,903	879,140	931,302	1,020,779	1,095,300
Other debt charges	258	230	199	162	153	200
Surplus (+) / deficit (-)	+350,003	+32,563	+112,802	+388,329	-69,724	+486,566

Note: Data not available for New Brunswick, Yukon and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0009.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
thousands of dollars								
31,899,333	32,042,472	35,590,628	32,933,191	34,049,949	35,230,651	36,254,769	37,293,573	39,108,325
11,640,998	12,157,134	9,186,870	9,593,045	9,696,626	9,851,322	10,000,645	10,419,449	10,857,642
10,433,594	10,926,304	7,801,048	8,009,046	7,999,391	8,105,789	8,226,500	8,555,070	8,897,855
9,152,598	9,617,759	7,602,321	7,814,361	7,803,833	7,907,445	8,024,751	8,344,175	8,677,350
148,583	152,255	96,439	89,993	90,908	84,244	85,950	89,847	93,943
39,173	44,341	40,772	36,637	36,802	32,480	33,120	34,728	36,421
1,843	1,962	2,330	2,116	1,447	876	887	916	946
100,548	99,793	48,405	46,928	47,941	44,850	45,741	47,709	49,774
5,223	4,054	3,148	3,026	3,367	3,758	3,835	3,981	4,133
407	457	484	483	469	510	525	554	584
1,389	1,648	1,300	803	882	1,770	1,842	1,959	2,085
1,015,806	1,047,918	26,780	28,381	29,054	31,123	31,557	33,472	35,503
116,607	108,372	75,508	76,311	75,596	82,977	84,242	87,576	91,059
619	651	599	650	708	723	733	777	824
1,130,374	1,157,659	1,304,790	1,492,498	1,590,727	1,644,381	1,670,006	1,755,099	1,845,029
395,245	382,141	457,962	483,870	547,924	519,393	515,674	544,408	574,838
735,129	775,518	846,828	1,008,628	1,042,803	1,124,988	1,154,332	1,210,691	1,270,191
41,443	43,403	49,226	56,675	58,919	66,368	68,152	71,352	74,728
693,686	732,115	797,557	951,953	983,884	1,058,620	1,086,180	1,139,339	1,195,463
53,049	46,592	54,598	65,691	78,818	74,635	77,048	80,887	84,992
4,857	5,270	4,641	5,892	5,574	6,324	6,412	6,801	7,214
48,192	41,322	49,957	59,799	73,244	68,311	70,636	74,086	77,778
23,362	25,927	25,835	25,160	26,982	25,794	26,358	27,616	28,942
20,258,335	19,885,338	26,403,758	23,340,146	24,353,323	25,379,329	26,254,124	26,874,124	28,250,683
92,000	81,580	82,258	90,975	84,721	89,923	83,637	86,031	89,380
20,015,657	19,650,260	26,161,478	23,088,695	24,103,915	25,120,176	26,000,310	26,614,674	27,983,265
19,253,989	18,960,162	25,637,572	22,688,501	23,723,258	24,701,947	25,569,099	26,159,445	27,502,623
761,668	690,098	523,906	400,194	380,657	418,229	431,211	455,229	480,642
150,678	153,498	160,022	160,476	164,687	169,230	170,177	173,419	178,038
31,754,347	32,212,258	32,091,168	32,700,627	34,142,482	35,368,073	36,934,160	38,191,464	39,974,012
30,687,738	31,169,335	31,309,610	31,955,580	33,416,048	34,624,407	36,208,081	37,412,460	39,211,001
1,066,609	1,042,923	781,558	745,047	726,434	743,666	726,079	779,004	763,011
1,066,523	1,042,534	781,414	737,104	721,368	734,845	716,914	769,356	752,855
86	389	144	7,943	5,066	8,821	9,165	9,648	10,156
+144,986	-169,786	+3,499,460	+232,564	-92,533	-137,422	-679,391	-897,891	-865,687

Table 6.2 School board revenue and expenditures, by province and territory

	2004		
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island
	thousands of dollars		
Revenue	39,108,325	744,903	178,272
Own-source revenue	10,857,642	6,834	898
Property and related taxes	8,897,855	..	..
Other taxes	824	..	..
Sales of goods and services	1,845,029	6,081	796
Intergovernment	574,838	..	..
General	1,270,191	6,081	796
Rentals	74,728	764	442
Other sales of goods and services	1,195,463	5,317	354
Investment income	84,992	201	53
Other interest income	7,214	..	..
Other investment income	77,778	201	53
Other revenue from own sources	28,942	552	49
Specific-purpose transfers from other government subsectors	28,250,683	738,069	177,374
Federal government	89,380	5,005	55
Provincial and territorial governments	27,983,265	733,064	177,319
Education transfers	27,502,623	733,064	177,319
Debt charges (interest)	480,642	..	..
Local governments	178,038	..	..
Expenditures	39,974,012	754,166	179,030
Education	39,211,001	753,922	179,030
Debt charges	763,011	244	..
Interest	752,855	223	..
Other debt charges	10,156	21	..
Surplus (+) / deficit (-)	-865,687	-9,263	-758

Note: Data not available for New Brunswick, Yukon and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0009.

2004

Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories
thousands of dollars							
925,751	9,176,522	16,065,880	1,530,136	1,442,997	4,632,108	4,368,235	43,521
27,425	2,194,991	6,613,782	562,158	789,383	436,187	215,730	10,254
.	1,208,861	6,239,157	514,162	735,428	191,581	..	8,666
.	.	..	.	824	.	.	.
25,292	986,130	353,353	45,123	39,162	208,288	179,511	1,293
9,977	397,086	46,587	8,429	19,591	73,132	19,847	189
15,315	589,044	306,766	36,694	19,571	135,156	159,664	1,104
1,075	.	42,583	3,205	2,213	14,572	9,501	373
14,240	589,044	264,183	33,489	17,358	120,584	150,163	731
1,280	.	9,130	2,449	13,325	31,350	26,983	221
.	.	.	.	7,214	.	.	.
1,280	.	9,130	2,449	6,111	31,350	26,983	221
853	.	12,142	424	644	4,968	9,236	74
898,326	6,981,531	9,452,098	967,978	653,614	4,195,921	4,152,505	33,267
..	12,729	55,484	2,737	.	113	12,121	1,136
731,597	6,961,967	9,396,614	965,241	653,614	4,191,355	4,140,384	32,110
731,597	6,559,635	9,396,614	936,694	648,585	4,146,621	4,140,384	32,110
0	402,332	.	28,547	5,029	44,734	0	.
166,729	6,835	.	..	.	4,453	.	21
931,524	9,571,293	16,469,101	1,489,600	1,397,431	4,733,341	4,405,981	42,545
930,958	9,185,577	16,196,173	1,449,630	1,392,009	4,675,176	4,405,981	42,545
566	385,716	272,928	39,970	5,422	58,165	0	.
2	376,145	272,928	39,970	5,422	58,165	0	.
564	9,571	.	.	.	.	.	.
-5,773	-394,771	-403,221	+40,536	+45,566	-101,233	-37,746	+976

Table 6.3 University and college revenue and expenditures

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
thousands of dollars							
Revenue	13,238,480	14,421,737	15,777,481	16,369,729	16,419,382	16,759,086	17,260,407
Own-source revenue	3,894,442	4,244,946	4,775,098	5,232,539	5,612,258	5,889,502	6,277,982
Sales of goods and services	2,872,988	3,182,919	3,581,381	4,036,333	4,349,760	4,567,345	4,843,608
Tuition fees	1,436,780	1,631,373	1,888,817	2,137,148	2,339,171	2,507,056	2,690,708
Other sales of goods and services	1,436,208	1,551,546	1,692,564	1,899,185	2,010,590	2,060,289	2,152,900
Investment income	332,981	385,631	372,453	376,157	367,552	366,970	427,658
Other revenue from own sources	688,473	676,396	821,264	820,049	894,945	955,187	1,006,716
Transfers from other levels of government	9,344,038	10,176,791	11,002,382	11,137,190	10,807,124	10,869,584	10,982,425
Federal government	851,823	974,821	1,036,574	1,079,685	1,095,690	1,110,639	1,090,080
Provincial and territorial governments	8,488,460	9,195,228	9,959,687	10,049,264	9,701,848	9,746,774	9,877,178
Local governments	3,755	6,742	6,121	8,241	9,586	12,171	15,167
Expenditures	13,220,098	14,501,436	15,677,144	16,314,392	16,749,070	16,917,362	17,192,872
Postsecondary education	12,986,173	14,231,483	15,390,167	16,034,061	16,451,698	16,559,462	16,747,684
Administration	2,556,953	2,758,916	2,986,317	3,073,970	3,103,484	3,157,017	3,361,662
Education	7,413,987	8,169,078	8,750,877	9,127,476	9,320,107	9,304,767	9,249,982
Support to students	306,022	305,222	375,646	404,958	428,626	447,082	453,665
Other	2,709,211	2,998,267	3,277,326	3,427,656	3,599,481	3,650,595	3,682,371
Special retraining services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debt charges	233,925	269,954	286,977	280,331	297,372	357,900	445,185
Surplus (+) / deficit (-)	+18,382	-79,700	+100,337	+55,337	-329,689	-158,276	+67,535

Notes: Fiscal year ending March 31.

Excludes Yukon College for confidentiality purposes.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0007.

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
thousands of dollars								
16,729,056	17,389,686	20,064,718	20,380,239	21,732,604	23,262,806	25,317,357	26,090,058	27,659,234
6,653,193	7,447,138	7,887,522	8,791,925	9,630,461	10,339,207	11,202,579	11,549,461	12,278,124
5,187,833	5,699,797	6,044,702	6,715,382	7,371,133	8,132,232	9,026,491	9,306,724	9,900,959
2,889,160	3,179,565	3,506,275	3,881,521	4,144,097	4,486,787	5,085,897	5,242,551	5,580,936
2,298,673	2,520,232	2,538,427	2,833,861	3,227,036	3,645,445	3,940,594	4,064,173	4,320,023
408,272	556,419	476,694	592,797	604,613	396,046	328,453	340,607	363,854
1,057,088	1,190,922	1,366,126	1,483,746	1,654,715	1,810,929	1,847,635	1,902,130	2,013,311
10,075,863	9,942,548	12,177,196	11,588,314	12,102,143	12,923,599	14,114,778	14,540,597	15,381,110
1,022,516	980,566	1,112,046	1,352,613	1,624,714	1,922,197	2,270,560	2,321,837	2,457,609
9,028,729	8,932,862	11,049,246	10,221,834	10,451,811	10,947,140	11,817,345	12,191,068	12,894,055
24,618	29,120	15,904	13,867	25,618	54,262	26,873	27,692	29,446
16,804,525	17,194,597	18,022,802	19,478,054	21,278,479	23,454,251	25,590,341	26,389,552	27,963,399
16,381,240	16,762,116	17,679,221	18,800,032	20,569,831	22,717,330	24,820,214	25,600,039	27,136,428
3,205,490	3,251,008	3,438,931	3,826,107	4,267,373	4,662,921	4,717,093	4,867,670	5,158,267
9,176,367	9,253,953	9,724,860	9,806,404	10,447,939	11,372,063	12,485,313	12,877,842	13,640,208
307,665	347,649	407,889	513,845	603,597	718,845	818,445	842,165	894,281
3,691,718	3,909,506	4,107,541	4,653,676	5,250,922	5,963,501	6,799,363	7,012,362	7,443,672
..	..	..	240,451	243,966	272,106	271,758	278,313	292,589
423,285	432,481	343,581	437,571	464,682	464,815	498,369	511,200	534,382
-75,469	+195,089	+2,041,916	+902,185	+454,125	-191,445	-272,984	-299,493	-304,164

Table 6.4 University and college revenue and expenditures, by province and territory

	2005			
	Canada	Newfound- land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
	thousands of dollars			
Revenue	27,659,234	427,672	118,407	930,960
Own-source revenue	12,278,124	144,823	60,047	524,645
Sales of goods and services	9,900,959	129,316	53,548	438,040
Tuition fees	5,580,936	70,419	29,817	273,629
Other sales of goods and services	4,320,023	58,897	23,731	164,411
Investment income	363,854	1,872	1,169	26,214
Other revenue from own sources	2,013,311	13,635	5,330	60,391
Transfers from other levels of government	15,381,110	282,849	58,360	406,315
Federal government	2,457,609	49,448	6,559	82,112
Provincial and territorial governments	12,894,055	233,215	51,801	323,983
Local governments	29,446	186	0	220
Expenditures	27,963,399	440,213	122,019	998,242
Education	27,429,017	439,401	121,698	987,578
Postsecondary education	27,136,428	439,401	115,378	987,578
Administration	5,158,267	86,348	35,702	185,152
Education	13,640,208	258,480	57,901	536,416
Support to students	894,281	15,324	2,009	31,666
Other	7,443,672	79,249	19,766	234,344
Special retraining services	292,589	.	6,320	.
Debt charges	534,382	812	321	10,664
Surplus (+) / deficit (-)	-304,164	-12,541	-3,612	-67,282

Notes: Fiscal year ending March 31.

Excludes Yukon College for confidentiality purposes.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0007.

2005

New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
thousands of dollars								
392,060	6,710,042	9,909,295	872,502	1,043,248	3,122,231	4,070,836	36,479	25,502
189,987	1,980,638	5,403,208	347,082	423,093	1,407,981	1,779,260	8,901	8,459
160,651	1,396,244	4,518,295	247,165	336,212	1,158,337	1,446,117	8,819	8,215
106,906	577,298	2,717,750	161,008	167,035	706,059	768,570	1,880	565
53,745	818,946	1,800,545	86,157	169,177	452,278	677,547	6,939	7,650
7,584	53,018	79,865	13,544	19,115	66,146	95,001	82	244
21,752	531,376	805,048	86,373	67,766	183,498	238,142	0	0
202,073	4,729,404	4,506,087	525,420	620,155	1,714,250	2,291,576	27,578	17,043
27,941	669,406	864,052	82,393	110,528	236,650	327,695	692	133
173,966	4,058,197	3,628,936	442,973	508,198	1,466,008	1,962,982	26,886	16,910
166	1,801	13,099	54	1,429	11,592	899	.	.
387,181	6,872,980	10,059,037	877,227	1,064,063	3,160,721	3,918,929	36,620	26,167
386,027	6,531,477	9,929,237	874,837	1,062,285	3,140,420	3,893,270	36,620	26,167
386,027	6,425,432	9,763,062	874,837	1,048,236	3,140,420	3,893,270	36,620	26,167
85,900	1,206,568	1,676,838	187,654	201,904	740,535	738,789	6,730	6,147
187,097	3,392,403	4,813,634	446,739	496,109	1,522,234	1,879,768	29,890	19,537
9,295	139,220	480,324	12,023	24,630	94,132	85,658	.	.
103,735	1,687,241	2,792,266	228,421	325,593	783,519	1,189,055	.	483
.	106,045	166,175	.	14,049	.	.	.	.
1,154	341,503	129,800	2,390	1,778	20,301	25,659	0	.
+4,879	-162,938	-149,742	-4,725	-20,814	-38,490	+151,907	-141	-665

Table 6.5 University enrolment, by instructional programs

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
	number			
All instructional programs	885,645	874,605	858,970	846,410
Personal improvement and leisure	..	..	..	..
Education	87,035	80,010	77,475	73,290
Visual and performing arts and communications technologies	25,165	25,480	25,495	25,705
Humanities	148,360	143,905	139,255	144,525
Social and behavioural sciences and law	147,485	148,180	147,720	143,605
Business, management and public administration	136,845	130,135	123,220	120,415
Physical and life sciences and technologies	73,275	77,470	77,110	78,525
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	31,940	32,610	32,455	32,130
Architecture, engineering and related technologies	64,345	65,360	63,655	62,260
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	13,470	14,300	14,065	15,135
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	70,355	71,730	73,130	73,885
Personal, protective and transportation services	255	260	210	185
Other instructional programs	87,120	85,165	85,175	76,755

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0013.

Table 6.6 University enrolment, by program level

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
	number			
All program levels	885,645	874,605	858,970	846,410
Trade/vocational and preparatory training certificate or diploma	..	..	..	..
Community college certificate or diploma and other community college	3,210	3,015	2,015	2,410
Undergraduate level	677,160	668,535	658,285	648,970
Bachelor's and other undergraduate degree	601,765	596,275	586,115	580,185
Other undergraduate level	75,395	72,260	72,170	68,785
Graduate level	109,495	112,045	112,945	112,520
Master's degree	68,860	69,940	69,785	69,300
Earned doctorate	25,115	26,475	27,145	27,300
Other graduate levels ¹	15,515	15,630	16,015	15,920
Other program levels ²	95,785	91,010	85,725	82,500

1. Includes master's qualifying year, university graduate level certificate or diploma, PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) qualifying year or probationary, internship (Postgraduate Medical Education known as post-M.D.) and residency (medical, dental, veterinary).

2. Includes program levels not applicable and non-program (taking non-credit courses or taking courses without seeking a credit).

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0013.

1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
number							
829,770	822,770	826,360	847,500	850,575	886,605	933,865	990,385
..	..	..	..	x	65	65	50
70,430	67,620	65,675	66,275	66,120	69,090	71,650	76,335
24,880	24,985	25,355	25,415	26,810	27,810	29,750	30,885
135,750	130,040	127,390	119,370	124,255	130,220	137,675	148,820
136,990	132,135	129,795	132,500	135,185	138,620	148,780	162,275
121,190	124,630	128,555	134,365	136,015	142,650	153,040	170,850
76,845	76,540	75,540	79,265	79,430	80,865	83,850	92,205
32,625	34,410	37,475	41,575	42,680	45,355	45,175	43,720
62,090	63,440	65,225	67,435	70,930	76,015	82,285	86,910
15,830	16,730	16,365	16,420	15,340	14,765	14,335	14,445
74,695	74,780	74,825	74,855	74,380	80,640	84,765	91,410
190	350	345	375	1,050	1,050	950	1,215
78,255	77,115	79,820	89,665	78,380	79,455	81,550	71,260

1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
number							
829,770	822,770	826,360	847,500	850,575	886,605	933,865	990,385
..	..	..	150	200	210	265	260
2,460	2,350	2,230	2,810	2,295	2,085	2,265	2,000
639,590	633,015	633,495	650,285	663,515	687,115	726,690	776,885
575,885	572,330	571,160	583,145	596,020	620,215	656,155	703,425
63,700	60,685	62,335	67,140	67,495	66,905	70,535	73,455
112,070	112,690	113,480	116,385	118,150	124,725	135,075	142,765
69,095	69,850	71,295	74,330	75,195	79,535	85,800	89,385
27,195	27,005	26,505	26,490	26,600	27,390	29,340	32,005
15,780	15,835	15,685	15,565	16,355	17,800	19,935	21,370
75,650	74,715	77,155	77,870	66,410	72,465	69,570	68,475

Table 6.7 University degrees, diplomas and certificates granted

	1992	1993	1994	1995
	number			
All instructional programs	168,870	173,850	178,075	178,065
Education	26,240	26,625	26,305	26,455
Visual and performing arts and communications technologies	4,995	5,125	5,310	5,240
Humanities	21,550	22,625	23,055	22,385
Social and behavioural sciences and law	37,065	38,335	39,425	39,680
Business, management and public administration	30,690	31,430	31,620	30,255
Physical and life sciences and technologies	11,535	12,015	13,120	13,660
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	6,535	6,760	6,825	7,190
Architecture, engineering and related technologies	11,895	12,135	13,000	13,295
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	2,285	2,400	2,615	2,755
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	15,410	15,805	16,200	16,565
Personal, protective and transportation services	65	60	75	55
Other instructional programs	605	530	525	540

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0014.

Table 6.8 University degrees, diplomas and certificates granted, by province

	1992	1993	1994	1995
	number			
Canada	168,870	173,850	178,075	178,065
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,445	2,650	2,720	2,575
Prince Edward Island	500	500	575	585
Nova Scotia	7,590	7,810	8,105	7,885
New Brunswick	3,750	3,945	4,005	4,150
Quebec	54,585	56,335	57,855	56,860
Ontario	63,545	64,805	66,190	66,860
Manitoba	5,830	5,955	6,285	6,315
Saskatchewan	6,005	6,215	5,415	5,785
Alberta	11,475	11,640	12,280	12,270
British Columbia	13,140	14,000	14,650	14,785

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0014.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
number							
178,115	173,935	172,075	173,575	176,560	178,100	186,155	201,675
25,715	23,740	21,635	22,290	22,540	22,155	23,580	24,930
5,200	5,205	5,255	5,200	5,375	5,900	5,945	7,035
22,380	20,990	20,360	19,590	20,060	19,910	20,650	22,255
38,990	37,870	37,900	36,700	36,315	35,835	36,885	38,680
30,055	29,915	30,490	31,630	33,215	35,130	37,955	42,470
14,630	15,185	15,550	14,605	14,730	14,820	14,290	14,750
6,995	6,865	6,965	7,710	8,450	8,785	9,750	10,515
13,345	12,910	13,025	12,800	13,305	13,985	14,970	17,330
3,035	3,240	3,255	3,825	4,010	3,835	3,625	3,795
16,730	16,750	16,500	16,920	16,515	16,280	17,225	18,445
75	105	85	90	80	230	195	245
965	1,160	1,050	2,210	1,960	1,235	1,080	1,230

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
number							
178,115	173,935	172,075	173,575	176,560	178,100	186,155	201,675
2,905	2,950	3,000	3,115	2,930	2,860	2,900	2,975
530	570	405	540	535	605	555	625
7,730	7,785	7,810	7,825	7,635	7,680	7,880	8,785
4,430	4,315	4,030	3,975	4,030	4,100	4,395	4,555
56,255	53,590	51,065	50,960	50,845	51,155	54,010	57,785
67,665	65,565	65,900	65,700	67,220	68,285	70,750	79,000
6,030	5,895	5,640	5,440	5,340	5,395	5,580	5,870
5,715	5,335	5,445	5,545	5,790	5,695	5,740	5,865
12,240	12,815	13,005	13,560	14,050	15,085	16,345	17,200
14,615	15,115	15,780	16,920	18,170	17,240	18,000	19,015

Table 6.9 Population, by sex and by educational attainment

	Population ¹	Less than Grade 9		Some high school		High school graduate		Some postsecondary	
	thousands		percent	thousands	percent	thousands	percent	thousands	percent
Both sexes									
1994	22,368	2,941	13.1	4,631	20.7	4,450	19.9	1,939	8.7
1995	22,660	2,878	12.7	4,588	20.2	4,457	19.7	2,008	8.9
1996	22,967	2,834	12.3	4,531	19.7	4,564	19.9	2,030	8.8
1997	23,256	2,757	11.9	4,434	19.1	4,370	18.8	2,123	9.1
1998	23,523	2,653	11.3	4,455	18.9	4,469	19.0	2,122	9.0
1999	23,787	2,593	10.9	4,404	18.5	4,577	19.2	2,117	8.9
2000	24,094	2,503	10.4	4,295	17.8	4,721	19.6	2,276	9.4
2001	24,444	2,371	9.7	4,272	17.5	4,741	19.4	2,241	9.2
2002	24,797	2,322	9.4	4,204	17.0	4,810	19.4	2,275	9.2
2003	25,107	2,262	9.0	4,014	16.0	4,808	19.2	2,453	9.8
2004	25,443	2,221	8.7	3,987	15.7	4,906	19.3	2,477	9.7
Males									
1994	10,964	1,409	12.9	2,317	21.1	2,028	18.5	938	8.6
1995	11,109	1,363	12.3	2,289	20.6	2,048	18.4	977	8.8
1996	11,260	1,352	12.0	2,286	20.3	2,096	18.6	978	8.7
1997	11,404	1,292	11.3	2,223	19.5	2,015	17.7	1,018	8.9
1998	11,549	1,252	10.8	2,232	19.3	2,077	18.0	1,018	8.8
1999	11,683	1,228	10.5	2,214	18.9	2,136	18.3	1,020	8.7
2000	11,843	1,182	10.0	2,160	18.2	2,211	18.7	1,107	9.4
2001	12,024	1,110	9.2	2,166	18.0	2,231	18.6	1,089	9.1
2002	12,201	1,092	8.9	2,133	17.5	2,261	18.5	1,117	9.2
2003	12,352	1,056	8.6	2,053	16.6	2,265	18.3	1,189	9.6
2004	12,515	1,031	8.2	2,041	16.3	2,320	18.5	1,229	9.8
Females									
1994	11,404	1,531	13.4	2,314	20.3	2,422	21.2	1,000	8.8
1995	11,552	1,515	13.1	2,299	19.9	2,409	20.9	1,031	8.9
1996	11,707	1,483	12.7	2,245	19.2	2,468	21.1	1,053	9.0
1997	11,852	1,464	12.4	2,211	18.7	2,356	19.9	1,105	9.3
1998	11,974	1,402	11.7	2,224	18.6	2,393	20.0	1,104	9.2
1999	12,104	1,364	11.3	2,190	18.1	2,442	20.2	1,098	9.1
2000	12,252	1,321	10.8	2,135	17.4	2,510	20.5	1,169	9.5
2001	12,420	1,261	10.2	2,106	17.0	2,510	20.2	1,153	9.3
2002	12,596	1,230	9.8	2,072	16.4	2,550	20.2	1,158	9.2
2003	12,755	1,206	9.5	1,962	15.4	2,543	19.9	1,264	9.9
2004	12,928	1,191	9.2	1,946	15.1	2,586	20.0	1,249	9.7

1. Population 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0004.

Postsecondary certificate or diploma		University degree		Bachelor's degree		Above bachelor's degree	
thousands	percent	thousands	percent	thousands	percent	thousands	percent
5,480	24.5	2,928	13.1	1,984	8.9	944	4.2
5,735	25.3	2,994	13.2	2,068	9.1	926	4.1
5,923	25.8	3,084	13.4	2,100	9.1	984	4.3
6,343	27.3	3,229	13.9	2,201	9.5	1,029	4.4
6,499	27.6	3,325	14.1	2,293	9.7	1,032	4.4
6,587	27.7	3,508	14.7	2,394	10.1	1,114	4.7
6,579	27.3	3,720	15.4	2,507	10.4	1,214	5.0
6,915	28.3	3,904	16.0	2,660	10.9	1,244	5.1
7,123	28.7	4,063	16.4	2,791	11.3	1,272	5.1
7,260	28.9	4,307	17.2	2,970	11.8	1,337	5.3
7,457	29.3	4,385	17.2	3,066	12.1	1,319	5.2
2,676	24.4	1,596	14.6	1,001	9.1	595	5.4
2,822	25.4	1,610	14.5	1,031	9.3	579	5.2
2,895	25.7	1,654	14.7	1,046	9.3	608	5.4
3,128	27.4	1,728	15.2	1,099	9.6	629	5.5
3,193	27.6	1,779	15.4	1,155	10.0	624	5.4
3,244	27.8	1,842	15.8	1,168	10.0	674	5.8
3,257	27.5	1,925	16.3	1,208	10.2	718	6.1
3,405	28.3	2,024	16.8	1,294	10.8	729	6.1
3,504	28.7	2,095	17.2	1,351	11.1	744	6.1
3,586	29.0	2,203	17.8	1,429	11.6	774	6.3
3,674	29.4	2,217	17.7	1,460	11.7	757	6.1
2,804	24.6	1,332	11.7	982	8.6	349	3.1
2,913	25.2	1,385	12.0	1,038	9.0	347	3.0
3,029	25.9	1,430	12.2	1,054	9.0	376	3.2
3,215	27.1	1,501	12.7	1,102	9.3	400	3.4
3,306	27.6	1,546	12.9	1,138	9.5	408	3.4
3,343	27.6	1,667	13.8	1,226	10.1	440	3.6
3,322	27.1	1,795	14.7	1,299	10.6	496	4.1
3,510	28.3	1,880	15.1	1,366	11.0	515	4.1
3,619	28.7	1,968	15.6	1,440	11.4	528	4.2
3,674	28.8	2,104	16.5	1,540	12.1	564	4.4
3,782	29.3	2,168	16.8	1,606	12.4	562	4.3

Table 6.10 Average undergraduate tuition fees for full-time students, by discipline

	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
	dollars				
Average undergraduate tuition fees	3,328	3,447	3,577	3,749	4,025
Agriculture	3,061	3,159	3,216	3,301	3,487
Architecture	3,376	3,510	3,583	3,524	3,586
Arts	3,310	3,411	3,474	3,617	3,810
Commerce	3,171	3,300	3,536	3,743	3,991
Dentistry	7,863	8,424	9,105	9,703	11,733
Education	2,787	2,857	2,911	3,019	3,216
Engineering	3,481	3,624	3,776	3,865	4,371
Household Sciences	3,182	3,285	3,359	3,486	3,669
Law	3,495	4,044	4,366	5,021	5,995
Medicine	5,894	6,494	7,458	8,063	9,406
Music	3,347	3,356	3,454	3,586	3,753
Science	3,334	3,420	3,547	3,728	3,954

Note: Using the most current enrolment data available, average tuition fees have been weighted by the number of students enrolled by institution and field of study. Fees at both public and private institutions are included in the weighted average calculations.

Source: Statistics Canada, Centre for Education Statistics.

Table 6.11 Average undergraduate tuition fees for full-time students, by province

	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
	dollars				
Canada	3,328	3,447	3,577	3,749	4,025
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,373	3,373	3,036	2,729	2,606
Prince Edward Island	3,499	3,499	3,710	3,891	4,133
Nova Scotia	4,262	4,631	4,855	5,214	5,557
New Brunswick	3,350	3,585	3,863	4,186	4,457
Quebec	1,813	1,818	1,842	1,851	1,862
Ontario	4,084	4,256	4,492	4,665	4,923
Manitoba	3,488	3,219	3,243	3,144	3,155
Saskatchewan	3,367	3,668	3,879	4,286	4,644
Alberta	3,723	3,907	4,030	4,165	4,487
British Columbia	2,568	2,592	2,527	3,176	4,140

Note: Using the most current enrolment data available, average tuition fees have been weighted by the number of students enrolled by institution and field of study. Fees at both public and private institutions are included in the weighted average calculations.

Source: Statistics Canada, Centre for Education Statistics.

OVERVIEW

Energy-rich and blessed with the ability to draw energy from numerous sources, Canada is among the top 10 producers worldwide of all energy sources except coal, and number one in the production of hydro-electric power. Despite these abundant natural resources, energy may seem expensive for many Canadians.

It is at the gas pumps that Canadians witness first-hand the rising price of energy. In 2002, the average retail price for regular unleaded gasoline at a self service station in Halifax was 73.4 cents per litre; by 2005, the average had risen to 97.9 cents per litre.

The arrival of winter is another reminder of the rising cost of energy. Home heating costs fluctuated but increased dramatically from 1992 to 2002. About one in two Canadians heat with natural gas. The average price of a cubic metre

of natural gas for residential use climbed 72%. The one in three Canadians heating their homes with electricity saw their bills rise by 12%. About 1 in 10 heat with oil, and those costs increased an average of 33%.

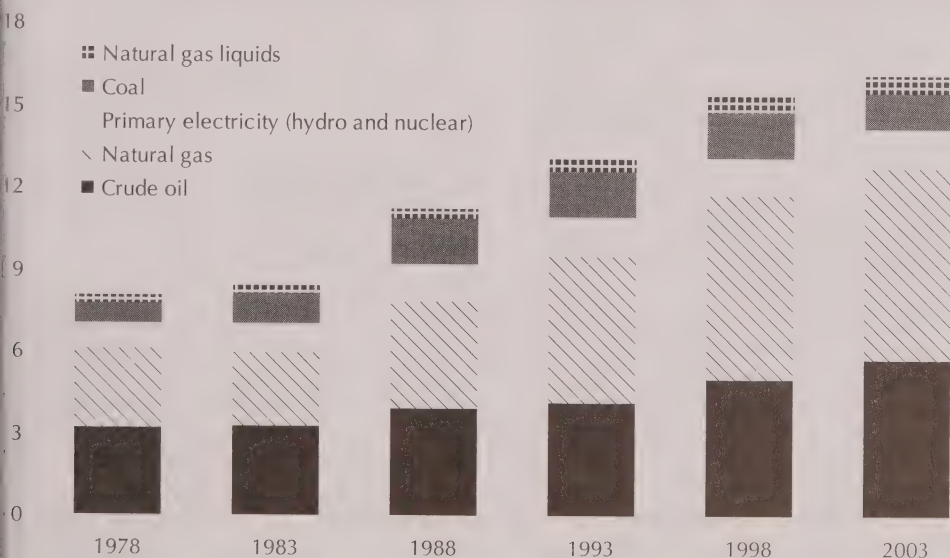
Powering the economy

Energy has steadily become a larger component of our cost of living, and energy costs have risen faster than many other items measured by the Consumer Price Index. From 1994 to 2004, for example, the price of food increased 22%, while the price of energy rose 47%.

While the rising price of oil has increased costs to the Canadian consumer, the overall economy has reaped its benefits. In 2003, energy from all sources contributed \$62.8 billion to the

Chart 7.1 Energy production, by primary energy source

Millions of terajoules



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 128-0002.

economy—about 5.6% of our gross domestic product. In addition, in 2002, 324,000 people worked in the energy sector, representing 2.5% of the work force.

Several Canadian regions have benefited from the rising price of energy. One-sixth of the Albertan economy drew on the energy sector in 2002. Due primarily to developments in offshore oil production, Newfoundland and Labrador's economy is also booming. In 1993, energy contributed 5% to its economic wealth; by 2002, this grew to almost 22%. Nova Scotia's Sable Island offshore natural gas facility is also fuelling economic growth in that province. During 2000, the facility extracted 3.5 million cubic metres of natural gas.

Keeping pace with demand

Canada is a net exporter of energy. In 2002, just over one-half of Canada's total energy production was exported, almost exclusively to the United States. From 1993 to 2003, crude oil and equivalent exports to the United States climbed almost 69%. Canada actually imports some crude oil, primarily from the

World crude oil production

	2004	
	millions of tonnes	%
Saudi Arabia	492	12.7
Russia	456	11.7
United States	337	8.7
Iran	203	5.2
Mexico	192	4.9
China	174	4.5
Venezuela	153	3.9
Norway	151	3.9
Canada	146	3.8
Nigeria	129	3.3
Rest of the world	1,455	37.4
Total	3,888	100.0

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

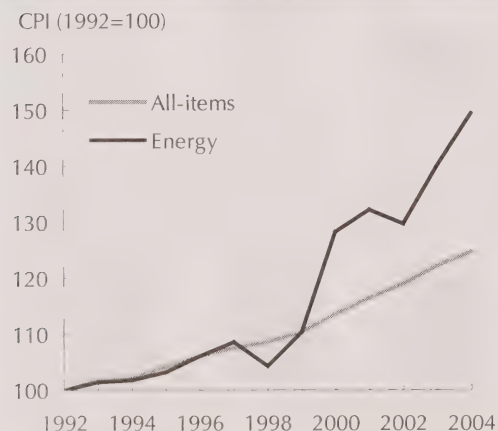
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the United Kingdom and Norway.

With general instability in the Middle East, the United States is increasingly reliant on more stable sources of supply, such as Canada. Competition for dwindling reserves of fossil fuels will likely increase U.S. reliance on our energy exports. Booming economies, such as India and China, may also need a larger share of available oil and coal to fuel their economic growth.

Energy production continues to grow to keep pace with demand. From 1991 to 2002, energy production grew almost 35%. Natural gas production rose most dramatically at 65%, with crude oil production up 38%. Over the same period, electricity generation increased 8% and coal production declined 18%.

New technologies, however, may spur a comeback in coal. Research is underway to burn coal more cleanly and make the generation of electricity from coal-fired power plants a more environmentally acceptable energy alternative. As a result, in 2004, the Nova Scotia government requested proposals from private operators to reopen the Donkin Mine in Cape Breton, a potential source of 300 million tonnes of coal.

Chart 7.2 Consumer Price Index, energy



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0002.

Getting energy to Canadians

The ice storm of 1998 and the power blackout of August 2003 in Central Canada were clear reminders of our dependence on electricity. They signalled the fragility of a complex system with an aging infrastructure. Following the ice storm, the utilities industry spent \$3.0 billion on electrical power engineering construction. By 2002, annual expenditures had increased to \$5.2 billion.

The distribution story in Western Canada is pipelines. Over 100,000 kilometres of pipelines crisscross the country, with most concentrated in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Mackenzie Valley and the Alaska pipelines are expected to create an economic boom in Western Canada, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Conserving energy

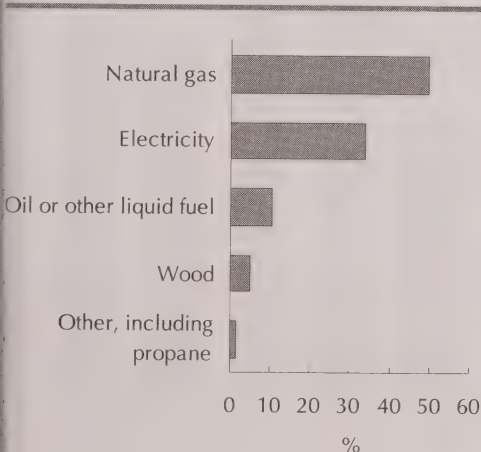
In the 21st century, three principal factors will likely determine our energy future: resource depletion, demand growth and climate change. Since known conventional reserves of fossil

fuels are quickly being used up, for example, Alberta's oil sands could well assume a more prominent role as a primary source of fuel at home and abroad.

Canada has made a commitment under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 6% below 1990 levels. However, part of the challenge is that nearly all the energy consumed in Canada comes from fossil fuels of non-renewable resources, namely refined petroleum products, natural gas and coal, which release the most greenhouse gases when combusted. From 1990 to 2003, consumption rose 36% for natural gas, 19% for petroleum products and 16% for coal.

One way to cut greenhouse gas emissions is to reduce energy consumption. Another way is to substitute energy types that emit less greenhouse gas—for example, shifting from coal to natural gas. At the national level from 1990 to 2003, a slight amount of substitution was seen in the type of energy consumed: an increase in natural gas consumption meant small reductions in our consumption of refined petroleum products and primary electricity (hydro-electricity and nuclear).

Chart 7.3 Principal fuel used for home heating, 2004



Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *Canada, A Big Energy Consumer: A Regional Perspective*. Occasional. 11-621-MWE2005023
- *Consumer Price Index*. Monthly. 62-001-XIE
- *Energy Statistics Handbook*. Quarterly. 57-601-XWE
- *Human Activity and the Environment*. Annual. 16-201-XIE
- *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*. Monthly. 45-004-XWE

Alberta's abundant oil sands

Alberta's oil sands deposits contain an estimated 1.7 to 2.5 trillion barrels of oil—one-third of the known oil reserves in the world, and second only to Saudi Arabia's established reserves.

Aboriginals first used the bitumen found there, which looks very much like tar, to waterproof their canoes. Later, pioneers noticed the oil sands, but it wasn't until the 1870s that scientists began to dream of ways to mine the deposits. Now, more than 130 years later, sophisticated mining technologies and high oil prices have made the oil sands an affordable alternative as a major source of oil.

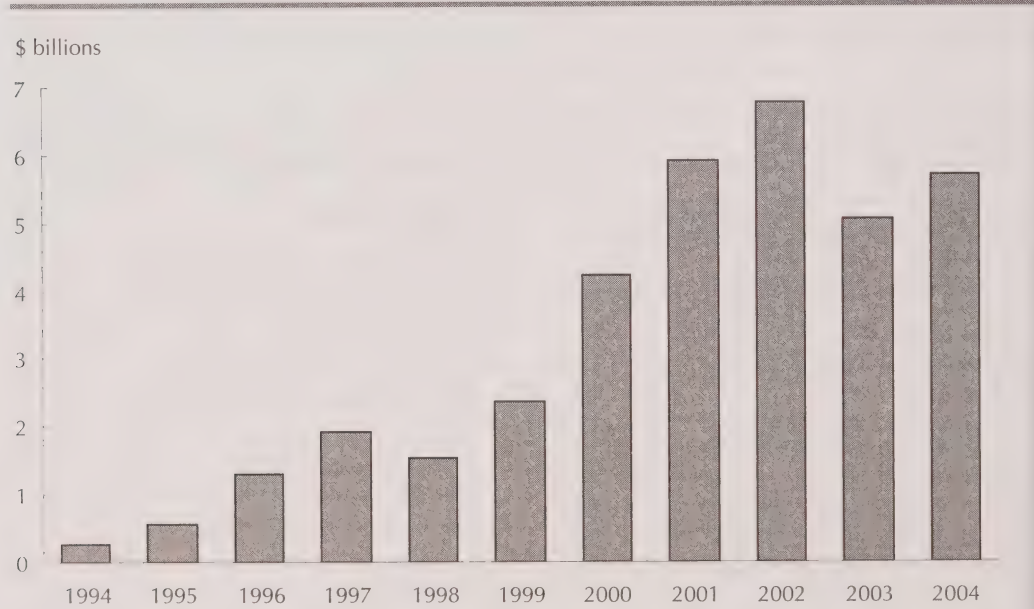
The oil-saturated sand deposits left over from ancient seas lie in three main areas: Peace River, Cold Lake and Athabasca. The Athabasca deposit is the largest, and closest to the surface in the region around Fort McMurray, where large-scale mining is underway.

Exploiting the oil sands is expensive because, even after extracting the oil sands using mining techniques or recovery using injected steam, the oil must be separated from the mineral matter and the water, and then further refined.

It takes roughly two tonnes of oil sands to extract enough oil to fill one barrel. As a result, the oil extracted from the oil sands becomes profitable only when the world price of oil tops US\$25. Since the price of a barrel of oil is currently well above that benchmark price, the refining of petroleum from the oil sands has become a viable option.

In 2003, more than one-third of all the oil produced in Canada came from the oil sands. With diminishing world reserves of fossil fuels and growing economies worldwide, the oil sands are likely to be an increasingly important source of energy.

Chart 7.4 Alberta oil sands, total investment by petroleum industry



Sources: Ministry of Energy, Government of Alberta; Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers.

Riding the wind

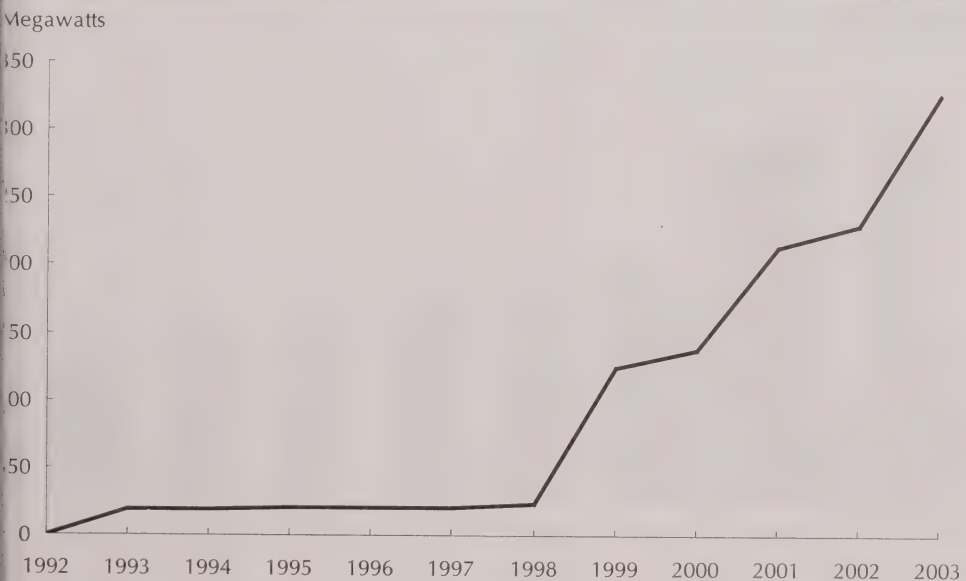
Calgary's light rail transit system, the C-train, is a ride literally powered by the wind, carrying approximately 189,000 riders each day. To fuel the trains, Calgary Transit purchases 21,000 megawatt hours of wind-generated electricity annually from 660-kilowatt hour wind turbines located in southwestern Alberta. The C-train is the first public transit system in North America to be powered by renewable energy.

Creating energy from the wind involves harnessing its power to generate mechanical and electrical energy. Wind energy is a clean, sustainable form of energy production that requires no fuel and produces no greenhouse gases. With long coastlines and large land masses, Canada is ideally situated to have excellent wind resources in many areas of the country. Natural Resources Canada estimates that Canada has approximately 30,000 megawatts of developable wind resources.

With a current installed capacity of 327 megawatts Canada-wide, wind is still a small contributor to Canada's total electrical capacity. Though growing, it is dwarfed by the 69,000 megawatt capacity of Canada's 450 hydroelectric power stations. However, wind is one of the fastest growing sources of electricity generation in the country. From 1999 to 2003, the average annual growth rate in wind energy capacity was more than 27%.

In October 2004, the Canadian government gave wind power a boost with the announcement of the Canadian Wind Energy Atlas, a project to map wind patterns to pinpoint the best spots to locate wind farms. Natural Resources Canada's Wind Power Production Incentive is also providing special funding to encourage investment in wind farms. As a result, wind farms financed by private companies and utilities are springing up across Canada.

Chart 7.5 Wind power capacity



Source: Natural Resources Canada.

Energy consumption on the rise

Despite having had fewer children in the 1990s, Canadians acquired a taste for bigger houses. We bought bigger refrigerators, more televisions, more computers and more appliances. In many garages, sport utility vehicles and minivans have replaced smaller, more fuel-efficient cars.

As our population has aged, the average temperature in our homes has also increased, although older Canadians still use less hot water than younger Canadians.

Such shifts in consumer tastes and demographics mean that our demand for energy has also grown. On average, Canadians consumed 341 gigajoules of energy each in 2002, compared with only 222 gigajoules in 1967.

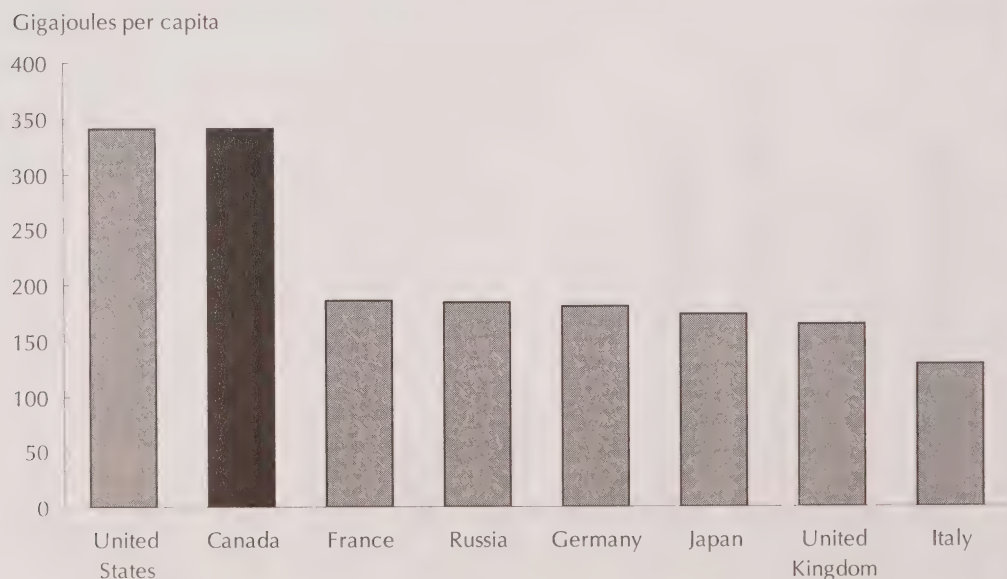
Among G8 countries, per capita Canadian consumption almost equalled that of the United States, the world's biggest consumer of energy. Canadians consumed almost three times

more energy than Italians, the lowest energy consumers among the G8.

The adoption of new technologies and energy conservation efforts have offset some of the increased consumption. From 1990 to 2002, total energy consumption in Canada rose 18%. But without improvements in energy efficiency, it is estimated that the total would have been about 13% higher.

Governments have also created incentives to conserve energy. The EnerGuide program provides energy ratings on consumer goods, such as cars and appliances. In addition, the EnerGuide for Houses evaluation service provides homeowners with information on energy-efficient improvements for their homes. Advisors can analyse how energy is used and what can be done to improve comfort and reduce energy bills.

Chart 7.6 Energy consumption among G8 countries, 2002



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-621-MIE2005023.

Trends in energy consumption

Long-distance travel, long winters, and industries dependent on large quantities of energy make Canadians big energy consumers. From 1990 to 2003, total energy consumption increased in every province, due to growing populations and the development of energy resources such as oil and natural gas in many provinces.

Alberta had a 38% surge in energy use, the largest increase of any province. Alberta requires such large amounts of energy because it has one of the fastest growing populations, and because a great deal of energy is required to extract and refine Alberta's resources, such as the oil sands. In 2003, Albertans consumed the most energy per capita in the country, at 2.5 times the national average.

The discovery and development of energy resources in Atlantic Canada, such as the Sable Island natural gas fields near Nova Scotia, have changed the region's energy profile. Though the

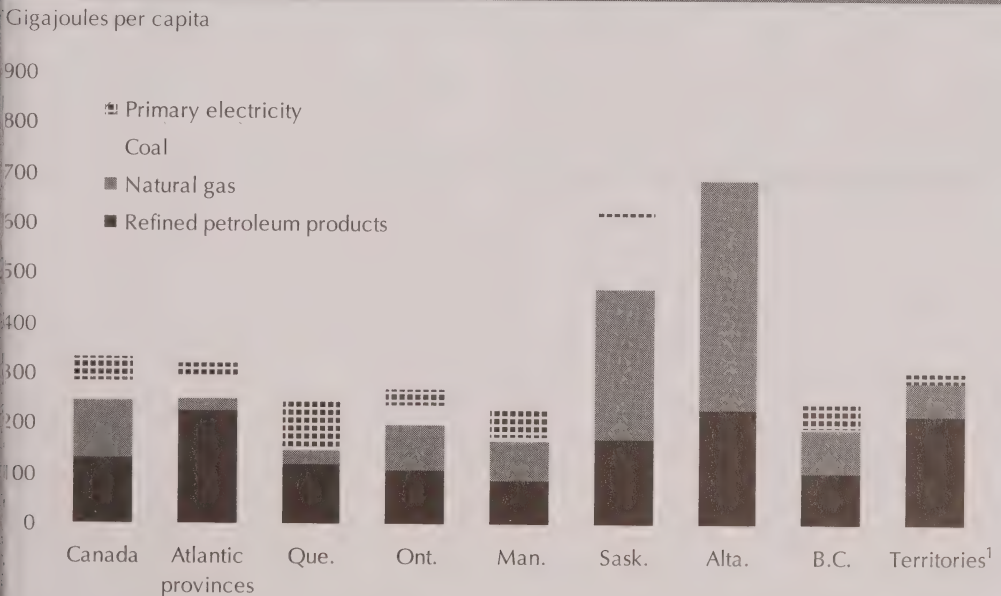
population has declined slightly, the increased availability of natural gas and petroleum has led to greater energy consumption in the region.

Quebec's large hydro-electric power resources made the province's consumption of primary electricity (hydroelectricity, combined with other sources such as nuclear power) greater than all other provinces combined in 2003.

Rising consumption in Ontario and British Columbia was due mainly to growing populations. Although overall energy use increased, per capita consumption declined. The R-2000 Standard, which promotes the use of cost-effective energy-efficient building practices, may have contributed to the decrease in per capita consumption in these two provinces.

Manitoba and the Territories increased their energy use by only 3% in 2003, the smallest rise in Canada.

Chart 7.7 Primary energy consumption, by source, 2003



¹ includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001; Catalogue no. 11-621-MIE2005023.

Table 7.1 Energy supply and demand

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
petajoules						
Primary production¹	11,495.4	11,887.9	12,196.2	13,077.8	13,913.2	14,489.3
Exports ¹	4,621.7	4,998.0	5,246.8	5,653.7	6,348.6	6,878.6
Imports ¹	1,715.1	1,628.8	1,625.0	1,644.9	1,749.8	1,682.6
Energy availability ¹	9,229.9	9,091.0	9,176.2	9,314.2	9,564.3	9,695.2
Net supply²	7,942.2	7,842.5	8,015.7	8,165.1	8,412.4	8,583.6
Producer consumption	954.0	937.2	978.8	988.3	1,017.2	1,039.8
Non-energy use	688.9	696.4	709.3	729.5	740.5	758.7
Energy use, final demand	6,299.4	6,208.7	6,327.5	6,447.4	6,654.7	6,785.0
Industrial	2,009.0	1,977.7	1,961.6	1,973.1	2,053.3	2,105.7
Transportation	1,833.0	1,795.1	1,885.8	1,918.1	2,021.3	2,065.0
Agriculture	199.2	195.3	196.9	198.9	195.8	209.3
Residential	1,204.0	1,183.1	1,216.2	1,256.7	1,286.7	1,259.1
Public administration	144.1	134.4	133.7	132.1	143.2	143.4
Commercial and other institutional	910.4	923.2	933.4	968.5	954.5	1,002.6

1. Primary energy sources are coal, crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, hydro and nuclear electricity.

2. Net supply of primary and secondary sources.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 128-0002.

Table 7.2 Consumer Price Index, energy

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1992 = 100						
Electricity	82.1	93.9	100.0	104.2	104.9	104.4
Natural gas	87.8	96.3	100.0	103.8	112.5	105.6
Fuel oil and other fuel	96.0	103.8	100.0	101.7	100.4	99.0

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0002.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
petajoules								
14,800.3	15,284.4	15,368.7	15,358.2	15,768.4	15,894.8	16,171.0	16,170.9	16,593.8
6,950.2	7,496.4	7,818.3	7,824.0	8,328.4	8,443.7	8,561.9	8,499.0	8,814.2
1,977.3	2,231.8	2,385.3	2,518.5	2,852.2	3,013.4	2,923.6	3,459.8	3,473.2
10,097.3	10,200.2	10,194.9	10,518.2	10,831.0	10,950.4	11,163.5	11,478.5	11,617.6
8,899.5	8,927.6	8,841.3	9,190.7	9,423.7	9,303.5	9,623.1	9,829.9	10,058.2
1,059.1	999.1	1,073.3	1,229.3	1,257.5	1,264.9	1,344.1	1,340.0	1,350.4
800.0	833.0	811.8	828.8	790.4	863.2	894.3	903.4	1,017.7
7,040.5	7,095.5	6,956.1	7,132.6	7,375.9	7,175.5	7,384.7	7,586.5	7,690.1
2,180.5	2,196.9	2,149.1	2,177.4	2,268.6	2,166.4	2,229.5	2,318.6	2,354.8
2,124.6	2,183.0	2,256.6	2,307.2	2,279.8	2,240.3	2,250.1	2,266.3	2,346.1
223.0	230.0	224.7	229.9	231.9	218.1	206.8	211.8	208.7
1,358.2	1,295.1	1,183.6	1,232.3	1,287.9	1,240.0	1,286.7	1,338.2	1,313.2
134.1	135.8	130.3	124.6	131.3	126.7	125.2	128.1	130.8
1,020.4	1,054.8	1,012.3	1,061.4	1,176.3	1,184.1	1,286.7	1,323.8	1,336.7

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1992 = 100								
105.6	106.8	107.8	108.5	109.2	111.1	119.6	117.2	122.0
104.4	112.2	119.1	130.7	158.9	206.0	168.7	219.5	214.9
105.8	112.3	100.8	101.3	143.2	143.5	131.8	151.5	166.7

Table 7.3 Gasoline and fuel oil prices, by selected urban centres

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	cents per litre					
St. John's	61.5	63.6	60.8	57.0	58.6	62.8
Charlottetown and Summerside	57.8	63.3	60.8	56.8	55.0	59.3
Halifax	..	..	..	50.7	52.0	54.3
Saint John	..	..	..	54.7	53.6	56.0
Québec	62.4	64.2	61.1	59.0	56.7	58.2
Montréal	62.8	64.3	60.2	57.4	55.2	56.8
Ottawa	58.9	59.2	57.3	54.2	52.5	53.8
Toronto	55.7	53.8	52.4	51.1	49.8	52.4
Thunder Bay	59.5	58.8	57.2	56.5	56.2	56.6
Winnipeg	55.3	52.8	49.5	52.1	52.3	54.6
Regina	54.7	47.4	49.4	53.6	55.6	57.5
Saskatoon	58.0	52.7	51.6	55.7	55.3	57.8
Edmonton	53.6	49.8	47.6	45.7	45.4	47.6
Calgary	54.2	50.5	46.6	47.3	47.4	50.0
Vancouver	61.4	57.8	53.8	54.8	55.6	58.4
Victoria	60.1	58.2	52.1	51.0	51.8	54.8
Whitehorse	59.9	62.1	58.4	58.0	58.1	63.4
Yellowknife	63.5	66.1	64.4	65.2	65.7	70.2

Note: Average annual price of regular unleaded gasoline at self-service filling stations.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0009.

Table 7.4 Household heating fuel prices, by selected urban centres

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	cents per litre					
St. John's	41.0	39.7	39.6	36.3	36.5	39.8
Charlottetown and Summerside	38.9	35.5	36.0	34.4	36.1	37.5
Halifax	37.2	36.5	36.5	33.8	34.0	38.5
Saint John	38.6	38.2	38.7	36.2	35.2	41.7
Québec	40.3	39.2	39.2	39.6	39.0	41.8
Montréal	38.9	37.7	37.0	36.5	33.4	34.6
Ottawa	39.0	37.3	37.4	37.3	37.3	39.6
Toronto	38.0	36.4	38.0	38.3	38.3	40.6
Thunder Bay	43.9	40.9	41.0	40.2	42.0	45.2
Winnipeg	42.5	41.0	42.5	41.8	41.9	44.4
Regina	38.2	36.1	35.7	35.6	36.9	39.7
Saskatoon	40.3	37.6	38.0	39.3	40.9	41.9
Vancouver	41.7	40.4	41.4	41.5	41.5	42.5
Victoria	39.8	39.0	39.5	39.6	39.6	40.5
Whitehorse	45.0	41.8	42.5	42.5	41.9	43.3
Yellowknife	39.5	37.1	38.7	38.7	37.9	39.6

Note: Average annual price.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0009.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
cents per litre									
61.4	67.7	64.4	66.2	83.0	79.1	77.0	82.8	91.7	102.1
59.2	60.6	53.6	52.9	70.1	71.9	68.2	74.0	84.1	96.4
54.8	60.6	57.1	60.8	76.1	72.8	73.4	78.0	87.5	97.9
55.1	60.2	55.4	59.2	73.3	70.0	72.5	78.8	88.0	97.9
60.6	61.3	55.2	61.5	71.9	74.0	72.1	77.8	87.0	97.5
60.6	61.9	56.3	63.0	77.2	73.8	71.4	76.7	85.8	96.4
55.1	56.0	51.3	56.2	69.0	66.0	65.9	70.2	77.2	88.5
56.1	56.1	51.6	57.5	70.8	67.8	67.3	70.9	76.6	89.0
61.2	62.6	54.0	58.0	72.6	72.5	71.0	76.9	82.8	94.0
56.9	57.4	53.3	57.3	66.7	65.0	63.2	67.6	76.7	90.0
59.3	60.0	55.6	60.5	71.7	72.2	72.7	76.0	82.5	92.7
60.8	60.6	56.7	59.8	71.7	72.2	73.0	75.9	82.8	93.5
49.6	52.1	47.0	51.4	63.5	61.3	63.4	67.4	75.9	85.1
51.7	53.2	48.9	52.6	64.0	64.5	64.6	66.3	74.8	85.8
59.2	58.8	50.6	54.3	69.1	68.9	70.4	76.8	86.0	97.1
57.9	59.0	52.7	59.2	73.5	73.9	73.9	81.1	89.9	99.2
67.0	67.9	66.9	67.3	81.4	81.7	80.8	83.6	93.9	105.5
73.2	73.9	72.1	73.6	85.4	88.2	88.5	92.2	96.8	105.0

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
cents per litre								
44.3	35.1	38.6	56.1	54.5	50.1	54.8	62.4	78.6
39.2	32.4	32.8	48.8	51.3	46.5	53.4	56.8	73.8
42.8	36.9	38.9	56.1	54.7	53.3	61.4	68.5	83.6
46.4	41.5	40.9	59.4	58.7	54.9	62.4	66.0	83.2
40.9	37.0	38.2	50.2	49.1	48.8	56.3	61.3	77.2
36.7	32.8	33.6	51.3	49.9	46.3	54.3	58.6	75.0
42.8	39.2	39.3	53.4	56.8	49.2	57.2	62.9	77.4
43.4	41.2	39.1	54.3	55.9	50.8	57.9	64.0	78.0
43.8	37.7	39.1	54.3	54.6	47.9	57.1	62.9	81.4
47.8	47.0	45.6	56.1	60.2	53.0	60.8	64.4	81.6
42.7	40.9	41.4	53.3	55.2	51.8	55.7	62.4	82.0
44.1	42.1	41.7	54.0	56.5	54.6	59.3	65.3	80.0
43.9	41.4	42.2	57.1	58.1	54.2	59.2	69.4	88.1
44.2	40.7	42.9	57.9	58.0	53.6	62.9	72.3	90.8
46.0	42.4	41.6	57.0	63.1	57.5	64.5	72.3	88.4
38.9	35.0	37.1	52.3	51.9	49.0	56.5	62.0	81.3

Table 7.5 **Established crude oil reserves**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
millions of cubic metres					
Canada	657.3	614.9	590.4	582.2	544.5
Ontario	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.0
Manitoba	7.4	7.2	6.7	6.5	6.3
Saskatchewan	119.8	120.2	122.6	130.2	141.9
Alberta	510.5	468.5	442.0	426.8	374.8
British Columbia	18.2	17.7	17.9	17.5	19.4

Note: Data are for closing stock of established crude oil reserves.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0013.

Table 7.6 **Established natural gas reserves**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
billions of cubic metres					
Canada	1,978.6	1,965.2	1,929.1	1,859.9	1,832.7
Ontario	16.9	16.7	16.9	17.2	13.4
Saskatchewan	83.9	82.1	78.4	84.7	86.7
Alberta	1,647.4	1,626.2	1,594.7	1,534.9	1,490.3
British Columbia	230.4	240.1	239.2	223.1	242.2

Note: Data are for closing stock of established natural gas reserves.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0014.

Table 7.7 **Established reserves of natural gas liquids**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
thousands of cubic metres					
Canada	649,718	639,935	636,588	621,645	593,278
Manitoba	72	65	61	56	52
Saskatchewan	1,976	1,862	1,724	2,035	2,207
Alberta	637,300	626,600	623,700	603,200	574,300
Propane	124,800	121,400	121,100	118,100	111,600
Ethane	320,000	316,000	312,000	305,000	290,000
Butane	71,700	69,900	70,600	67,100	63,900
Pentanes plus	120,800	119,300	120,000	113,000	108,800
British Columbia	10,370	11,408	11,103	16,354	16,719

Note: Data are for closing stock of established reserves of natural gas liquids.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0015.

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
millions of cubic metres								
553.0	526.7	532.2	529.1	504.5	507.7	493.7	471.7	468.7
1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9
5.6	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.4	4.6
150.1	156.8	176.6	180.9	169.1	182.1	184.9	183.9	184.7
374.1	342.0	326.8	315.2	301.6	291.4	278.3	260.3	253.9
21.3	20.9	22.3	26.9	27.7	27.6	24.7	22.3	23.6

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
billions of cubic metres								
1,840.9	1,725.9	1,620.4	1,562.2	1,526.8	1,547.4	1,529.1	1,513.6	1,481.0
12.0	12.5	12.5	12.2	12.0	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.5
86.6	81.8	76.5	71.5	68.6	75.6	81.7	76.2	87.4
1,488.8	1,378.1	1,284.0	1,239.9	1,207.2	1,210.7	1,184.4	1,171.4	1,122.2
253.5	253.5	247.4	238.6	239.0	249.5	251.5	254.7	259.9

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
thousands of cubic metres								
599,569	546,580	502,751	487,525	487,339	486,977	476,429	370,919	310,651
46	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,155	2,086	1,632	1,482	1,306	1,010	981	1,000	1,029
580,600	527,500	483,400	468,900	469,700	473,900	463,600	359,100	298,500
109,400	103,000	91,400	88,600	82,600	85,500	84,100	79,300	69,400
300,000	264,000	245,000	238,000	256,000	252,000	252,100	165,100	124,000
62,900	58,500	51,900	51,100	48,600	50,400	49,900	46,900	41,900
108,300	102,000	95,100	91,200	82,500	86,000	77,500	67,800	63,200
16,768	16,903	17,719	17,143	16,333	12,067	11,848	10,819	11,122

Table 7.8 Energy fuel consumption of the manufacturing sector, by subsector

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	terajoules				
All manufacturing	2,629,014	2,548,093	2,550,679	2,556,692	2,638,974
Food	99,155	94,497	94,768	94,248	96,189
Beverage and tobacco products	13,640	12,824	13,558	12,850	13,105
Textile mills	10,672	9,432	9,081	8,755	8,987
Textile product mills	4,355	4,591	4,687	3,851	3,620
Clothing	5,552	5,650	5,634	5,526	4,695
Leather and allied products	1,228	1,181	1,075	861	709
Wood products	134,811	126,207	132,216	127,061	133,518
Paper	883,378	834,855	828,619	835,318	836,133
Printing and related support activities	10,502	9,681	9,515	9,677	10,119
Petroleum and coal products	326,294	345,780	366,819	368,931	395,971
Chemicals	296,654	275,596	252,056	255,288	281,437
Plastic and rubber products	35,447	38,984	37,325	39,487	39,919
Non-metallic mineral products	122,984	117,378	121,356	120,171	128,402
Primary metals	538,911	526,380	520,703	522,091	531,028
Fabricated metal products	35,728	41,653	44,752	42,469	43,155
Machinery	14,859	15,245	15,357	16,665	18,159
Computer and electronic products	7,494	4,340	4,696	5,232	5,673
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	7,585	6,939	6,627	7,250	7,781
Transportation equipment	63,661	58,883	62,418	61,288	60,176
Furniture and related products	10,731	12,041	12,320	12,379	12,742
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5,371	6,136	7,097	7,296	7,458

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 128-0006.

Table 7.9 Energy fuel consumption of the manufacturing sector, by fuel type

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	terajoules				
Energy consumed	2,629,014	2,548,093	2,550,679	2,556,692	2,638,974
Coal	49,055	47,572	46,775	50,841	53,501
Coal coke	103,429	96,338	93,299	92,236	104,788
Coke oven gas	27,120	27,036	26,824	28,019	28,333
Electricity	722,241	720,997	736,317	741,035	742,419
Heavy fuel oil	139,163	139,351	114,653	138,696	140,928
Middle distillates	24,885	22,736	19,838	18,166	17,965
Natural gas	782,775	721,897	726,312	672,564	692,369
Petroleum coke and coke from catalytic cracking catalyst	68,417	75,647	84,085	88,419	94,643
Propane	13,239	15,358	12,640	11,634	11,700
Refinery fuel gas	151,392	173,033	175,149	178,996	209,402
Spent pulping liquor	319,683	288,942	290,859	292,635	293,363
Steam	37,394	40,076	41,336	47,956	49,217
Wood	190,220	179,109	182,594	195,495	200,346

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 128-0006.

OVERVIEW

Canada's population has more than doubled in the last half-century alone. Not surprisingly, feeding, transporting, warming and cooling 32 million Canadians takes a toll on our land, water and air. Since the capacity of the environment to supply materials and absorb waste is finite, reliable statistical information is an essential part of understanding—and responding to—the impact we have on our natural surroundings.

Canada is water rich: we have access to 20% of the world's supply of fresh water and 7% of the world's renewable water flow. Per capita, Canadians use about 1,500 cubic metres of water every year. Among OECD countries, only Americans use more, 1,870 cubic metres.

By the late 1990s, almost 65.7 billion cubic metres of fresh water was used in Canada

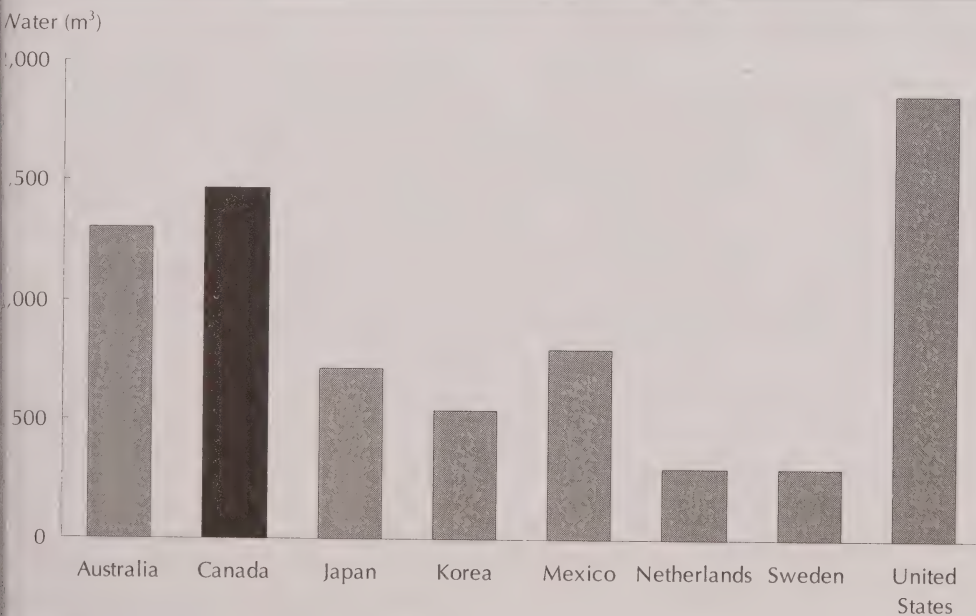
annually, 40.1 billion cubic metres was discharged once it had been used, and another 20.8 billion cubic metres was recirculated. The rest was consumed by humans or livestock, was incorporated into products, evaporated, or was otherwise removed from the hydrologic cycle.

Where the water goes

About 94% of water withdrawals—including recirculated water—was used by industry. Municipalities used the other 6% to serve households, schools and hospitals.

The electric power and utilities industry drew 63% of the total intake to produce electricity and cool power plants, recirculating 40% of its supply. Manufacturers drew 14%, but that was

Chart 8.1 Water use per capita of selected countries, 1999



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-201-XIE2003000.

down from levels in the 1980s as a result of greater efficiency and recirculation practices in the industrial sector.

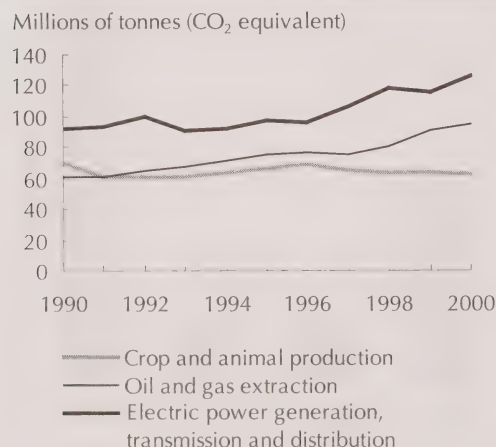
Agriculture was the largest consumer of fresh water, using 9% of total freshwater withdrawals, three-quarters of which was not returned to its source. Most was used for irrigation, with farmers in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan using 92% of it—about 3.8 billion cubic metres.

Untreated discharge compromises the quality of water. By the late 1990s, 40% of Canadians in municipalities with a population greater than 1,000 lived in areas where wastewater received the best available treatment (tertiary treatment). Another 56% had some sort of wastewater treatment and 3% of Canadians were connected to sewer systems but had no wastewater treatment.

The greenhouse gas challenge

When the sun's energy penetrates the earth's atmosphere, it warms the surface of the earth and lower atmosphere. Some of that energy is prevented from returning to space by the

Chart 8.2 Greenhouse gas emissions, selected industries



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0034.

Solid waste generation

	2000	2002
	tonnes	
Total solid waste generated	29,307,407	30,455,525
Disposal ¹	23,168,870	23,835,731
Diversion ²	6,138,538	6,619,794
	kilograms	
Waste per capita	952	971

1. Landfill and incineration sites.

2. Recycling and reuse.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-201-XIE.

presence of greenhouses gases (GHGs) in the planet's atmosphere.

Without GHGs acting as a blanket, the Earth would be inhospitable to life as we know it. Most of the GHGs in the atmosphere occur naturally and are absorbed by natural processes. But human activity also contributes to their formation, causing concern about how we are contributing to climate change.

Canada produced 18.3 tonnes of GHGs per capita in 2000, surpassed only by Australia (27.6) and the United States (21.1).

From 1990 to 2003, the Canadian economy grew by nearly 43% measured by gross domestic product. GHG emissions increased 24%, from 596 to 740 million tonnes. This was a net increase of about 144 million tonnes, of which 86.5 million tonnes were energy-related. GHG emissions also grew faster than the population: from 1990 to 2003, emissions rose 9% from 21.5 to 23.4 tonnes per person.

Overall, Canada's GHG emissions per unit of GDP dropped 13% from 1990 to 2003. Efficiency improvements in the energy sector partly explain the drop. The increased dominance of the services sector, which is a less-intensive contributor to GHGs, was also a factor. However, rapid growth of the economy—in both the goods-producing and the services-producing sectors—resulted in a net increase in emissions.

In addition, Canadians have become increasingly dependent on road transportation. Around

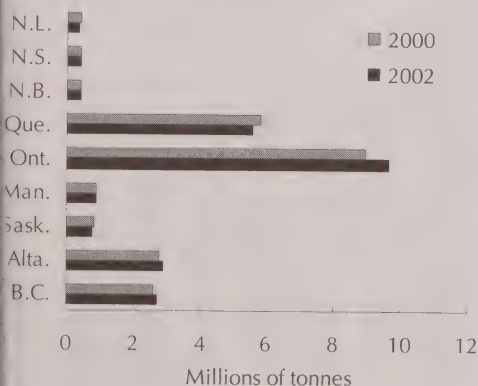
18.5 million vehicles were on Canada's roads in 2003. They travelled 313 billion kilometres and consumed more than 42 billion litres of gasoline or diesel.

From 1990 to 2003, the number of vehicles rose 8% faster than the population. There was also a shift in the types of vehicles used for personal transportation from automobiles to vans, sport-utility vehicles and light-duty gasoline-powered trucks. On average, these heavier vehicles emit 40% more GHGs per kilometre than do automobiles. Total GHG emissions from light-duty gasoline trucks rose 93% from 1990 to 2003, while emissions from cars fell 8%. Heavy-duty diesel vehicles also contributed with a 71% jump in emissions from 1990 to 2003.

Taking out the trash

More than 30 million tonnes of solid, non-hazardous waste were generated in 2002 from all sources. This was 3.9% higher than the total in 2000, and it amounted to an average of 971 kilograms per person.

Chart 8.3 Disposal of waste, by province



Note: Data for Prince Edward Island are suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16F0023XIE2002001.

Nearly seven million tonnes was prepared for recycling. Some of the remaining 24 million tonnes was incinerated or sent to other countries. Most ended up in a disposal facility.

Materials in landfills can contaminate the water that falls as precipitation and percolates through the layers of garbage. This creates leachate that can find its way into groundwater, streams and rivers, compromising water quality. The majority of solid waste is disposed of in large-scale facilities. The owners and operators of these municipal or private-sector facilities use either natural or artificial landfill liners to prevent leachate from entering the groundwater. Leachate collection systems and liners were present in only 18% of active landfills in 2000, but these sites processed about 75% of all waste.

In 2001, 41 landfills across Canada captured 342,000 tonnes of methane produced by decomposing organic material. Less than one-half of the methane was burned or flared; 57% was used as energy at eight sites to heat a steel refinery, a greenhouse, a recycling plant and a manufacturing plant. Another eight landfills converted methane into electricity.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators*. Annual. 16-251-XWE
- *Environment Accounts and Statistics Technical Paper Series*. Occasional. 16-001-MWE
- *Human Activity and the Environment*. Annual. 16-201-XIE
- *Waste Management Industry Survey: Business and Government Sectors*. Biennial. 16F0023XIE

Other

- Environment Canada

Where is our water and how are we using it?

Water is a plentiful resource in Canada and our water use per capita reflects that—it is the second highest in the world. Managing and safeguarding such a precious part of Canada's natural wealth requires accurate data.

To support analysis of water use and other environmental issues, Statistics Canada, Natural Resources Canada and Environment Canada developed the Canadian Digital Drainage Area Framework (CDDAF), a geographic database of the drainage areas, river networks, lakes and islands in Canada.

The database defines a hierarchy of drainage areas that stretches from Canada's five ocean drainage areas down to about 1,000 smaller sub-sub-drainage areas. It also shows the location of about 3,000 hydrometric gauging stations, which capture data that can be linked to population and dwelling count information.

Watershed mapping illustrates not only the availability of water resources, but also where and how human activity has an impact on the water supply.

Many watersheds contain dams, diversions and water intakes that provide water for agriculture, industry, hydroelectricity and drinking. Pressures on the water supply are further increased by municipal wastewater, industrial effluent, fertilizers, pesticides and other pollutants.

The CDDAF is an important instrument for planning and managing Canada's environmental monitoring networks. With 20% of the world's fresh water resources and 7% of the world's renewable water flow, understanding where our water comes from, how we use it, and how we can better safeguard it is a complex task.

Major drainage areas



Sources:
Natural Resources Canada, National Scale Frameworks Hydrology -
Drainage Areas, Canada.
Statistics Canada, 2005, Interim hydrography for 2006 Census release.

Tracking greenhouse gas emissions

Changes in the concentration of greenhouse gases in our atmosphere have been linked to increases in the Earth's temperature.

In 2003, Canada released an estimated 740 million tonnes of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, a 24% increase from the 596 million tonnes emitted in 1990.

When it ratified the Kyoto Accord in February 2005, Canada made a commitment to reduce the nation's greenhouse gas emissions to 6% below 1990 levels during the 2008 to 2012 period. But until recently, reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by industry—the major source of these gases—was not mandatory.

In an ambitious effort to improve environmental data collection, the federal government made industry reporting of GHG emissions mandatory and tasked Statistics Canada with collecting the

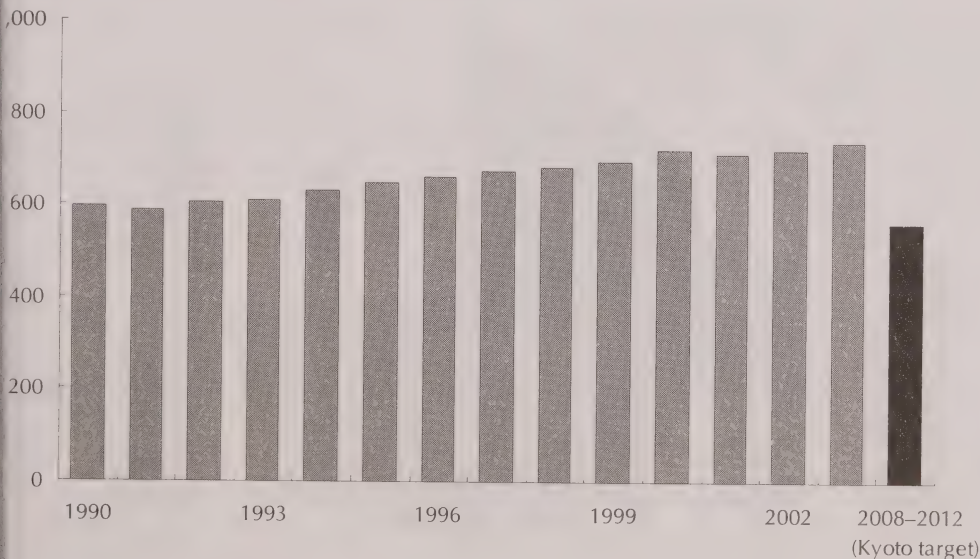
new data. Mandatory reporting represents an important step toward the government's goal of incorporating key environmental indicators into its decision-making. It also aids in developing policies and strategies on the environment and energy use.

The success of collecting these emissions data depends on compliance. Industries do not want to repeatedly submit data, and they want to send data electronically.

To keep things simple, Statistics Canada developed a 'single window reporting system' for industries. Alberta, under the *Climate Change and Emissions Management Act*, agreed to harmonize its reporting with Statistics Canada and Environment Canada. Quebec and Ontario have also shown interest in harmonizing their reporting of greenhouse gas emissions.

Chart 8.4 Greenhouse gas emissions, Canada

Millions of tonnes (CO₂ equivalent)



Source: Environment Canada.

Goodbye e-waste

Have you replaced your computer, television, stereo or cell phone lately? Some household electronic items quickly become obsolete as technology advances and new products are developed. Some just wear out. This has created a burgeoning stream of e-waste.

'E-waste' refers to all waste that comes from or is caused by electronics. It contains materials such as lead, mercury, arsenic and chromium—all known or suspected agents of harm to wildlife and human health. E-waste is a major concern with respect to wireless technology and computers because such items are readily discarded. According to Environment Canada, 140,000 tonnes of e-waste are dumped annually in landfills—an amount that continues to increase.

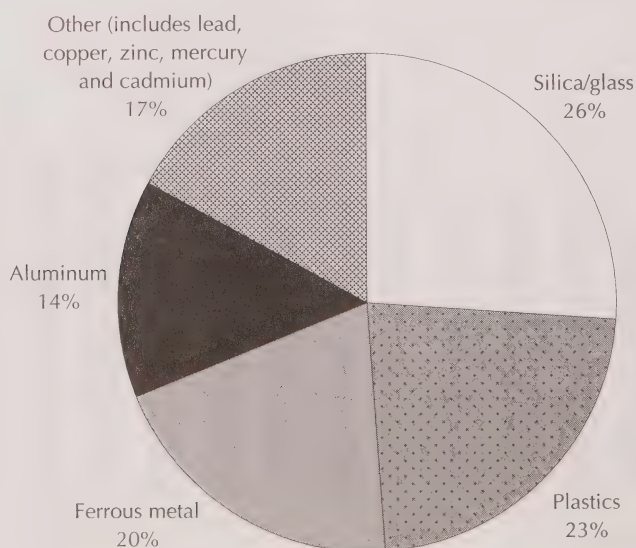
Rising demand for e-waste recycling and re-use presents benefits that include job creation and local development. Valuable materials such as glass, plastic, aluminium, and even gold

can be salvaged from used electronics. E-waste re-use organizations and recyclers are active in most provinces and will likely continue to expand. In 2000, Ontario was home to four companies in the business of e-waste recycling; by 2004, there were 14 companies.

Growing concern over e-waste has led to several initiatives. Electronic Product Stewardship Canada has taken the lead in implementing an extended producer responsibility program for e-waste. The program encourages consumers to recycle and re-use items such as personal computers and televisions.

Additionally, the Information Technology Association of Canada has proposed adding a fee to their products at the point of sale. Consumers would pay an additional \$20 to \$25 up front when buying an electronic product, to ensure that it is eventually disposed of in an environmentally sound way.

Chart 8.5 Material composition of personal computers



Source: Environment Canada.

Hazardous waste in the home

Look around your house and garage. You will likely find products that will become hazardous when the time comes to dispose of them.

Hazardous waste is materials that may be harmful to human health or the environment because of their chemistry or quantity. These wastes are solid or liquid materials that have been mostly used up or are no longer wanted. Examples include aerosol cans, paint, cleaning products, batteries and motor oil, and the containers in which they are packaged. They may be flammable, corrosive, explosive or toxic.

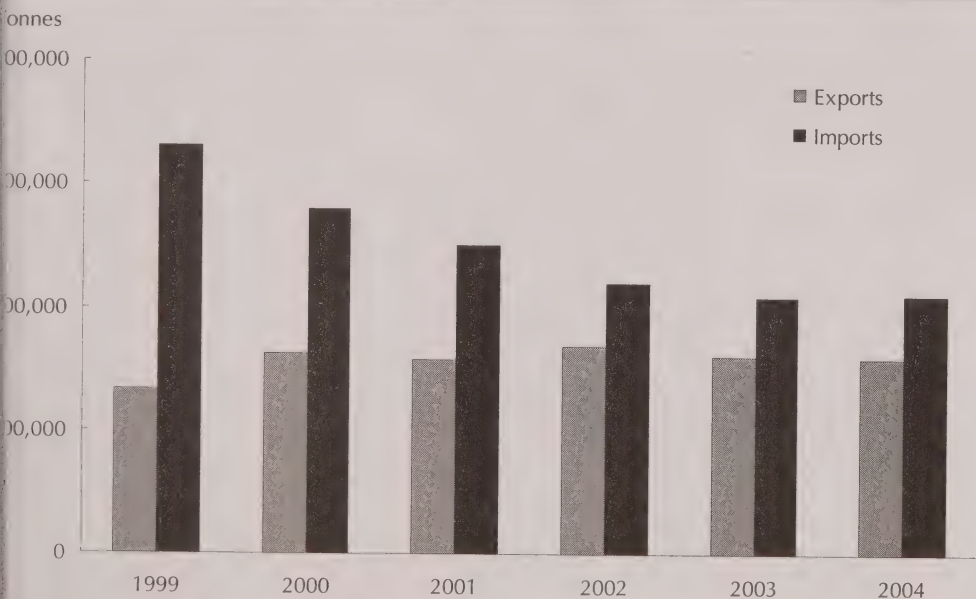
Handling and storing such materials can cause health and safety and environmental problems. To minimize these problems, hazardous waste must be chemically treated and/or incinerated before it is finally disposed of or recycled. Many municipalities offer disposal programs, while some have special depots, drop-off centres, or occasional drop-off days.

Canada is also a net importer of hazardous wastes for disposal. Some of the hazardous materials Canada accepts are ammonia, asbestos, chlorine, fuel oils, hydrogen peroxide, lead, mercury, nickel, PCBs, uranium and zinc.

In the first half of 2004, 196,177 tonnes of hazardous waste were imported into Canada, 21% more than it exported in that period. But since 2001, these imports have been declining.

Why not simply treat all these household hazardous wastes on-site and avoid transporting them altogether? Cost, on-site capacity to treat waste, type of waste and proximity to an appropriate treatment facility are factors in these decisions. On-site treatment may not be feasible for small firms that produce only small quantities of hazardous waste: shipping these waste materials to an outside facility could sometimes be the best option.

Chart 8.6 Hazardous waste, imports and exports



Source: Environment Canada.

Table 8.1 Streamflow and surface freshwater intake in Canada, by drainage area

	Total streamflow ^{1,2}	Surface freshwater intake			Water intake as share of streamflow	
		Total	Municipal ³	Industrial ⁴		Agriculture ⁴
	cubic kilometres	millions of cubic metres			percent	
Canada	3,315.5	40,462.1	4,872.8	31,491.0	4,098.2	1.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	294.0	308.5	114.4	193.5	0.0	0.1
Maritime Coastal	114.4	282.6	139.7	132.1	10.8	0.2
Saint John–St. Croix	24.6	209.9	97.4	109.8	2.8	0.9
North Shore–Gaspé	257.3	216.5	78.4	134.3	4.4	0.1
Great Lakes–St. Lawrence	227.0	30,587.4	3,087.1	27,229.0	271.6	13.5
Northern Quebec	530.8	65.8	5.9	59.9	0.0	0.0
Northern Ontario	189.1	99.5	12.5	86.7	0.0	0.1
Keewatin–Southern Baffin	169.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Churchill	22.1	18.0	6.3	3.3	8.4	0.1
Lower Saskatchewan–Nelson	60.3	70.1	14.1	31.9	24.1	0.1
Winnipeg	23.9	209.9	11.5	197.2	1.1	0.9
South Saskatchewan, Missouri and Assiniboine–Red	9.5	4,081.2	435.7	753.6	2,891.8	43.0
North Saskatchewan	7.4	1,686.2	142.2	1,457.4	86.6	22.8
Lower Mackenzie and Arctic Coast islands	507.1	12.2	6.6	5.6	0.0	0.0
Peace–Athabasca	91.5	219.5	28.0	169.8	21.7	0.2
Columbia and Okanagan– Similkameen	65.7	409.1	71.5	109.4	228.2	0.6
Fraser (lower mainland)	125.3	1,116.4	428.6	219.8	468.0	0.9
Pacific Coastal and Yukon	595.9	869.1	192.7	597.7	78.7	0.1

Notes: Some of these drainage area aggregates have more than one outflow.

Drainage areas at the Canada–U.S. border exclude inflow from the United States.

1. Streamflow is represented by the long-term annual average.

2. 1987 data.

3. 1998 data.

4. 1996 data.

Sources: Statistics Canada; Environment Canada; Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

Table 8.2 Greenhouse gas emissions, by source

	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)		Methane (CH ₄)		Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	
	1990	2002	1990	2002	1990	2002
	kilotonnes					
All sources	471,000	576,000	3,500.0	4,500.0	170.0	170.0
Energy sources	432,000	537,000	1,600.0	2,100.0	27.0	37.0
Stationary combustion sources	276,000	341,000	180.0	220.0	6.4	7.8
Electricity and heat generation	94,700	128,000	1.8	4.7	1.8	2.4
Fossil fuel industries	49,500	70,500	78.0	120.0	1.0	1.5
Petroleum refining	26,000	34,000	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Fossil fuel production	23,600	36,500	78.0	120.0	0.7	1.1
Mining	6,150	11,700	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Manufacturing industries	54,100	49,500	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2
Iron and steel	6,420	6,370	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Non-ferrous metals	3,210	3,290	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Chemical	7,060	6,390	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pulp and paper	13,400	8,860	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4
Cement	3,370	3,470	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other manufacturing	20,600	21,100	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Construction	1,860	1,230	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Commercial and institutional	25,700	35,600	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.7
Residential	41,300	41,800	100.0	94.0	1.7	1.7
Agriculture and forestry	2,400	2,090	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Transportation	146,000	181,000	31.0	30.0	21.0	29.0
Domestic aviation	10,400	12,800	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.3
Road transportation	103,000	131,000	16.0	14.0	12.0	19.0
Gasoline automobiles	51,600	47,800	9.0	4.7	6.3	7.5
Light-duty gasoline trucks	20,400	37,800	4.0	5.0	4.2	9.8
Heavy-duty gasoline vehicles	2,990	3,900	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6
Motorcycles	225	268	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Diesel automobiles	657	662	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Light-duty diesel trucks	577	738	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Heavy-duty diesel vehicles	24,300	39,200	1.2	1.9	0.7	1.1
Propane and natural gas vehicles	2,160	821	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.0
Railways	6,320	5,280	0.4	0.3	2.5	2.1
Domestic marine	4,730	5,150	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.1
Others	21,800	26,400	13.0	16.0	4.4	5.2
Off road	15,100	15,900	6.1	4.9	4.2	5.0
Pipelines	6,700	10,600	6.7	11.0	0.2	0.3
Fugitive sources	9,800	16,000	1,300.0	1,900.0	0.0	0.0
Coal mining	0	0	91.0	47.0	0.0	0.0
Oil and natural gas	9,800	16,000	1,200.0	1,800.0	0.0	0.0
Oil	27	77	410.0	640.0	0.0	0.0
Natural gas	19	29	820.0	1,100.0	0.0	0.0
Venting	4,500	8,100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flaring	5,300	7,400	24.0	31.0	0.0	0.0

e note(s) at the end of this table.

Table 8.2 Greenhouse gas emissions, by source (concluded)

	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)		Methane (CH ₄)		Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	
	1990	2002	1990	2002	1990	2002
	kilotonnes					
Industrial processes	32,000	39,000	0.0	0.0	37.0	7.0
Mineral production	7,770	8,730	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cement	5,580	6,740	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lime	1,750	1,660	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Limestone and soda ash	439	335	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chemical industry	5,010	6,240	0.0	0.0	37.0	7.0
Ammonia production	5,010	6,240	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nitric acid production	0	0	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.6
Adipic acid production	0	0	0.0	0.0	35.0	4.0
Metal production	9,690	11,500	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iron and steel production	7,060	7,120	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aluminum production	2,630	4,360	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sulphur hexafluoride used in magnesium smelters	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Consumption of halocarbons	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other and undifferentiated production	9,200	13,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solvent and other product use	0	0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.5
Agriculture	8,000	-500	980.0	1,200.0	100.0	110.0
Enteric fermentation	0	0	760.0	900.0	0.0	0.0
Manure management	0	0	220.0	270.0	12.0	15.0
Agricultural soils	8,000	-500	0.0	0.0	90.0	100.0
Direct sources	8,000	-500	0.0	0.0	70.0	70.0
Indirect sources	0	0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0
Land use change and forestry (non-carbon dioxide only)	0	0	70.0	100.0	5.0	10.0
Prescribed burns	0	0	20.0	20.0	0.8	0.6
Wildfires in the wood-production forest	0	0	50.0	100.0	4.0	10.0
Waste	250	290	900.0	1,100.0	3.0	3.4
Solid waste disposal on land	0	0	880.0	1,000.0	0.0	0.0
Wastewater handling	0	0	17.0	19.0	2.8	3.2
Waste incineration	250	290	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Land use change and forestry ¹	-200,000	-20,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Changes in forest and woody biomass stocks	-200,000	-50,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forest and grassland conversion	10,000	10,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Abandonment of managed lands	-700	-700	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carbon dioxide emissions and removals from soil	10,000	10,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding or varying degrees of uncertainty in individual estimates.

1. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions and removals in this category are not included in the national totals.

Source: Environment Canada.

Table 8.3 Waste disposal, by source and by province

	2002			
	Total waste disposed	Residential sources ¹	Industrial, commercial and institutional sources ²	Construction and demolition sources ³
	tonnes			
Canada	23,835,730	9,455,204	11,563,999	2,816,528
Newfoundland and Labrador	376,593	216,218	140,377	19,999
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	389,194	169,649	176,625	42,921
New Brunswick	413,606	203,506	154,812	55,288
Quebec ⁴	5,543,800	2,876,000	2,261,000	406,800
Ontario	9,645,633	3,438,408	5,193,240	1,013,985
Manitoba	896,556	412,612	405,954	77,990
Saskatchewan	795,124	278,692	441,109	75,323
Alberta	2,890,294	866,398	1,380,306	643,590
British Columbia	2,744,901	936,774	1,346,669	461,458

Notes: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Total amount of non-hazardous waste disposed of in public and private waste disposal facilities. This includes waste that is exported out of the source province or country for disposal. This does not include waste disposed of in hazardous waste disposal facilities or waste managed by the waste generator on site.

Refers to solid waste from all households that is picked up by the municipality or is self-hauled to depots, transfer stations and disposal facilities.

Refers to wastes generated by all industrial, commercial and institutional sources in a municipality. This includes industrial materials generated by manufacturing and by primary and secondary industries that are managed off site; commercial materials generated by shopping centres, restaurants, offices, etc.; and materials generated by institutional facilities such as schools, hospitals, government facilities, seniors homes and universities.

Excludes residential waste stream.

Refers to waste from construction and demolition activities. This includes materials such as brick, painted wood, rubble, drywall, metal, cardboard, doors, windows, wiring, etc.; excludes materials from land clearing on areas not previously developed, asphalt and clean sand or gravel.

These data are derived from a survey administered by RECYC-QUÉBEC. In order to make these data comparable with other provincial data, some waste quantities generated by the construction and demolition sector have been removed from the RECYC-QUÉBEC totals.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16F0023XIE.

Table 8.4 Government expenditures on pollution abatement and control, and water purification and supply

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
	millions of dollars		
All levels of government¹			
Pollution abatement and control, and water purification and supply	7,185.8	7,263.2	7,440.1
Water purification and supply	2,470.5	2,377.3	2,426.1
Pollution abatement and control	4,715.3	4,885.9	5,014.0
Sewage collection and disposal ²	2,001.1	1,953.3	2,051.1
Waste collection and disposal	1,220.3	1,324.7	1,427.1
Other pollution control activities	397.6	318.9	263.1
Other environmental services	1,096.3	1,289.0	1,272.1
Federal government			
Pollution abatement and control, and water purification and supply	745.2	748.9	761.1
Water purification and supply	7.1	7.8	9.1
Pollution abatement and control	738.1	741.1	751.1
Sewage collection and disposal	0.0	0.0	0.1
Waste collection and disposal	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other pollution control activities ³	117.9	20.2	4.1
Other environmental services	620.2	720.9	747.1
Provincial/territorial governments			
Pollution abatement and control, and water purification and supply	2,109.0	2,188.3	2,061.1
Water purification and supply	1,130.6	1,012.5	991.1
Pollution abatement and control	978.4	1,175.7	1,069.1
Sewage collection and disposal ²	75.3	100.9	97.1
Waste collection and disposal	132.4	164.1	176.1
Other pollution control activities	327.3	375.8	328.1
Other environmental services	443.4	535.0	467.1
Local governments			
Pollution abatement and control, and water purification and supply	5,288.5	5,303.0	5,560.1
Water purification and supply	2,078.2	2,039.6	2,105.1
Pollution abatement and control	3,210.2	3,263.4	3,455.1
Sewage collection and disposal	2,002.0	1,954.3	2,055.1
Waste collection and disposal	1,125.9	1,228.2	1,297.1
Other pollution control activities and other environmental services ⁴	82.3	80.9	102.1

Notes: Fiscal year ending March 31, except for local government whose fiscal year ends December 31.

Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

1. Expenditures presented for all levels of government do not equal the sum of federal, provincial/territorial and local expenditures. The data have been consolidated, excluding intergovernmental transactions among the three levels of government; provides a more accurate account of total government expenditures.

2. May include some expenditures on water purification and supply.

3. The increase shown from 1998/99 is a result of a program restructure within Environment Canada.

4. Includes expenditures for other pollution control activities (such as clean-up and air pollution control) and other environmental services (such as environmental assessments).

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division and Environment Accounts and Statistics Division.

1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01 ^r	2001/02
millions of dollars								
7,848.6	8,398.4	8,665.5	8,381.6	8,703.8	8,566.3	8,671.9	9,222.0	9,932.8
2,747.5	2,965.6	3,014.0	3,029.4	3,082.0	3,118.7	3,053.9	3,113.2	3,229.0
5,101.1	5,432.9	5,651.5	5,352.2	5,621.8	5,447.6	5,618.0	6,108.8	6,703.8
2,186.1	2,297.4	2,742.2	2,547.5	2,692.8	2,433.2	2,438.6	2,580.8	2,770.3
1,346.2	1,578.1	1,366.4	1,343.5	1,395.8	1,462.7	1,622.2	1,738.2	1,960.8
239.6	240.3	204.2	186.7	179.3	319.8	447.3	643.5	777.4
1,329.2	1,317.1	1,338.7	1,274.5	1,353.8	1,231.9	1,110.0	1,146.4	1,195.3
1,204.5	1,425.5	1,390.8	1,270.9	1,529.9	1,491.7	1,362.5	1,553.9	1,626.7
235.1	344.7	360.0	328.9	392.0	360.7	318.1	324.7	308.0
969.4	1,080.8	1,030.7	942.0	1,138.0	1,130.9	1,044.3	1,229.2	1,318.7
229.4	320.7	313.7	300.7	371.5	341.5	309.3	319.4	300.9
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.2	14.7	13.9	5.7	4.7	4.0	155.5	314.8	415.9
728.7	745.3	703.2	635.6	761.8	785.4	579.6	595.1	601.9
1,911.0	2,144.1	2,079.6	1,922.9	1,707.5	1,512.7	1,680.7	1,400.8	1,528.3
872.3	948.6	985.8	987.1	822.5	666.7	784.5	508.4	488.0
1,038.7	1,195.5	1,093.8	935.8	885.0	846.0	896.2	892.4	1,040.3
90.6	132.8	256.3	186.8	181.4	131.2	91.3	74.2	118.4
121.5	295.8	71.3	30.5	27.8	65.6	69.9	44.8	58.6
309.9	235.8	202.2	187.4	181.0	321.7	295.9	333.0	375.6
516.7	531.3	564.0	531.0	494.9	327.5	439.1	440.4	487.7
5,627.5	5,957.4	6,419.3	6,299.7	6,442.3	6,250.8	6,388.1	6,797.0	7,235.3
2,296.8	2,479.4	2,555.7	2,524.9	2,525.9	2,575.0	2,527.4	2,636.5	2,710.9
3,330.7	3,478.0	3,863.6	3,774.8	3,916.5	3,675.8	3,860.6	4,160.6	4,524.4
1,950.5	2,040.7	2,419.7	2,313.6	2,394.4	2,126.5	2,162.6	2,278.8	2,469.8
1,253.4	1,293.1	1,310.9	1,331.8	1,392.3	1,411.1	1,583.3	1,723.1	1,921.4
126.8	144.2	133.0	129.4	129.8	138.1	114.8	158.7	133.2

Table 8.5 Waste disposal, diversion and generation per capita, by province and territory

	2002			
	Disposal ¹	Diversion ²	Generation ³	Rate of diversion per capita
	kilograms per capita			percent
Canada	760	211	971	27.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	725	74	799	9.3
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	28.6
Nova Scotia	417	182	598	30.0
New Brunswick	551	164	715	23.1
Quebec ⁴	745	234	979	24.6
Ontario	797	200	997	20.1
Manitoba	776	217	993	22.0
Saskatchewan	799	147	946	16.6
Alberta	928	189	1,117	17.0
British Columbia	667	269	936	29.5
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	x	x	x	10.0

1. Total amount of non-hazardous waste disposed of in public and private waste disposal facilities. This includes waste that is exported out of the source province or country for disposal. This does not include waste disposed of in hazardous waste disposal facilities or waste managed by the waste generator on site.

2. Refers to the quantity of non-hazardous materials diverted from disposal facilities and represents the sum of all materials processed for recycling or reuse at an off-site recycling facility.

3. Refers to the sum of all non-hazardous residential and non-residential solid waste disposed of in an off-site disposal facility and total materials processed for recycling at an off-site recycling facility. Note that these data include only those materials that are managed (disposed of or recycled) off-site by a municipality or waste management firm.

4. These data are derived from a survey administered by RECYC-QUÉBEC. In order to make these data comparable with other provincial data, some waste quantities generated by the construction and demolition sector have been removed from the RECYC-QUÉBEC totals.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16F0023XIE.

OVERVIEW

Geography is concerned with the nature and significance of the patterns, places and landscapes that make up the earth's surface. Geographers attempt to answer questions by understanding the interaction and interconnection among human and physical phenomena (human and physical geography) that give places their distinctive character.

Geographers help us look at the landscape in many different ways. Think of an atlas with transparent overlays. One overlay might show Canada's physical regions or its ecozones. Another might detail regions of settlement.

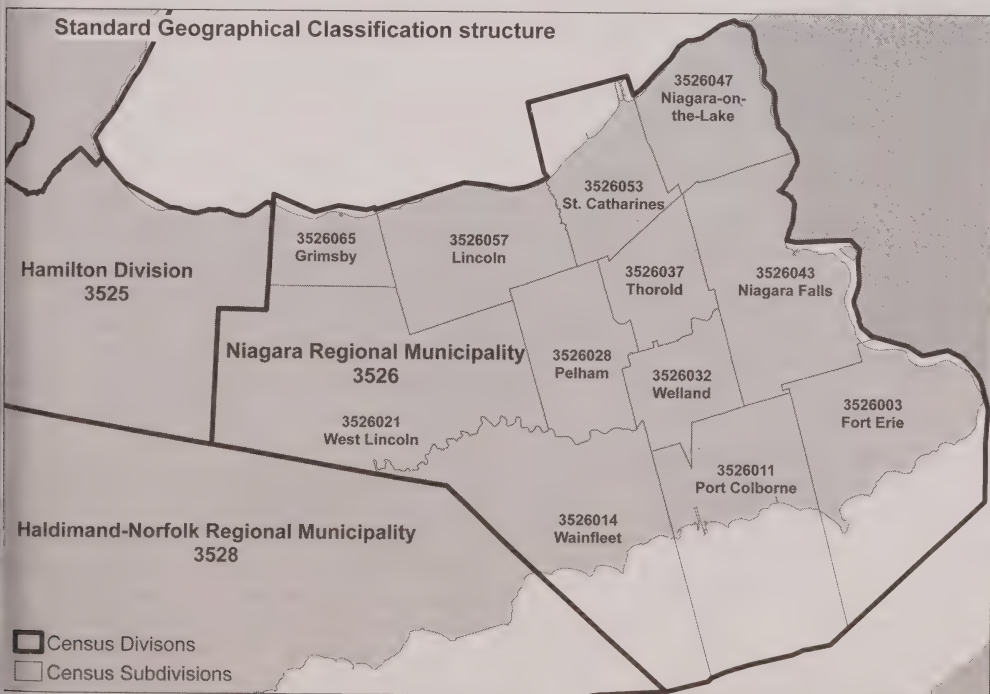
At Statistics Canada, geographers analyse economic and social data collected from a geographer's point of view. They provide a spatial context, via unique statistical codes, to

provide a framework for organizing the vast amount of data Statistics Canada produces.

Sorting Canada by geographic area

One major coding structure for sorting data geographically is the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC), which Statistics Canada developed to denote a hierarchy of three related geographic areas: provinces and territories, census divisions (counties, regional municipalities) and census subdivisions (municipalities).

By using unique geographic coding, researchers can track not only how many people live in Canada, but also where they live. All levels of government and policy makers depend on this information for social planning, and as background



Source: Statistics Canada.

research for recommending services for populations that migrate and change over time.

At the top level of this classification hierarchy are the provinces and territories. Each is assigned a unique two-digit code. For example, Quebec is 24 and Ontario is 35. Nunavut was assigned code 62 in 1999 when it became a territory.

Divisions and subdivisions

The next geographic unit down is the census division, defined as a grouping of neighbouring municipalities. Census divisions are relatively stable geographic areas, which makes it easier to follow trends over time. In Quebec, for example, the SGC code 2449 stands for the census division of Drummond in Quebec. The code is 3506 for Ottawa Division in Ontario.

A census division's designation may correspond to a county, a regional district or a regional municipality. In Nova Scotia, for example, the SGC code for Yarmouth Municipal District is 1202004. However, in Newfoundland and Labrador and in the three Prairie provinces, there are no named counties or districts. So, in those provinces, census divisions are assigned numbers (e.g., Division no. 1, 2, 3 and so on).

The smallest geographic area in the Standard Geographical Classification is the census subdivision. Generally, a census subdivision is a single municipality or its equivalent, such as an Indian reserve. In 2001, there were 5,600 census subdivisions in Canada.

Standard Geographical Classification, 2001

	Winnipeg	
	SGC code	SGC name
Province	46	Manitoba
Census division	4611	Division no. 11
Census subdivision	4611040	Winnipeg (City)
Metropolitan area	602	Winnipeg (CMA)
Economic region	4650	Winnipeg

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue number 12-571-X1B.

Standard Geographic Units, 2001

	number
Provinces and territories	1
Census divisions	288
Census subdivisions	5,600
Census metropolitan areas	27
Census agglomerations	113
Urban areas	913
Federal electoral districts	301
Postal codes	758,658

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue number 92F0149GIE.

Census subdivisions can change, however, due to municipal restructuring. For example, the City of Ottawa amalgamated what were 11 census subdivisions (Kanata, Nepean, Vanier, Gloucester and seven others) into a single census subdivision. Each census subdivision is assigned a three-digit code in the classification—for example, 057 for Drummondville, Quebec and 008 for the amalgamated Ottawa.

Putting that all together, these create a unique seven-digit identifier for every geographic location across the country. Completing the above examples, that gives an SGC identifier of 2449057 for the municipality of Drummondville, Quebec and 3506008 for the city of Ottawa.

Geographers also look at Canada from the perspective of the web of roads that link the provinces and territories. To facilitate this, Statistics Canada's geographers created the road network files. These provide information on major features, including roads, provincial and territorial boundaries, ocean shorelines and lakes, as well as information on attributes such as street names and address ranges.

Statistics Canada's geographers also employ cartographic boundary files. They created these to support spatial analysis and thematic mapping of data from the Census of Population. The cartographic boundary files include the boundaries of standard geographical areas, as well as the shorelines of Canada and of many inland lakes and rivers.

Used together, these two files yield a very detailed portrait of all parts of the country. This can be a powerful tool for geographers and other researchers.

Mapping our population

Geographers use the term *ecumene*—from the Greek meaning inhabited space—to refer to land where people have made their home, and to all work areas that are considered occupied.

Different types of *ecumenes*—industrial, environmental, forestry—have unique characteristics. For example, an agricultural *ecumene* shows land where people farm. Geographers overlay data onto agricultural *ecumenes* in order to create maps of any kind of agricultural activity down to small geographic areas.

A population *ecumene* is based on blocks that have a minimum population density of 0.4 persons per square kilometre. In cities, this usually corresponds with a city block. Geographers

use population *ecumenes* and other geographic boundaries such as provincial/territorial and census division boundaries to create thematic maps that more accurately depict the spatial distribution of data from the Census of Population.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *Census Division and Census Subdivision Reference Maps*. Occasional. 92F0149GIE
- *Geography Working Paper Series*. Occasional. 92F0138MIE
- *Population Ecumene Census Division Boundary File*. Occasional. 92F0159XIE
- *Road Network File*. Occasional. 92-500-XWE
- *Standard Geographical Classification*. Occasional. 12-571-XIB



Source: Statistics Canada.

What is north?

Canadians have many definitions of north. A simple definition is anything north of the 60th parallel. We also think of the North as Canada's Arctic—from Ellesmere Island, across the northern Arctic and into the southern Arctic just above the tree line.

Montrealers consider Val d'Or or Rouyn-Noranda north, despite being a few hundred kilometres away. Many think Chibougamau is 'up north.' Yet, at 50°, it is at about the same latitude as Kelowna, British Columbia.

Statistics Canada's geographers have also thought about where south ends and north begins. Their definition of nordicity uses 16 characteristics, which include: the southern limits of the Boreal forest, the presence of discontinuous permafrost, the requirements for home heating, the community's isolation, the cost of living, and Revenue Canada's formula for tax benefits based on remoteness.

The geographers also consider that traditional descriptions of the North have sometimes ignored the northern regions of some provinces, even though these areas may share a climate, physical attributes and settlement patterns with communities in the Far North.

This redefinition of north in January 2000 produced a boundary that cuts through the middle of Canada, and is bordered by transition zones. The northern transition line reaches south to nearly the middle of Manitoba and Ontario. The southern line cuts as far south as Calgary, Lake Winnipeg, Thunder Bay and the Gaspé Peninsula.

North is more than an abstract concept, since any definition has social, economic, environmental and political impacts. In 2007, about 25 nations, including Canada, will have the opportunity to continue the 'what is north' discussion during International Polar Year.



Source: Statistics Canada.

What's urban? What's rural?

Canada's 32 million people are unevenly distributed over 9 million square kilometres. Most live on about 15% of the land that stretches along our southern border. We are one of the world's most sparsely populated countries, with about three people per square kilometre. The United States, with a slightly smaller land area, has a population density almost 10 times greater.

Canada's demographic landscape looked quite different in 1901. Most people lived on farms and only 37% in urban areas. By 1951, as Canada industrialized, 57% of the population lived in an urban area (minimum population 1,000 with a density of at least 400 people per square kilometre).

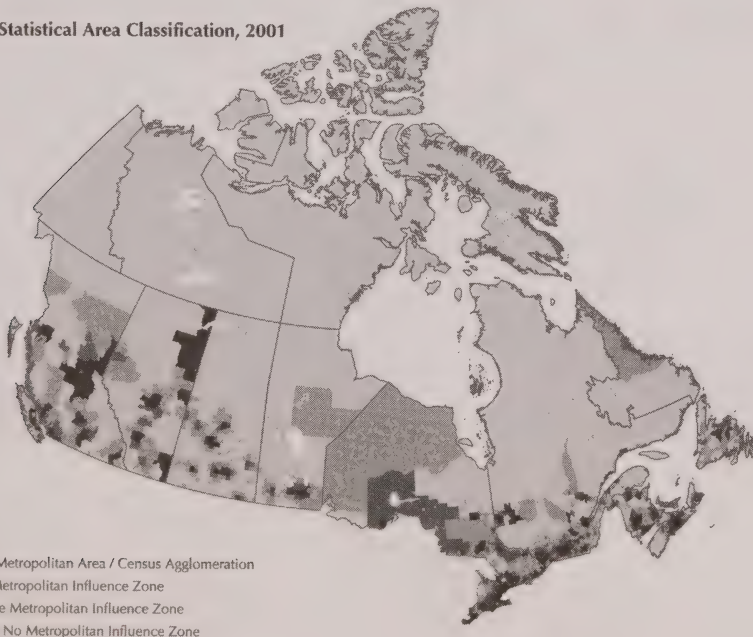
By 2001, even more Canadians had left the farm: four out of five lived in an urban area and two out of three lived in a census metropolitan area—an area of one or more adjacent municipalities situated around a major urban core. To form a census metropolitan area, the urban core must have at least 100,000 people.

So then what is rural today? At its most basic, rural is defined as everything outside urban areas. But since many rural residents commute to jobs in cities and have access to urban amenities, it can be difficult to draw a line.

In one definition, Statistics Canada defined rural and small town as outside the commuting zone of larger urban centres, outside census metropolitan areas and outside other urban areas with a core population of 10,000 or more.

In another definition, geographers recognize that many people who work in an urban core live outside it, and commute each day to their jobs. A strong metropolitan influence zone (MIZ) means that 30% or more of the employed labour force commute to an urban core. A moderate MIZ indicates between 5% and 30% make the daily commute to the city, whereas a weak influence means that just 0% to 5% of workers commute.

Statistical Area Classification, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada.

Earthquakes and tsunamis

Canada has a long history of seismic disruptions. We know this from the geological record and from stories of flood and destruction told by the Nuu-chah-nulth (or Nootka) on the West Coast. Scientists have a good idea where earthquakes are likely to occur, but they cannot yet pinpoint with accuracy when the next one will occur.

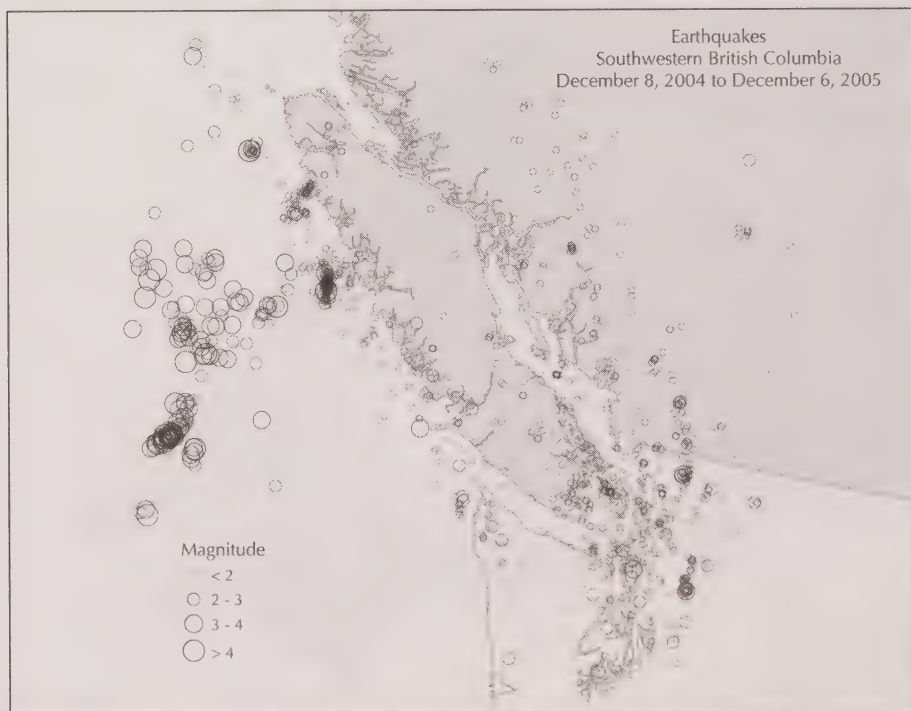
Earthquakes happen when there is sudden movement along a break or fault within the earth's crust. Thousands of earthquakes take place each year in Canada, mostly along the West Coast, in Yukon, in the high Arctic, and along the eastern seaboard. In the rest of the country, earthquakes are rare but not unheard of.

Despite the enormous forces involved when two tectonic plates grind against, over or across each other, most earthquakes are only detectable using seismic equipment. With this information, seismologists have built up a picture of Canada

that shows the pattern and magnitude of seismic events. Such accurate and reliable seismic information coupled with demographic data gives decision makers an important tool for risk assessment and city planning.

An earthquake centred on the ocean floor sometimes has the potential to cause a tsunami. Few are of the megathrust variety that started the tsunami that hit Vancouver Island in 1964. Moving at speeds of over 700 kilometres per hour, the waves piled into the funnel-like opening of Alberni Inlet. Within minutes the huge waves travelled inland and struck the town of Port Alberni.

Surprisingly, there were no deaths, but dozens of homes, buildings and vehicles were damaged or destroyed by waves three metres above the high tide mark. Fortunately, tsunamis have so far occurred only rarely in Canada.



Source: Reproduced with the permission of Natural Resources Canada, Geological Survey of Canada.

The geographer's tools

A map is worth a thousand words when it comes to portraying statistical information. So Statistics Canada produces a host of reference maps and thematic maps, as well as an interactive mapping tool called GeoSearch.

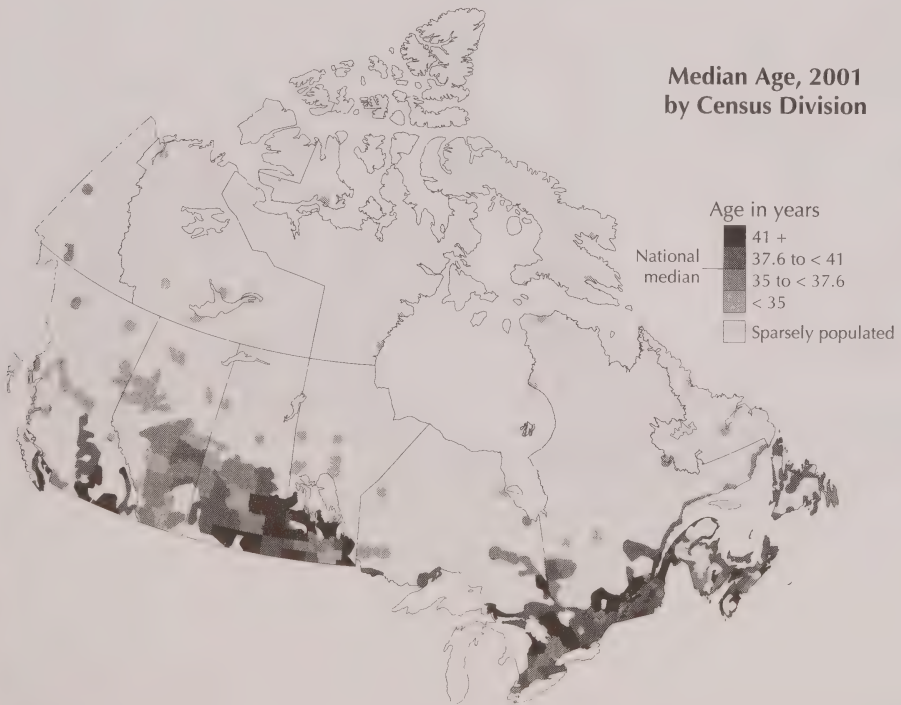
Reference maps assist users in relating census data to actual locations on the ground. The maps show boundaries, names and codes of standard geographic areas, as well as major visible features such as roads, railroads, coastlines, rivers and lakes. Statistics Canada's website provides access to dozens of reference maps.

Thematic maps focus on the spatial distribution of one or more data themes for a standard geographic area—for example, the distribution of senior citizens in a census metropolitan area, the predominant farm types in a rural fringe area or the population changes by province and territory. Census information provides enough

data to produce thematic maps across a whole range of subjects.

GeoSearch is an Internet tool that finds any place in Canada, shows it on a map and gives the latest census data for that place. It is an example of a simple geographic information system. GeoSearch retrieves basic population and dwelling counts and allows a user to specifically search by place name, street name, street intersection, or to browse a map of Canada and zoom in on any area. It also shows the geographic unit that has been selected and the surrounding geographic features, lakes, rivers, highways and street names.

These maps and the GeoSearch mapping tool are based on census data and help to make geographic patterns in the data more easily understood. All are available at no cost on the Statistics Canada website.



Source: Statistics Canada.

Table 9.1 Weather conditions, by selected urban centres

	Extreme maximum temperature		Extreme minimum temperature		Rainfall ¹	Snowfall ^{1,2}	Precipitation ^{2,3}
	degrees Celsius	year	degrees Celsius	year	millimetres	centimetres	millimetres
St. John's	31.5	1983	-23.8	1986	1,191.0	322.3	1,513.7
Charlottetown	34.4	1944	-30.5	1982	880.4	311.9	1,173.3
Halifax	35.0	1995	-28.5	1993	1,238.9	230.5	1,452.2
Saint John	34.4	1976	-36.7	1948	1,147.9	256.9	1,390.3
Fredericton	37.2	1975	-37.2	1962	885.5	276.5	1,143.3
Québec	35.6	1953	-36.1	1962	923.8	315.9	1,230.3
Sherbrooke	33.7	1983	-40.0	1979	873.9	294.3	1,144.1
Trois-Rivières	36.1	1975	-41.1	1976	858.6	241.4	1,099.8
Montréal	35.6	1955	-37.2	1933	819.7	220.5	1,046.2
Ottawa	37.8	1944	-36.1	1943	732.0	235.7	943.5
Kingston	34.3	1983	-34.5	1981	794.6	181.0	968.4
Oshawa	36.5	1988	-30.5	1981	759.5	118.4	877.9
Toronto	38.3	1948	-31.3	1981	684.6	115.4	792.7
Hamilton	37.4	1988	-28.0	1994	764.8	161.8	910.1
St. Catharines	37.4	1988	-25.7	1979	745.7	136.6	873.6
London	38.2	1988	-31.7	1970	817.9	202.4	987.1
Windsor	40.2	1988	-29.1	1994	805.2	126.6	918.3
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	38.3	1975	-39.3	1982	656.5	274.4	899.3
Thunder Bay	40.3	1983	-41.1	1951	559.0	187.6	711.6
Winnipeg	40.6	1949	-45.0	1966	415.6	110.6	513.7
Regina	43.3	1937	-50.0	1885	304.4	105.9	388.1
Saskatoon	40.6	1988	-50.0	1893	265.2	97.2	350.0
Edmonton	34.5	1998	-48.3	1938	365.7	123.5	476.9
Calgary	36.1	1919	-45.0	1893	320.6	126.7	412.6
Abbotsford	37.8	1958	-21.1	1950	1,507.5	63.5	1,573.2
Vancouver	33.3	1960	-17.8	1950	1,154.7	48.2	1,199.0
Victoria	36.1	1941	-15.6	1950	841.4	43.8	883.3
Whitehorse	34.4	1969	-52.2	1947	163.1	145.0	267.4
Yellowknife	32.5	1989	-51.2	1947	164.5	151.8	280.7
Iqaluit	25.8	2001	-45.6	1967	198.3	235.8	412.1

1. Annual average.

2. On average, 1 centimetre of snow equals 1 millimetre of rain.

3. Totals may not add up because of different densities of snow.

Source: Environment Canada, Climate Normals and Averages, 1971 to 2001.

Table 9.2 Major sea islands, by region

	Area square kilometres		Area square kilometres
Baffin Island	507,451	Arctic islands south of Queen Elizabeth Islands (but north of the Arctic Circle)¹ (concluded)	
Queen Elizabeth Islands		Stefansson	4,463
Ellesmere	196,236	Richards	2,165
Devon	55,247	Air Force	1,720
Axel Heiberg	43,178	Wales	1,137
Melville	42,149	Rowley	1,090
Bathurst	16,042	Northwest Territories and Nunavut south of the Arctic Circle	
Prince Patrick	15,848	Southampton ²	41,214
Illel Ringnes	11,295	Coats ²	5,498
Cornwallis	6,995	Mansel ²	3,180
Amund Ringnes	5,255	Akimiski ²	3,001
Mackenzie King	5,048	Flaherty ²	1,585
Borden	2,794	Nottingham ³	1,372
Cornwall	2,358	Resolution ³	1,015
Clinton	1,541	Pacific Coast	
Graham	1,378	Vancouver	31,285
Doughead	1,308	Graham	6,361
Liam Martin	1,150	Moresby	2,608
Le Vanier	1,126	Princess Royal	2,251
Cameron	1,059	Pitt	1,375
Arctic islands south of Queen Elizabeth Islands (but north of the Arctic Circle)¹		Atlantic Coast and Gulf of St. Lawrence	
Victoria	217,291	Newfoundland and Labrador (main island)	108,860
Rankin	70,028	Gulf of St. Lawrence	
Prince of Wales	33,339	Cape Breton	10,311
Somerset	24,786	Anticosti	7,941
King William	13,111	Prince Edward	5,620
Lytle	11,067	Bay of Fundy	
Prince Charles	9,521	Grand Manan	137

Note: A major island has a land area greater than 130 square kilometres.

There are no islands over 130 square kilometres in Yukon.

Formerly the District of Keewatin.

Formerly the District of Franklin.

Source: Natural Resources Canada, GeoAccess Division, Canada Centre for Remote Sensing.

Table 9.3 Principal heights, by province and territory

	Elevation		Elevation
	metres		metres
Newfoundland and Labrador		Quebec (concluded)	
Torngat Mountains		Mont Sir-Wilfrid	783
Mount Caubvik ^{1,2} (on N.L.–Que. boundary)	1,652	Monts Otish	
Cirque Mountain	1,568	Unnamed peak (52°19', 71°27')	1,135
Mount Cladonia	1,453	Collines Montérégiennes	
Mount Eliot	1,356	Mont Brome	533
Mount Tetragona	1,356	Ontario	
Quartzite Mountain	1,186	Ishpatina Ridge ²	693
Blow Me Down Mountain	1,183	Ogidaki Mountain	665
Mealy Mountains		Batchawana Mountain	653
Unnamed peak (53°37', 58°33')	1,176	Tip Top Mountain	640
Kaumajet Mountains		Niagara Escarpment	600
Bishops Mitre	1,113	Blue Mountains	541
Long Range Mountains		Osler Bluff	526
Lewis Hills	814	Caledon Mountain	427
Gros Morne	806	Manitoba	
Prince Edward Island		Baldy Mountain ²	831
Queen's County (46°20', 63°25') ²	142	Highest point in Porcupine Hills	821
Nova Scotia		Riding Mountain	610
Cape Breton Highlands (46°42', 60°36') ²	532	Saskatchewan	
New Brunswick		Cypress Hills ²	1,461
Mount Carleton ²	817	Wood Mountain	1,011
Wilkinson Mountain	785	Vermilion Hills	781
Quebec		Alberta	
Monts Torngat		Rocky Mountains	
Mont D'Iberville ^{1,2} (on N.L.–Que. boundary)	1,652	Mount Columbia ² (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,747
Les Appalaches		North Twin	3,731
Mont Jacques-Cartier	1,268	Mount Alberta	3,621
Mont Gosford	1,192	Mount Assiniboine (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,611
Mont Richardson	1,185	Mount Forbes	3,611
Mont Mégantic	1,105	South Twin	3,581
Les Laurentides		Mount Temple	3,541
Unnamed peak (47°19', 70°50')	1,166	Mount Brazeau	3,521
Mont Tremblant	968	Snow Dome (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,521
Mont Sainte-Anne	800	Mount Lyell (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,501

1. Known as Mont D'Iberville in Quebec and as Mount Caubvik in Newfoundland and Labrador.

2. Highest point in province or territory.

3. Highest point in Canada.

Source: Natural Resources Canada, GeoAccess Division, Canada Centre for Remote Sensing.

	Elevation		Elevation
	metres		metres
Alberta (concluded)		Yukon	
Hungabee Mountain (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,492	St. Elias Mountains	
Mount Athabasca	3,491	Mount Logan ^{2,3}	5,959
Mount King Edward (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,490	Mount St. Elias (on Alaska–Yukon boundary)	5,489
Mount Kitchener	3,490	Mount Lucania	5,226
British Columbia		King Peak	5,173
St. Elias Mountains		Mount Steele	5,067
Fairweather Mountain ² (on Alaska–B.C. boundary)	4,663	Mount Wood	4,838
Mount Quincy Adams (on Alaska–B.C. boundary)	4,133	Mount Vancouver (on Alaska–Yukon boundary)	4,785
Mount Root (on Alaska–B.C. boundary)	3,901	Mount Macaulay	4,663
Coast Mountains		Mount Slaggard	4,663
Mount Waddington	4,016	Mount Hubbard (on Alaska–Yukon boundary)	4,577
Mount Tiedemann	3,848	Northwest Territories	
Combatant Mountain	3,756	Mackenzie Mountains	
Asperity	3,716	Unnamed peak (61°52', 127°42') ²	2,773
Serra Peaks	3,642	Mount Sir James MacBrien	2,762
Monarch Mountain	3,459	Franklin Mountains	
Rocky Mountains		Cap Mountain	1,577
Mount Robson	3,954	Mount Clark	1,462
Mount Columbia (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,747	Pointed Mountain	1,405
Mount Clemenceau	3,642	Nahanni Butte	1,396
Mount Assiniboine (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,618	Melville Island	
Mount Goodsir: North Tower	3,581	Unnamed peak (75°25', 114°47')	776
Mount Goodsir: South Tower	3,520	Banks Island	
Snow Dome (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,520	Durham Heights	732
Mount Bryce	3,507	Victoria Island	
Selkirk Mountains		Unnamed peak (71°51', 112°36')	655
Mount Sir Sandford	3,522	Nunavut	
Cariboo Mountains		Axel Heiberg Island	
Mount Sir Wilfrid Laurier	3,520	Outlook Peak	2,210
Purcell Mountains		Baffin Island	
Mount Farnham	3,481	Mount Odin	2,147
Monashee Mountains		Devon Island	
Torii Mountain	3,429	Summit Devon Ice Cap	1,908
		Ellesmere Island	
		Barbeau Peak ²	2,616

Table 9.4 Principal rivers and their tributaries

	Drainage area	Length		Drainage area	Length
	square kilometres	kilo- metres		square kilometres	kilo- metres
Flowing into the Pacific Ocean			Flowing into the Arctic Ocean		
Yukon (mouth to head of Nisutlin)	..	3,185	(concluded)		
(International boundary to head of Nisutlin)	323,800	1,149	Liard	277,100	1,115
Porcupine	61,400	721	South Nahanni	36,300	563
Stewart	51,000	644	Fort Nelson (to head of Sikanni Chief)	55,900	517
Pelly	51,000	608	Petitot	..	404
Teslin	35,500	393	Hay	48,200	702
White	38,000	265	Peel (mouth of west Channel to head of Ogilvie)	73,600	684
Columbia (mouth to head of Columbia Lake)	..	2,000	Arctic Red	..	499
(International boundary to head of Columbia Lake)	102,800	801	Slave (from Peace River to Great Slave Lake)	616,400	415
Kootenay	37,700	780	Fond du Lac (to outlet of Wollaston Lake)	66,800	277
Kettle (to head of Holmes Lake)	4,700	336	Back (to outlet of Muskox Lake)	106,500	974
Okanagan (to head of Okanagan Lake)	21,600	314	Coppermine	..	845
Fraser	232,300	1,370	Anderson	..	692
Thompson (to head of North Thompson)	55,400	489	Horton	..	618
North Thompson	20,700	338	Flowing into Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait		
South Thompson (to head of Shuswap)	17,800	332	Nelson (to head of Bow)	892,300	2,575
Nechako (to head of Eutsuk Lake)	47,100	462	Nelson (to outlet of Lake Winnipeg)	802,900	644
Stuart (to head of Driftwood)	16,200	415	Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	334,100	1,939
Skeena	54,400	579	South Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	144,300	1,392
Stikine	49,800	539	Red Deer	45,100	724
Nass	21,100	380	Bow	26,200	587
Flowing into the Arctic Ocean			Oldman	26,700	362
Mackenzie (to head of Finlay)	1,805,200	4,241	North Saskatchewan	12,800	1,287
Peace (to head of Finlay)	302,500	1,923	Battle (to head of Pigeon Lake)	30,300	570
Smoky	51,300	492	Red (to head of Sheyenne)	138,600	877
Athabasca	95,300	1,231	Assiniboine	160,600	1,070
Pembina	12,900	547	Winnipeg (to head of Firesteel)	106,500	813

Source: Natural Resources Canada, GeoAccess Division, Canada Centre for Remote Sensing.

	Drainage area	Length		Drainage area	Length
	square kilometres	kilo- metres		square kilometres	kilo- metres
Flowing into Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait (continued)			Flowing into Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait (concluded)		
English	52,300	615	Innuksuac	11,400	385
Fairford (to head of Manitoba Red Deer)	80,300	684	Petite rivière de la Baleine	15,900	380
Churchill (to head of Churchill Lake)	281,300	1,609	Arnaud	49,500	377
Beaver (to outlet of Beaver Lake)	..	491	Nastapoca	13,400	360
Severn (to head of Black Birch)	102,800	982	Kogaluc	11,600	304
Albany (to head of Cat)	135,200	982	Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean		
Thelon	142,400	904	St. Lawrence River	839,200	3,058
Dubawnt	57,500	842	Nipigon (to head of Ombabika)	25,400	209
La Grande-Rivière (Fort George River)	97,600	893	Spanish	14,000	338
Koksoak (to head of Caniapiscau)	133,400	874	Trent (to head of Irondale)	12,400	402
Nottaway (via Bell to head of Mégiscane)	65,800	776	Ottawa River	146,300	1,271
Rupert (to head of Témiscamie)	43,400	763	Gatineau	23,700	386
Eastmain	46,400	756	du Lièvre	..	330
Attawapiskat (to head of Bow Lake)	50,500	748	Saguenay (to head of Péribonca)	88,000	698
Kazan (to head of Ennadai Lake)	71,500	732	Péribonca	28,200	451
Grande rivière de la Baleine	42,700	724	Mistassini	21,900	298
George	41,700	565	Chamouchouane	..	266
Moose (to head of Mattagami)	108,500	547	Saint-Maurice	43,300	563
Abitibi (to head of Louis Lake)	29,500	547	Manicouagan (to head of Mouchalagane)	45,800	560
Mattagami (to head of Minisinakwa Lake)	37,000	443	aux Outardes	19,000	499
Missinaibi	23,500	426	Romaine	14,350	496
Harricana/Harricanaw	29,300	533	Betsiamites (to head of Manouanis)	18,700	444
Hayes	108,000	483	Moisie	19,200	410
aux Feuilles	42,500	480	St-Augustin	9,900	233
Winisk	67,300	475	Richelieu (to mouth of Lake Champlain)	3,800	171
Broadback	20,800	450	Churchill (to head of Ashuanipi)	79,800	856
à la Baleine	31,900	428	Saint John	35,500	673
de Povungnituk	28,500	389	Little Mecatina	19,600	547
			Natashquan	16,100	410

Table 9.5 Principal lakes, elevation and area, by province and territory

	Elevation			Elevation	
	metres	square kilometres		metres	square kilometres
The Great Lakes¹			Ontario (concluded)		
Superior	184	28,700	Lake Abitibi ³	265	931
Michigan	176	0	Lake Nipissing	196	832
Huron	177	36,000	Lake Simcoe	219	744
Erie	174	12,800	Rainy Lake ³	338	741
Ontario	75	10,000	Big Trout Lake	213	661
Newfoundland and Labrador			Lake St. Clair	175	490
Smallwood Reservoir	471	6,527	Manitoba		
Melville Lake	tidal ²	3,069	Lake Winnipeg	217	24,387
Nova Scotia			Lake Winnipegosis	254	5,374
Bras d'Or Lake	tidal ²	1,099	Lake Manitoba	248	4,624
Quebec			Southern Indian Lake	254	2,247
Lac Mistassini	372	2,335	Cedar Lake	253	1,353
Réservoir Manicouagan	360	1,942	Island Lake	227	1,223
Réservoir Gouin	404	1,570	Gods Lake	178	1,151
Lac à l'Eau-Claire	241	1,383	Cross Lake	207	755
Lac Bienville	426	1,249	Playgreen Lake	217	657
Lac Saint-Jean	98	1,003	Saskatchewan		
Réservoir Pipmuacan	396	978	Lake Athabasca ³	213	7,935
Lac Minto	168	761	Reindeer Lake ³	337	6,650
Réservoir Cabonga	361	677	Wollaston Lake	398	2,681
Ontario			Cree Lake	487	1,434
Lake Nipigon	260	4,848	Lac La Rouge	364	1,413
Lake of the Woods ³	323	3,150	Peter Pond Lake	421	778
Lac Seul	357	1,657	Doré Lake	459	640

1. Data for the Great Lakes represent the area on the Canadian side of the Canada-U.S. border only.

2. Daily, monthly and seasonal variations in the time and heights of tides.

3. Spans provincial or territorial boundary. Listed under province or territory containing larger portion.

Source: Natural Resources Canada, GeoAccess Division.

	Elevation	Total area		Elevation	Total area
	metres	square kilometres		metres	square kilometres
Alberta			Northwest Territories (concluded)		
Lake Clair	213	1,436	Wholdaia Lake	364	678
Lesser Slave Lake	577	1,168	Lac de Gras	396	633
British Columbia			Buffalo Lake	265	612
Williston Lake	671	1,761	Nunavut		
Atlin Lake ³	668	775	Nettilling Lake	30	5,542
Yukon			Dubawnt Lake	236	3,833
Kluane Lake	781	409	Amadjuak Lake	113	3,115
Northwest Territories			Nueltin Lake ³	278	2,279
Great Bear Lake ³	156	31,328	Baker Lake	2	1,887
Great Slave Lake	156	28,568	Yathkyed Lake	140	1,449
Lac la Martre	265	1,776	Aberdeen Lake	80	1,100
Kasba Lake	336	1,341	Napaktulik Lake	381	1,080
MacKay Lake	431	1,061	Garry Lake	148	976
Hottah Lake	180	918	Contwoyto Lake	564	957
Lylmer Lake	375	847	Ennadai Lake	311	681
Nonacho Lake	354	784	Tulemalu Lake	279	668
Clinton-Colden Lake	375	737	Kamilukuak Lake	266	638
Belwyn Lake	398	717	Kaminak Lake	53	600
Point Lake	375	701			

Table 9.6 Land and freshwater area, Canada and selected countries

	Area	Land	Fresh water
	square kilometres		
Russia	17,075,200	16,995,800	79,400
Canada	9,984,670	9,093,507	891,163
United States	9,631,418	9,161,923	469,495
China	9,596,960	9,326,410	270,550
Brazil	8,511,965	8,456,510	55,455
Australia	7,686,850	7,617,930	68,920
India	3,287,590	2,973,190	314,400
Argentina	2,766,890	2,736,690	30,200
Kazakhstan	2,717,300	2,669,800	47,500
Sudan	2,505,810	2,380,000	129,810
Algeria	2,381,740	2,381,740	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,345,410	2,267,600	77,810
Mexico	1,972,550	1,923,040	49,510
Saudi Arabia	1,960,582	1,960,582	0
Indonesia	1,919,440	1,826,440	93,000
Libya	1,759,540	1,759,540	0
Iran	1,648,000	1,636,000	12,000
Peru	1,285,220	1,280,000	5,220
Chad	1,284,000	1,259,200	24,800
Angola	1,246,700	1,246,700	0

Source: *The World Factbook 2004*, Washington D.C.; Central Intelligence Agency, Office of Public Affairs, 2004.

Table 9.7 Land and freshwater area, by province and territory

	Area	Land	Fresh water	
	percent	square kilometres		
Canada	100.0	9,984,670	9,093,507	891,163
Newfoundland and Labrador	4.1	405,212	373,872	31,340
Prince Edward Island	0.1	5,660	5,660	0
Nova Scotia	0.6	55,284	53,338	1,946
New Brunswick	0.7	72,908	71,450	1,458
Quebec	15.4	1,542,056	1,365,128	176,928
Ontario	10.8	1,076,395	917,741	158,654
Manitoba	6.5	647,797	553,556	94,241
Saskatchewan	6.5	651,036	591,670	59,366
Alberta	6.6	661,848	642,317	19,531
British Columbia	9.5	944,735	925,186	19,549
Yukon	4.8	482,443	474,391	8,052
Northwest Territories	13.5	1,346,106	1,183,085	163,021
Nunavut	21.0	2,093,190	1,936,113	157,077

Source: Natural Resources Canada, GeoAccess Division, Canada Centre for Remote Sensing.

10 Government

OVERVIEW

Chances are, you have come into contact with government today. Perhaps you were sick and went to the public hospital for a checkup. You almost certainly watched television or surfed the Internet, which are guided by government standards. And you likely travelled along roads or highways regulated by transportation authorities.

Providing these and other programs that Canadians have come to expect cost all three levels of government \$472 billion in current dollars in 2004. That's about \$14,820 annually for every man, woman and child in Canada. Costs—particularly for health services, safety and security, education and social assistance—rose by about 22% from 1999 to 2004.

The spending patterns of each level of government reflect their areas of responsibility. Nearly

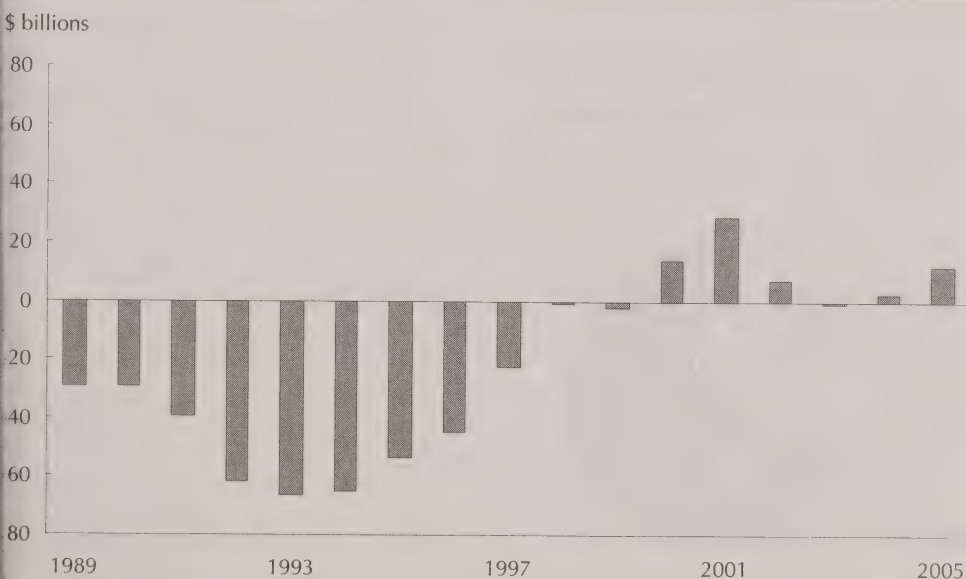
half of the \$193 billion federal budget is spent on social services like social security payments and employment insurance, or transferred to the provinces to support other social programs.

Government spending

The remainder is spent on national defence, policing and prisons, interest on the debt, culture, environmental protection, foreign affairs and international assistance. Since 1999, spending on social security and transfer payments has increased considerably.

The provinces and territories spend more on health care than anything else, about one-third of their collective \$233 billion budget in 2004. These costs in particular have spiralled by 33% from 1999 to 2004.

Chart 10.1 Consolidated surplus and deficit of federal, provincial, territorial and local governments



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0001.

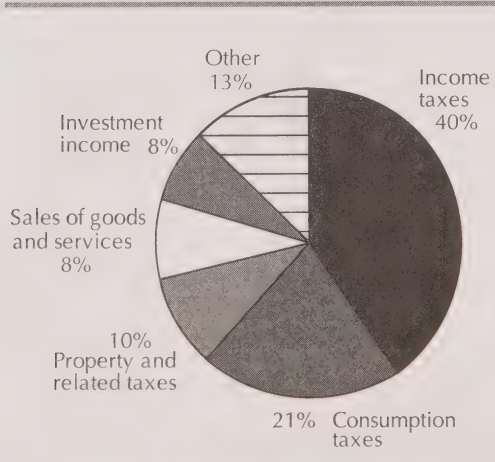
Education is also a big-ticket item for the provinces, absorbing another fifth of expenditures. The rest is spent on social services, paying interest on public debt, and resource conservation and development.

Major costs at the local level include education, transportation, local infrastructure, policing and firefighting. Canada's cities, towns and villages spent \$55 billion in 2004, an increase of 28% since 1999. Spending on courts, policing and firefighting, and rising environmental costs accounted for much of this increase.

To provide these programs and services, the three levels of government raised total revenues of \$464 billion in 2004. About three-quarters was raised through taxes.

Canadians pay taxes in many forms—personal and corporate income tax, sales, alcohol and tobacco taxes, and property tax. In 2004, we paid \$349 billion in taxes to various government levels, an average of \$10,950 for every Canadian. Although total taxes increased 19% from 1999 to 2004, federal taxes have grown more quickly than those at the provincial/territorial and local levels.

Chart 10.2 Consolidated federal, provincial, territorial and local government revenues, 2004



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0001.

Public sector employment, wages and salaries

	2000	2004
Number of people	2,786,728	2,934,263
	\$ millions	
Wages and salaries	115.5	138.6

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 183-0002.

Transferring revenue

A significant portion of provincial/territorial and local government revenue comes from transfer payments, in support of programs such as health care. In 2004, the provincial/territorial governments received \$40.8 billion in transfer payments from the federal government, an increase of one-third from 1999.

Meanwhile, in 2004, the provinces and territories transferred almost \$8 billion to local governments, slightly less than in 2003. From 2000 to 2003, these transfers increased from \$7 billion to \$8 billion. Local governments have responded by increasing property taxes and by charging more for goods and services.

In addition to taxes and transfer payments, other sources of government revenue include investment income, the sale of goods and services, health insurance premiums and contributions to social security plans.

Taken together, in 2004, Canada's three levels of government collected more than they spent. Except for a small deficit in 2003, a surplus has been posted each year since 2000. Including surplus funds in the Canada and Quebec pension plans, their total surplus was \$2.5 billion, or about 0.5% of total revenue.

The federal government recorded a surplus of \$2.1 billion, while the Canada and Quebec pension plans took in \$9.7 billion more in revenues than they spent on pension payments. The provinces and territories had a total deficit—the amount by which spending exceeded their revenues in one year—of \$6.2 billion. Local governments' deficit totalled \$2.2 billion.

Investing in infrastructure

Despite their much smaller revenues, local general governments accounted for 56% of infrastructure investment by all three levels of government in 2003. The federal general government accounted for 21% and the provincial and territorial general governments, 23%. Local general governments spent just over \$12.6 billion on infrastructure, the federal general government spent \$4.6 billion and the provincial and territorial general governments spent \$5.1 billion.

All three levels of government increased the value of infrastructure spending from 1988 to 2003. However, local general governments have not only invested the most in infrastructure; they have also made the largest gains relative to other levels of government.

In the 15-year period, local general governments allocated more of their expenditure growth away from infrastructure and toward more immediate costs; and local general government spending rose 82%. During this period, spending on current expenses, such as wages and salaries

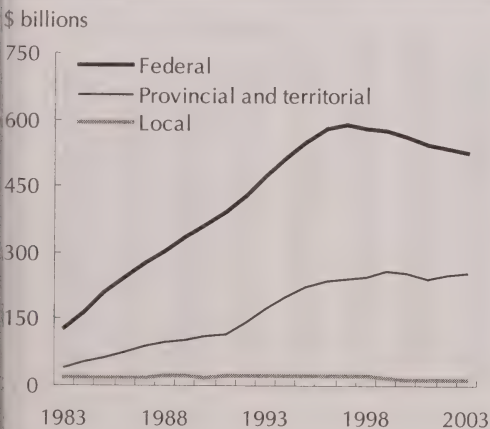
and supplies, increased 88% while spending on infrastructure rose 69%.

The consecutive surpluses reverse the trend seen in the late 1980s and early 1990s, when deficits were common. However, overall net debt—largely the product of the cumulative total of all previous deficits—remains a challenge. Government debt at all levels in 2003 totalled \$795 billion, or over \$25,000 for every man, woman and child in Canada.

Lower spending by the federal government from 1988 to 2003 helped to sustain a string of surpluses at a level that began in 1998. These surpluses were also due in part to growing income and consumption tax revenue during this time.

Spending by the provincial/territorial and local governments grew at a faster pace, however, putting greater pressure on their budgets. From 2001 to 2004, only three provinces—Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta—had net surpluses in three out of four years.

Chart 10.3 Net debt, by level of government



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0017.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *Canadian Economic Observer*. Monthly. 11-010-XWB
- *The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada*. Annual. 63-202-XIB
- *Financial Management System*. Irregular. 68F0023XWE
- *Perspectives on Labour and Income*. Monthly. 75-001-XWE
- *Public Sector Statistics*. Annual. 68-213-XWE

Other

- Elections Canada

Elections by the numbers

Through the ballot box, Canadians get a chance to directly express their opinion about how their country should be run. At the federal level, Canadians elect Members of Parliament to the House of Commons to represent each electoral district. Elections are typically held every four to four and one half years.

The distribution of seats in the House of Commons is based on population, although special considerations are made for less populous areas to ensure fair representation.

The average electoral district has about 97,425 people, but it can range from 26,745 residents (Nunavut) to 124,572 residents (West Vancouver). The entirety of Nunavut is one riding. It is also the largest riding in Canada, at 2.1 million square kilometres; the smallest is Papineau, Quebec, at nine square kilometres.

At 10-year intervals, according to census results, the number of electoral districts is reviewed and

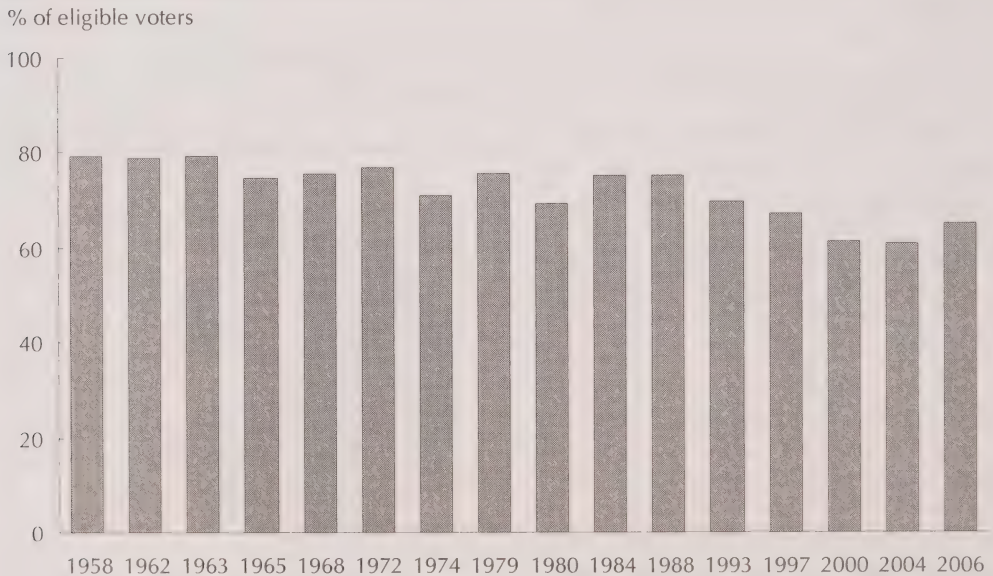
readjusted, if necessary, to reflect changes and movements in Canada's population.

The 38th General Election in 2004 saw the number of seats contested rise from 301 to 308, with three new ridings in Ontario and two each in British Columbia and Alberta.

Nearly 23 million Canadians were eligible to vote in 2004 the 39th General Election in January 2006, and 65% turned up at the ballot boxes. This broke the pattern of the previous five elections in which voter turnout fell, bottoming out at 61% in the 38th General Election—the lowest rate of turnout since Confederation in 1867. For the third election in a row, participation was highest in Prince Edward Island, at 74%. Turnout was lowest in Nunavut and in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Of the 308 members elected in 2006, 21% were female candidates, the same percentage elected in the 1997, 2000 and 2004 elections.

Chart 10.4 Voter turnout for federal elections, 1958 to 2006



Source: Elections Canada.

In the public's service

Every day, nearly 3 million public servants are doing jobs that make our country tick—as bus drivers, teachers, city planners and so many others. They are also working behind the scenes, as diplomats and soldiers abroad, or as park rangers and environmental scientists protecting our natural heritage at home.

Altogether, about one in five working Canadians is employed by the public sector, whether at the federal, provincial or local level. Of these, just over one in three are involved in the administrative business of government itself. More than half work in our universities, colleges, public schools, hospitals, health care institutions and social service organizations. About one in ten works in the armed forces and government business enterprises such as Canada Post or liquor and beer outlets.

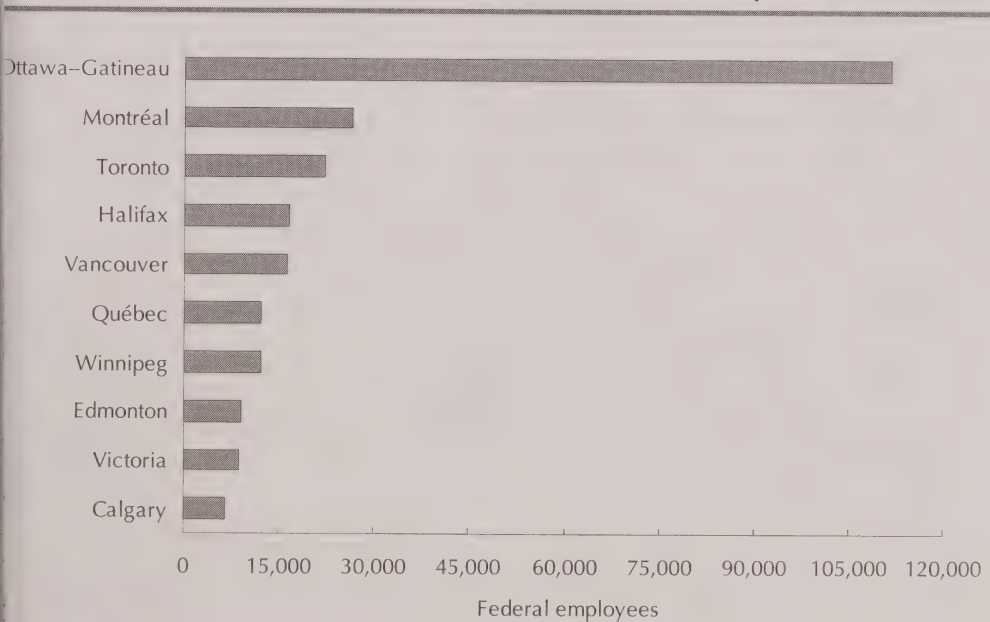
Federal public service jobs are spread right across the country. There were 364,200 federal

jobs in September 2004 and more than 73% were within a census metropolitan area, compared with 65% in 1990. In contrast, nearly 67% of the total labour force worked in a metropolitan area in September 2004, up only slightly from 66% in September 1990.

Nearly 31% of employees are found in and around the National Capital Region, but the federal government also employs significant numbers in regional centres like Halifax, Vancouver and Montréal. After shedding jobs each year from 1992 to 1999, the ranks of the federal public service grew 12% by 2004.

The proportion of public sector employees in the overall work force has declined steadily since 1995. Public sector workers now account for 19% of all workers in Canada, down from 22%. However, by province, this proportion varies widely, from 15% of all workers in Alberta to 27% in Saskatchewan.

Chart 10.5 Federal government employees in selected census metropolitan areas, 2004



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 183-0003.

Government business enterprises

Governing Canada is a complicated business. The to-do list is enormous, ranging from basic needs like local buses and mail delivery to sophisticated activities such as international finance and nuclear energy. Private companies support some activities, but about 400 government business enterprises do much of the rest.

These 'for-profit' organizations are run like businesses but are owned by the governments that created them. Federal organizations also support activities not typically provided by the private sector, such as delivering mail through Canada Post or helping Canadians own homes through the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. They monitor nuclear energy use at Atomic Energy of Canada, and buy and sell land at Canada Lands Company.

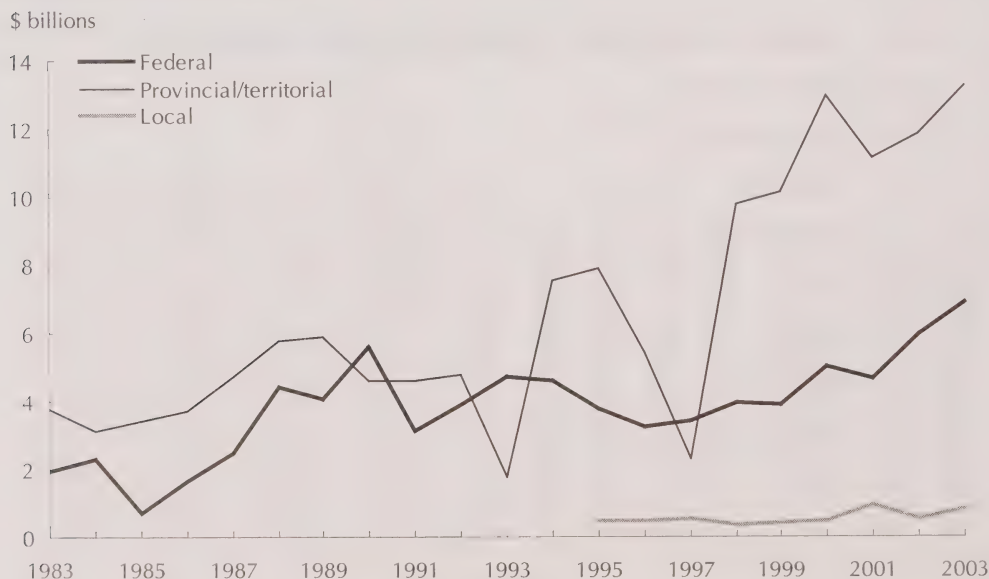
Government business enterprises also sell goods and services to Canadians. The sale of lottery tickets, beer and liquor is largely done by provincial/territorial government enterprises.

And when Canadians power their homes or take public transit to work, they are using local government-owned companies in many instances.

Not all are money-makers. For example, since electricity and public transportation are so essential to Canadians, local government business enterprises generally charge prices close to or below the cost of production. Though collectively generating more than \$16 billion in revenues in 2002, these companies made only minor profits or operated at a loss.

Conversely, provincial and territorial government enterprises earned profits of \$13.3 billion in 2003, with more than 75% from lotteries, gaming and alcohol sales. Though federal business enterprises earned a profit of \$6.9 billion in 2003, almost all of it came from financial enterprises like the Bank of Canada and the Exchange Fund Account, which trade currency and gold.

Chart 10.6 Government business enterprises, after-tax profits



Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM tables 385-0011, 385-0015.

Making health a priority

In the fall of 2004, Canadians were asked to identify the one issue that the government needed to focus on the most. By an overwhelming number, Canadians pointed to health care as the nation's number one priority. Health care was identified 46% of the time, followed by the economy and education at 7% and jobs at 4%. The public deficit and taxes registered at 2%.

Indeed, our health program has been a priority since it was established in 1968. How the government spends our tax dollars reflects this. In 2004, all levels of government spent almost \$90 billion on health care services—about one out of every five dollars of expenditure. In comparison, \$120 billion was spent on social services, \$73 billion on education, and \$39 billion on national defence, policing, firefighting and the justice system.

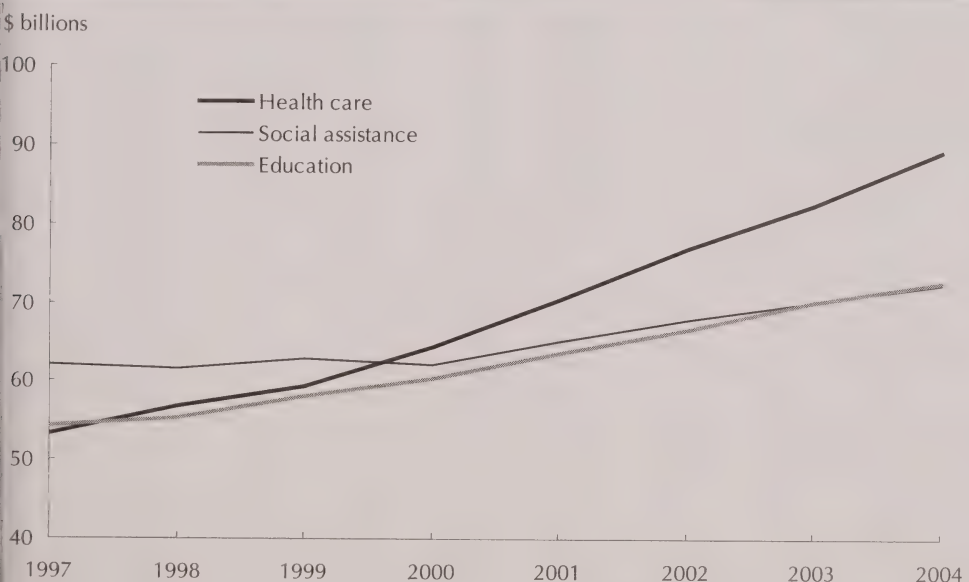
A combination of factors, including the rising costs of medical technology and Canada's

aging population, have contributed to steady increases in national health care spending. Our governments spent just over \$2,800 on health services for every man, woman and child in the country in 2004, up from \$1,800 in 1994. Most of the increase occurred in hospital services and general medical care, which also account for the largest share of health services funding. Preventive care has generally accounted for 5% or less of all health spending.

More and more Canadians are using forms of alternative health care such as chiropractors, massage therapists and acupuncturists. In 2003, one in five Canadians aged 12 or older used some type of alternative or complementary health care in the previous year.

However, because the costs of many types of alternative care are only partly covered by provincial programs, the use of such services rose with household income level.

Chart 10.7 Federal, provincial/territorial and local government expenditures



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0001.

Table 10.1 Consolidated federal, provincial, territorial and local government revenue and expenditures

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	millions of dollars					
Revenue	273,006	289,202	293,731	299,232	305,105	321,073
Own-source revenue	273,006	289,202	293,731	299,232	305,105	321,073
Income taxes	110,947	118,524	117,709	113,434	115,128	123,417
Personal income taxes	89,663	99,742	101,935	99,514	98,426	102,144
Corporation income taxes	19,474	17,165	14,417	12,606	15,240	19,525
Mining and logging taxes	449	244	96	123	191	308
Taxes on payments to non-residents	1,361	1,372	1,261	1,191	1,272	1,439
Consumption taxes	59,090	58,011	59,554	61,112	63,268	65,647
General sales tax	35,456	34,408	33,608	35,204	37,517	40,050
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco taxes	5,953	6,469	7,992	7,450	6,592	5,389
Amusement tax	294	281	248	270	208	309
Gasoline and motive fuel taxes	6,932	7,128	8,485	9,064	9,578	9,984
Custom duties	4,592	4,005	3,999	3,811	3,652	3,576
Liquor profits	2,345	2,362	2,428	2,402	2,408	2,356
Remitted gaming profits	1,482	1,443	1,495	1,739	2,158	2,814
Other consumption taxes	2,036	1,916	1,299	1,171	1,156	1,170
Property and related taxes	26,701	28,671	30,619	33,092	34,225	35,491
Other taxes	8,161	10,533	11,028	11,431	12,030	12,455
Health and drug insurance premiums	2,320	993	1,144	1,199	1,236	1,589
Contributions to social security plans	20,613	22,384	25,731	27,617	28,048	29,034
Sales of goods and services	19,099	20,549	22,413	23,094	24,082	25,208
Investment income	22,687	24,998	22,303	22,718	22,733	23,621
Other revenue from own sources	3,388	4,541	3,230	5,534	4,357	4,609
Expenditures	304,509	330,500	356,372	365,336	368,752	373,760
General government services	10,195	11,245	11,896	12,179	12,234	12,227
Protection of persons and property	25,312	27,182	27,569	28,195	29,538	29,248
Transportation and communication	17,347	18,576	18,588	18,133	17,156	18,150
Health	41,079	44,771	49,019	50,893	51,597	51,753
Social services	73,946	81,431	92,692	97,838	101,106	97,324
Education	42,494	46,524	51,193	54,125	54,268	55,644
Resource conservation and industrial development	15,732	14,146	18,987	16,685	15,777	15,473
Environment	6,292	7,186	7,263	7,441	7,849	8,398
Recreation and culture	7,695	8,899	8,805	9,077	8,832	8,906
Labour, employment and immigration	2,735	3,013	3,255	3,556	2,628	2,575
Housing	3,308	3,871	3,981	4,113	3,976	3,885
Foreign affairs and international assistance	4,089	3,493	3,862	4,128	3,600	4,634
Regional planning and development	1,537	1,718	1,594	1,671	1,514	1,564
Research establishments	1,355	1,581	1,655	1,932	1,904	2,135
Debt charges	51,172	56,422	55,671	55,119	56,079	61,409
Other expenditures	221	440	343	251	694	436
Surplus (+) / deficit (-)	-31,503	-41,297	-62,641	-66,104	-63,647	-52,687

Notes: Data do not include Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan.

Data for the federal, provincial and territorial governments are as at March 31 and the local government data are as at December 31.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0001.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
millions of dollars									
337,869	351,459	373,531	385,460	414,170	446,959	437,288	445,293	464,369	492,591
337,869	351,459	373,531	385,460	414,170	446,959	437,288	445,293	464,369	492,591
134,343	143,578	160,203	164,592	178,423	191,144	188,011	177,939	188,056	205,135
108,649	113,750	123,029	127,763	138,443	143,116	144,746	139,851	145,118	154,181
23,604	26,758	33,896	33,620	36,155	43,262	38,819	33,366	38,570	45,788
479	223	304	307	326	454	297	345	211	358
1,611	2,847	2,973	2,901	3,499	4,312	4,150	4,377	4,156	4,808
66,951	69,372	73,065	76,696	80,088	87,870	88,987	96,431	98,777	104,057
40,320	42,222	44,619	47,566	51,323	55,523	56,076	60,198	62,018	66,102
5,459	5,581	5,800	6,234	6,190	6,203	7,201	8,801	9,305	9,900
351	411	485	626	630	598	592	591	531	575
10,710	10,873	11,227	11,602	11,789	11,745	11,743	12,337	12,732	12,602
2,971	2,677	2,765	2,359	2,104	2,807	3,018	3,189	2,804	3,034
2,658	2,519	2,726	2,806	2,747	3,475	3,144	3,334	3,657	3,827
3,200	3,517	3,730	4,174	4,183	6,315	5,926	6,095	5,848	6,082
1,282	1,573	1,708	1,325	1,121	1,205	1,288	1,885	1,881	1,936
35,846	36,935	38,545	38,556	40,255	41,063	41,730	42,742	44,765	46,784
13,039	13,080	13,333	14,054	14,334	15,157	14,940	16,056	16,919	17,688
1,579	1,648	1,699	2,017	1,950	2,178	2,282	3,000	3,128	3,143
29,423	30,448	29,359	30,424	29,957	30,087	29,723	31,014	31,129	30,539
25,993	28,036	27,723	29,112	32,217	34,689	34,913	37,555	38,717	41,554
25,338	25,340	25,623	23,850	28,859	37,749	31,258	32,463	35,073	37,129
5,357	3,022	3,976	6,154	8,088	7,020	5,443	8,093	7,805	6,561
381,158	371,693	372,695	387,438	401,520	424,557	437,568	453,884	471,615	490,116
12,157	12,255	12,495	13,238	13,752	15,968	15,765	16,408	16,958	16,681
29,330	28,501	27,984	29,366	31,749	32,978	35,218	37,318	39,220	41,958
19,680	17,422	17,061	17,822	18,117	17,979	18,628	19,448	19,718	21,429
53,105	53,427	56,761	59,377	64,317	70,465	76,935	82,530	89,290	96,158
97,215	98,392	99,329	102,408	105,044	110,145	114,753	117,194	120,959	124,134
55,602	54,269	55,389	57,970	60,457	63,522	66,559	70,159	72,684	76,500
15,029	13,072	11,670	12,991	14,354	15,713	16,329	18,983	20,223	19,436
8,666	8,381	8,703	8,566	8,672	9,222	9,853	10,388	11,520	13,268
9,189	9,010	8,751	9,277	9,909	10,871	11,347	11,966	13,117	13,457
2,805	2,237	2,929	2,996	2,951	2,882	3,019	3,353	3,468	3,366
3,948	4,053	3,732	3,816	3,519	3,723	3,420	3,784	3,784	3,857
3,954	3,761	3,675	4,034	4,291	4,477	4,562	5,169	4,628	5,087
1,558	1,527	1,561	1,687	1,762	1,847	2,099	2,125	2,349	2,523
1,933	1,623	1,521	1,724	1,951	1,419	1,767	1,888	1,942	2,044
66,432	63,232	59,960	60,825	60,173	61,490	55,335	51,661	49,906	48,841
556	530	1,166	1,333	501	1,857	1,979	1,510	1,848	1,377
-43,289	-20,234	+835	-1,978	+12,650	+22,401	-280	-8,591	-7,246	+2,475

Table 10.2 Government transfer payments to persons

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
millions of dollars					
All levels of government	73,004	83,830	93,077	98,323	98,495
Federal government	38,997	45,385	49,317	51,600	50,166
Family and youth allowances	2,711	2,824	2,870	37	37
Child Tax Benefit or Credit	579	598	658	5,252	5,259
Pensions (First and Second World Wars)	822	777	856	848	864
War veterans' allowances	432	439	443	441	417
Grants to Aboriginal persons and organizations	2,209	2,376	2,573	2,886	3,027
Goods and Services Tax Credit	580	1,805	2,557	2,655	2,833
Employment Insurance benefits	13,119	17,323	18,648	17,591	15,012
Old Age Security payments	16,705	17,955	18,776	19,479	20,170
Scholarships and research grants	665	691	726	727	780
Miscellaneous and other transfers	1,175	597	1,210	1,684	1,767
Provincial governments	18,925	20,937	23,651	24,603	24,815
Social assistance, income maintenance	6,617	7,960	9,371	9,660	9,863
Social assistance, other	1,168	1,230	1,213	2,239	2,316
Workers' Compensation benefits	3,938	3,982	4,091	3,925	3,811
Grants to benevolent associations	4,999	5,571	6,848	5,506	5,577
Miscellaneous transfers	2,203	2,194	2,128	3,273	3,248
Local governments	1,713	2,700	3,410	3,899	3,949
Canada Pension Plan	10,199	11,298	12,808	14,058	15,132
Quebec Pension Plan	3,170	3,510	3,891	4,163	4,433

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 384-0009.

Table 10.3 Federal government debt

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
millions of dollars					
Gross federal debt	406,606	444,557	476,104	514,357	557,604
Unmatured debt	295,985	325,212	352,905	383,798	414,942
Marketable bonds	131,810	147,104	161,499	181,322	208,464
Treasury bills	118,550	139,150	152,300	162,050	166,000
Other marketable securities	1,623	1,022	7	2,552	5,649
Canada Savings Bonds	40,929	34,444	35,598	34,369	31,331
Bonds issued to the Canada Pension Plan	3,073	3,492	3,501	3,505	3,498
Superannuation accounts	69,597	76,107	81,881	87,911	94,097
Dominion notes and coins in circulation	2,132	2,244	2,295	2,374	2,464
Other liabilities	38,892	40,994	39,023	40,274	46,101
Unmatured debt payable in foreign currencies	5,751	4,526	3,444	5,409	10,668
Financial assets ¹	(43,686)	(49,482)	(47,422)	(43,296)	(44,385)
Net federal debt	362,920	395,075	428,682	471,061	513,219

Note: Fiscal year ending March 31.

1. Parentheses are used to indicate a subtraction.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0010.

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
millions of dollars								
98,512	98,865	100,431	104,558	106,006	110,487	117,633	121,673	125,153
48,879	48,752	49,234	50,739	51,575	53,479	57,965	60,516	62,355
38	39	43	58	84	99	116	133	140
5,214	5,228	5,310	5,600	5,939	6,577	7,379	7,824	8,051
909	914	921	918	910	973	1,196	1,401	1,466
397	383	387	387	414	404	267	213	224
3,566	3,564	3,730	4,447	4,271	4,511	4,448	4,809	4,960
2,810	2,866	2,905	2,924	2,943	2,974	3,099	3,140	3,264
12,889	11,859	10,874	10,713	10,150	9,615	11,361	12,837	13,361
20,622	21,221	21,798	22,398	22,907	23,790	24,789	25,747	26,931
687	686	700	519	519	531	560	595	628
1,747	1,992	2,566	2,775	3,438	4,005	4,750	3,817	3,330
25,406	25,576	25,945	26,717	27,170	28,574	29,662	29,613	29,946
9,854	9,258	8,723	8,050	7,048	6,538	6,547	6,603	6,679
2,308	2,371	2,408	2,241	2,546	2,906	2,966	2,936	3,130
3,992	4,198	4,067	3,886	4,073	4,434	4,840	5,153	5,237
5,962	6,123	6,714	7,196	7,322	7,953	8,406	8,383	8,257
3,290	3,626	4,033	5,344	6,181	6,743	6,903	6,538	6,643
3,738	2,950	2,640	3,523	2,990	3,248	3,641	3,772	3,839
15,777	16,559	17,327	18,054	18,540	19,183	20,023	21,076	21,986
4,712	5,028	5,285	5,525	5,731	6,003	6,342	6,696	7,027

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of dollars									
595,877	634,939	651,124	645,725	648,389	648,212	644,900	640,526	629,638	628,830
441,991	470,581	477,940	468,024	461,004	457,331	447,741	444,058	441,366	437,946
233,621	262,279	295,022	309,256	315,421	315,854	316,651	314,685	303,689	292,145
164,450	166,100	135,400	112,300	96,950	99,850	88,700	94,201	104,600	113,400
9,046	7,296	10,557	12,533	16,353	11,302	12,570	7,765	7,124	7,720
31,386	31,428	33,493	30,479	28,217	26,899	26,416	24,021	22,584	21,330
3,488	3,478	3,468	3,456	4,063	3,426	3,404	3,386	3,369	3,351
101,033	107,882	114,205	117,456	122,407	128,346	129,185	126,921	125,708	127,560
2,570	2,805	3,243	3,346	3,428	3,601	3,763	3,914	4,122	4,193
50,283	53,671	55,736	56,899	61,550	58,934	64,211	65,633	58,442	59,131
16,921	16,809	23,016	27,183	36,000	32,589	33,664	27,547	21,603	20,827
(45,192)	(56,221)	(62,722)	(64,144)	(73,921)	(86,479)	(99,600)	(105,836)	(103,146)	(105,182)
550,685	578,718	588,402	581,581	574,468	561,733	545,300	534,690	526,492	523,648

Table 10.4 General local government revenue and expenditures

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	thousands of dollars					
Revenue	32,643,337	34,960,527	37,313,812	37,911,249	39,289,875	41,133,761
Own-source revenue	25,100,065	26,270,406	27,609,032	28,277,839	29,310,874	30,582,415
Property and related taxes	15,601,333	16,806,435	17,936,420	18,500,589	19,055,608	19,158,680
Consumption taxes	74,500	71,049	60,916	46,897	50,055	51,119
Other taxes	327,941	324,040	349,796	341,474	374,643	368,840
Sales of goods and services	6,476,354	6,619,034	6,900,550	7,039,517	7,398,971	7,887,476
Investment income	2,281,773	2,094,570	1,988,056	1,941,689	1,988,419	2,691,690
Other revenue from own sources	338,164	355,278	373,294	407,673	443,178	424,610
Transfers	7,543,272	8,690,121	9,704,780	9,633,410	9,979,001	10,551,346
General-purpose transfers	1,702,260	1,737,648	1,916,222	1,504,938	1,405,870	1,358,395
Specific-purpose transfers	5,841,012	6,952,473	7,788,558	8,128,472	8,573,131	9,192,951
Federal government	191,279	200,258	213,794	214,862	326,895	560,015
Provincial and territorial governments	5,649,733	6,752,215	7,574,764	7,913,610	8,246,236	8,632,936
Expenditures	34,285,941	36,700,754	38,388,959	39,175,489	39,830,832	41,422,310
General government services	3,396,351	3,734,926	3,751,067	3,724,583	3,759,375	4,006,555
Protection of persons and property	4,974,684	5,379,143	5,625,165	5,759,405	5,849,975	6,049,580
Transportation and communications	7,428,943	7,364,948	7,603,564	7,727,202	7,970,965	8,415,181
Health	708,909	733,081	804,429	776,316	760,058	812,004
Social services	2,892,795	4,119,790	4,860,749	5,376,493	5,396,899	5,186,296
Education	146,877	180,069	151,561	149,150	149,669	148,372
Resource conservation and industrial development	781,842	795,391	765,319	757,393	812,597	808,144
Environment	5,288,455	5,303,036	5,560,787	5,627,471	5,957,365	6,419,277
Recreation and culture	4,135,384	4,237,428	4,453,275	4,382,103	4,474,516	4,821,431
Housing	647,330	777,657	735,781	664,941	634,745	575,561
Regional planning and development	753,252	693,106	701,830	662,301	624,732	693,551
Debt charges	2,940,496	3,083,493	3,220,211	3,364,485	3,197,402	3,219,345
Other expenditures	190,623	298,686	155,221	203,646	242,534	267,015
Surplus (+) / deficit (-)	-1,642,604	-1,740,227	-1,075,147	-1,264,240	-540,957	-288,549

Note: Year ending December 31.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0004.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
thousands of dollars								
39,340,577	39,830,426	44,329,474	46,681,044	45,707,480	47,914,279	50,009,455	52,395,378	53,305,824
30,515,429	31,612,035	35,447,971	37,514,492	38,470,120	40,344,645	41,779,037	43,811,769	44,829,915
19,545,258	20,156,358	23,202,176	24,166,067	24,347,710	25,216,004	26,120,156	27,582,322	28,398,513
53,752	54,984	57,688	77,824	83,450	91,430	97,272	97,205	96,171
388,478	439,999	457,849	511,083	513,055	555,742	621,229	658,379	674,130
7,943,709	8,497,302	9,131,215	10,006,389	10,503,975	11,217,092	11,754,455	12,269,271	12,490,774
2,153,561	2,017,827	2,108,481	2,206,737	2,363,079	2,535,109	2,438,988	2,406,211	2,394,320
430,671	445,565	490,562	546,392	658,851	729,268	746,937	798,381	776,007
8,825,148	8,218,391	8,881,503	9,166,552	7,237,360	7,569,634	8,230,418	8,583,609	8,475,909
1,520,974	1,238,912	1,424,893	1,183,535	1,165,153	1,335,653	1,470,596	1,531,000	1,575,867
7,304,174	6,979,479	7,456,610	7,983,017	6,072,207	6,233,981	6,759,822	7,052,609	6,900,042
497,538	369,127	292,967	225,439	207,188	331,767	779,792	627,102	672,264
6,806,636	6,610,352	7,163,643	7,757,578	5,865,019	5,902,214	5,980,030	6,425,507	6,227,778
39,531,850	40,005,727	42,247,792	43,396,277	44,911,636	46,724,396	49,092,726	52,430,008	55,471,562
3,876,999	4,014,048	4,237,621	4,711,618	3,836,904	4,359,578	4,378,843	4,860,607	4,889,028
6,113,280	6,195,067	6,767,336	6,819,085	7,194,115	7,707,272	8,257,225	8,741,352	9,269,317
7,936,934	8,390,914	8,492,782	8,822,465	8,918,128	9,094,338	9,519,825	10,217,363	10,796,272
723,213	674,411	860,300	763,441	914,879	1,142,819	1,296,776	1,413,986	1,378,849
4,263,112	4,213,551	5,171,253	4,982,959	5,532,077	5,187,874	5,377,061	5,619,181	5,655,023
148,294	182,891	183,812	176,403	190,711	223,890	224,804	201,169	205,790
720,586	796,395	813,459	912,009	940,118	970,859	1,015,687	1,115,390	1,043,526
6,299,724	6,442,329	6,250,761	6,388,056	6,797,043	7,168,290	7,513,900	8,450,676	10,051,826
4,846,078	4,649,903	4,741,202	5,003,778	5,538,033	5,846,720	6,074,203	6,678,249	6,825,066
550,909	558,536	1,098,613	1,142,914	1,481,658	1,721,882	2,065,003	2,008,735	2,072,248
623,945	648,769	696,463	742,136	780,654	859,517	921,910	909,819	1,025,314
3,109,192	2,908,177	2,803,772	2,668,034	2,448,319	2,328,317	2,284,383	2,197,835	2,203,733
319,584	330,736	130,418	263,379	338,997	113,040	163,106	15,646	55,570
-191,273	-175,301	+2,081,682	+3,284,767	+795,844	+1,189,883	+916,729	-34,630	-2,165,738

Table 10.5 Health and social services institutions' revenue and expenditures

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	thousands of dollars				
Revenue	48,650,561	49,894,996	53,368,679	57,380,846	61,646,011
Own-source revenue	6,515,728	7,229,616	8,077,115	8,681,791	9,326,992
Sales of goods and services	5,844,815	6,183,935	6,753,376	7,269,187	7,829,752
Investment income	149,000	120,573	122,103	130,718	139,974
Other revenue from own sources	521,913	925,108	1,201,636	1,281,886	1,357,266
Transfers from all levels of government	42,134,833	42,665,380	45,291,564	48,699,055	52,319,019
Federal government	710	1,404	857	926	1,040
Provincial governments	41,967,493	42,473,497	45,089,844	48,484,354	52,084,869
Local governments	166,630	190,479	200,863	213,775	233,110
Expenditures	47,458,507	51,875,417	55,126,950	59,294,680	63,748,926
Health	42,317,743	46,014,432	48,913,400	52,618,297	56,548,737
Hospital care	22,217,139	24,184,359	25,695,341	27,646,543	29,657,228
Medical care	9,455,699	10,452,910	11,272,160	12,086,190	13,025,955
Preventive care	846,830	927,298	953,514	1,040,978	1,117,104
Other health services	9,798,075	10,449,865	10,992,385	11,844,586	12,748,450
Social services	4,960,509	5,668,929	6,003,696	6,448,316	6,963,242
Social assistance	54,500	57,131	57,916	59,846	60,244
Other social services	4,906,009	5,611,798	5,945,780	6,388,470	6,902,998
Debt charges	175,851	187,847	205,220	223,289	232,136
Housing	4,404	4,209	4,634	4,778	4,811
Surplus (+) / deficit (-)	+1,192,054	-1,980,420	-1,758,269	-1,913,834	-2,102,914

Note: Fiscal year ending March 31.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0008.

Table 10.6 Military personnel and pay

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	average annual number of employees ¹				
Canada and outside Canada	83,283	81,637	82,217	83,766	84,059
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,274	1,217	1,240	1,295	1,402
Prince Edward Island	263	253	263	262	266
Nova Scotia	10,814	10,391	10,526	10,598	10,696
New Brunswick	4,891	4,994	4,852	4,949	4,959
Quebec	15,347	15,466	15,569	15,384	15,402
Ontario	27,296	26,798	26,907	27,751	27,681
Manitoba	4,141	3,905	3,800	3,960	3,908
Saskatchewan	1,497	1,348	1,103	1,100	1,104
Alberta	8,859	8,507	8,887	9,052	9,209
British Columbia	7,273	7,133	7,461	7,741	7,776
Yukon	4	4	4	4	6
Northwest Territories	121	128	134	148	153
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..
Outside Canada	1,504	1,492	1,470	1,521	1,496
	total annual wages and salaries (thousands of dollars) ¹				
Canada and outside Canada	3,507,803	3,832,941	3,949,221	4,072,576	4,150,261
Newfoundland and Labrador	42,240	45,814	42,203	44,635	46,199
Prince Edward Island	4,244	4,947	4,722	4,516	4,866
Nova Scotia	517,852	553,076	560,373	571,509	576,018
New Brunswick	185,854	211,323	214,374	218,997	226,214
Quebec	530,587	606,930	652,574	667,067	720,011
Ontario	1,161,257	1,264,095	1,310,586	1,365,989	1,369,086
Manitoba	180,050	190,967	192,432	200,137	195,406
Saskatchewan	45,575	44,172	44,146	45,867	47,891
Alberta	386,990	414,308	417,826	426,726	432,917
British Columbia	333,498	374,930	387,656	399,413	402,878
Yukon	251	273	290	254	330
Northwest Territories	10,851	10,086	11,040	11,920	12,990
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..
Outside Canada	108,549	112,025	111,003	115,550	115,450

Note: Employment data are not in full-time equivalents and do not distinguish between full-time and part-time employees.

1. Civilian employees are excluded.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 183-0004.

Table 10.7 **Distribution of House of Commons seats, 39th general election**

2006						
	All seats	Conservative Party of Canada	Liberal Party of Canada	Bloc Québécois	New Democratic Party	Independent
Canada	308	124	103	51	29	1
Newfoundland and Labrador	7	3	4	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	4	0	4	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	11	3	6	0	2	0
New Brunswick	10	3	6	0	1	0
Quebec	75	10	13	51	0	1
Ontario	106	40	54	0	12	0
Manitoba	14	8	3	0	3	0
Saskatchewan	14	12	2	0	0	0
Alberta	28	28	0	0	0	0
British Columbia	36	17	9	0	10	0
Yukon	1	0	1	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	1	0	0	0	1	0
Nunavut	1	0	1	0	0	0

Source: Elections Canada.

Table 10.8 **Distribution of House of Commons seats, 38th general election**

2004						
	All seats	Liberal Party of Canada	Conservative Party of Canada	Bloc Québécois	New Democratic Party	Independent
Canada	308	135	99	54	19	1
Newfoundland and Labrador	7	5	2	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	4	4	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	11	6	3	0	2	0
New Brunswick	10	7	2	0	1	0
Quebec	75	21	0	54	0	0
Ontario	106	75	24	0	7	0
Manitoba	14	3	7	0	4	0
Saskatchewan	14	1	13	0	0	0
Alberta	28	2	26	0	0	0
British Columbia	36	8	22	0	5	1
Yukon	1	1	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	1	1	0	0	0	0

Source: Elections Canada.

OVERVIEW

Canadians are living longer and are generally in better health than previous generations. However, challenges in the health sector remain, including the reform of our health care system.

Recent surveys indicate that most Canadians believe that they are in very good to excellent health. Life expectancy, as well as health-adjusted life expectancy, has increased, the infant death rate has dropped, many infectious diseases have been practically eliminated, and medical techniques have continued to evolve.

However, although Canadians are healthier today than in the past, a number of problems persist. Heart disease, cancer, mental health problems, HIV/AIDS, asthma, obesity and diabetes are some of the health conditions that continue to affect many Canadians. Moreover, new infectious disease strains, such as severe acute

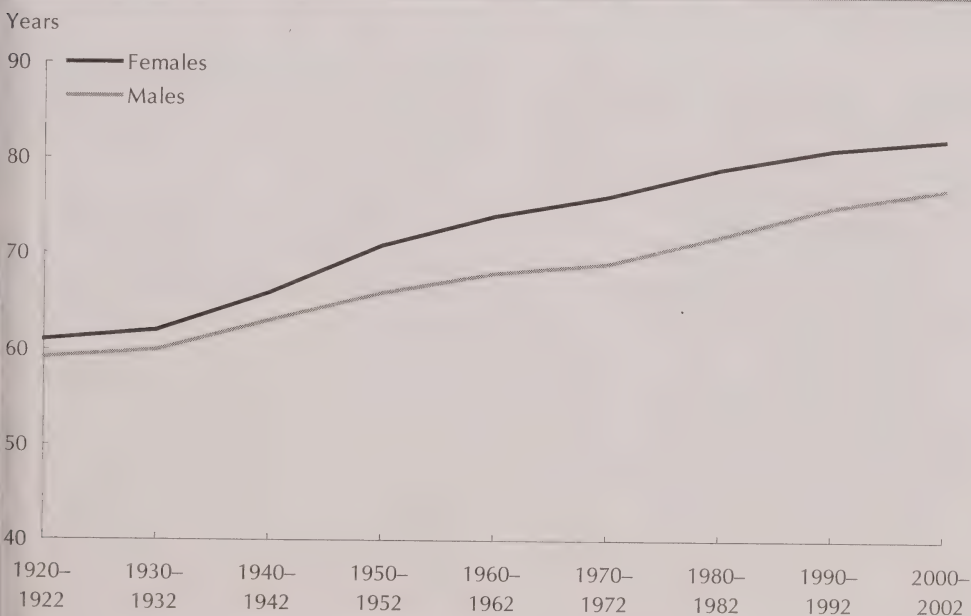
respiratory syndrome (SARS), the West Nile virus and infection from *C. difficile* bacteria, are being monitored because they pose an ongoing threat to public health.

Disparities in health

There are marked discrepancies among Canada's population groups. Certain groups such as Aboriginal people are generally in poorer health than the rest of the population.

People who lead a healthy lifestyle—that is, those who are active, eat well, drink alcohol in moderation and do not smoke—are less likely to have health problems. Better socio-economic conditions, such as higher income and higher levels of education, also contribute to a better state of overall health.

Chart 11.1 Life expectancy at birth, by sex

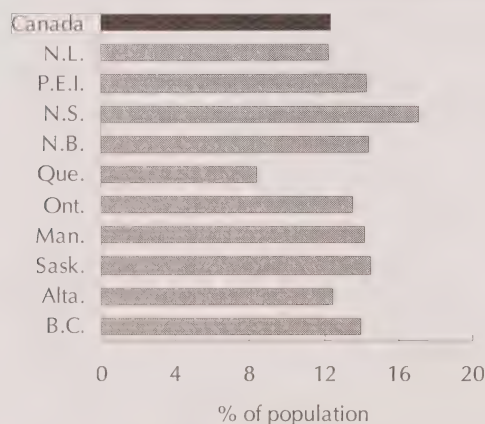


Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0511; Catalogue nos. 89-506-XPB1981001, 84-537-XIE.

Many Canadians have health limitations that interfere with their daily activities. In 2001, 3.6 million people living in a household—particularly the elderly—confirmed that health problems limited their activities in some way. The types of disabilities most frequently reported by people aged 15 and over are mobility or dexterity problems, pain-related disability and hearing or vision impairments. Among the elderly, mobility and memory problems are the most frequently reported disabilities.

Access to specialized health care services—such as visits to specialists, non-emergency surgeries and diagnostic tests, as well as access to first contact services—is a challenge for a number of Canadians, according to the 2003 Health Services Access Survey. In 2003, more than 2.9 million Canadians visited a medical specialist to be assessed for a new illness or condition, and about 21% (just over 600,000 people) reported experiencing a difficulty with access. And 13% of those who accessed non-emergency surgery (about 200,000 people) reported that they had experienced difficulties. The majority of those experiencing difficulties reported that the main barrier was too long a wait for care.

Chart 11.2 Population with disabilities, by province, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-577-XWE2001001.

Health indicators

	2003	
	Males	Females
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.4	82.4
Health adjusted life expectancy at birth ¹ (years)	68.3	70.8
Infant mortality rate, (deaths per 1,000 live births)	5.7	4.8
Babies with low birth weight (%)	5.4	6.3
Total fertility rate, (number of live births per woman)	...	1.5
Daily smokers (%)	19.4	16.2

1. Data for 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0121, Catalogue nos. 82-221-XIE, 84F0210XIE.

A changing health care system

In Canada, the federal, provincial and territorial governments share responsibility for the health care system. The system, which gives all Canadians access to health care, has undergone many changes since universal health care was implemented in 1968.

Hospitals experienced big changes in the 1990s. While hospitals had 25% fewer beds in 1997/98 than in 1984/85, trips to emergency rooms and clinics rose 9%. In addition, use of outpatient services was three times higher in 1997/98 than in 1984/85. More patients were also being treated in day surgery.

While there was a decrease in institutional care, community-based care increased. From 1996 to 2002, the proportion of elderly people who received community care for a long-term health condition went from 26% to 32% among women and from 17% to 21% among men.

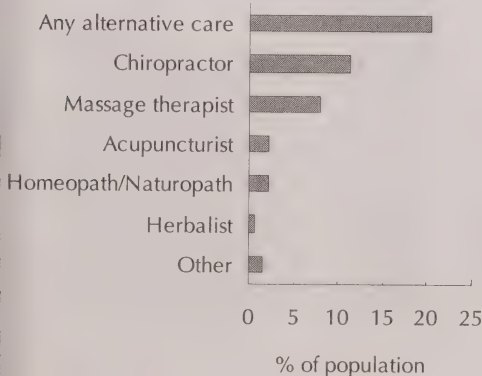
Health care professionals in Canada include a wide range of regulated and unregulated caregivers. The first category includes physicians, nursing staff, physiotherapists, occupational therapists and dentists. Family members, friends and community volunteers make up the second category. In 2000, more than 1.5 million Canadians worked in health and social services.

Nursing is the top health care occupation. In 2000, most of Canada's 232,000 registered nurses worked in hospitals, and more and more are working in community health. However, Canada's nursing staff is aging and fewer young people are entering the profession.

Physicians are the second largest group of regulated health care professionals. In 2000, more than 57,800 physicians worked in clinical and non-clinical practices in Canada, an increase of 5.3% since 1996. During this four-year period, the increase in the number of specialists was higher than in the number of family physicians. Like nurses, physicians are a group that has been aging at a faster rate than some other professions.

Despite the increased number of physicians, more than 3.6 million Canadians, or 14% of the population did not have a family physician in 2003. Of these, more than 1.2 million people were unable to find one and the other 2.4 million had not looked for one.

Chart 11.3 People reporting alternative health care consultations in previous year, 2003



Note: Population aged 12 and over.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-003-XIE2004002.

More health spending

In 2003, Canada spent roughly \$121.4 billion on health care, or an average of \$3,839 per person. Ten percent of our gross domestic product was dedicated to health care spending, a level first reached in 1992.

Public funds are the primary source of funding for health care. In 2001, 71% of total health care expenses in Canada were paid for from the public purse. The rest of the funding comes from the private sector, which generally funds services such as dental care, vision care, chiropractic care and medication.

Expenses incurred by hospitals are the top category of health care expenditure, totalling 30% in 2003. Retail drug sales is the second most costly category, followed by physician services.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *A Profile of Disability in Canada, 2001.* Occasional. 89-577-XWE
- *Canadian Community Health Survey Profiles.* Irregular. 82-576-XIE
- *Health Indicators.* Semi-annual. 82-221-XIE
- *Health Reports.* Quarterly. 82-003-XIE
- *Health Reports – Supplement.* Annual. 82-003-SIE

Other

- Canadian Institute for Health Information
- Health Canada
- Public Health Agency of Canada

Quitting smoking

Prevention and awareness campaigns, smoking bans in public places and taxation of tobacco products are just some of the measures that have been encouraging Canadians to butt out.

These initiatives seem to have helped bring the country closer to its goal of reducing smoking to 20% by 2011. In the mid-1960s, close to half of Canadian adults smoked cigarettes; by 2003, this proportion was 23%. The proportion of children and teenagers who smoke was lower than that of the entire population. Another encouraging sign is that daily tobacco consumption dropped from 20.6 cigarettes per person in 1985 to 16.4 in 2002.

Because tobacco is addictive, it can be a difficult habit to break. However, the chances of success increase with each year of abstinence.

According to longitudinal data from the National Population Health Survey, from 1994/95 to 2002/03, approximately 20% of adult daily

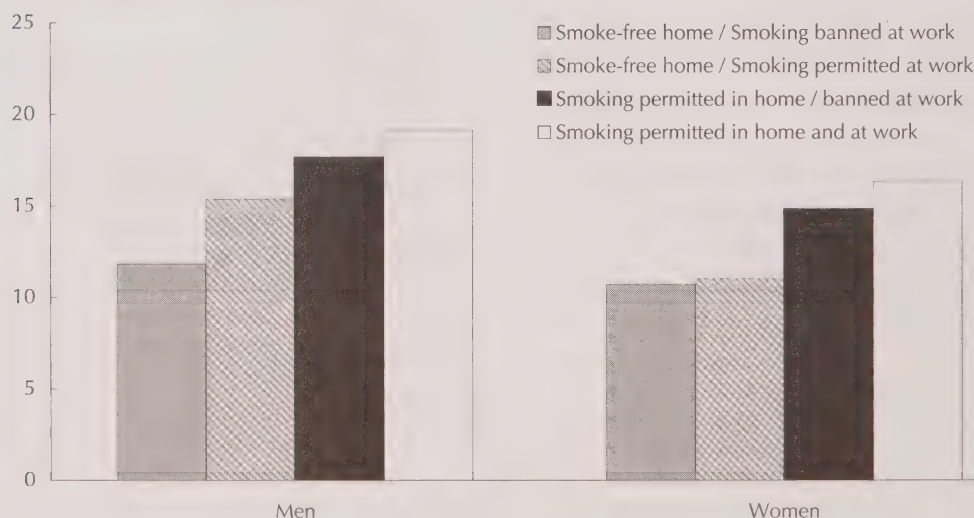
smokers 18 years and older who had quit in the past two years resumed smoking within the next two years. The risk of a relapse dropped considerably with time, falling to 1% after five years or more of abstinence.

The growing constraints on smoking in public places and in private households may be conducive to a change in smoking behaviours. Male daily smokers who had smoke-free homes and workplaces averaged eight fewer cigarettes a day than did those who could smoke at home and at work. For women, the difference was 6.5 cigarettes a day.

Quitting smoking reduces the risks associated with certain serious health conditions, such as cancer and respiratory and cardiac diseases. Regardless of a person's age, quitting smoking increases life expectancy. For example, a smoker who quit 10 to 15 years earlier has roughly the same risk of dying as a person who never smoked

Chart 11.4 Cigarette consumption and smoking restrictions, by sex, 2003

Average number of cigarettes per day



Note: Data are for employed persons aged 18 to 54, in Canada (excluding the territories) who are daily smokers.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-003-XIE2004003.

Who is caring for the elderly and what are the consequences?

In 2002, more than two million people—most of them relatives and friends aged 45 to 54—were providing informal care to seniors. Some caregivers were seniors themselves, with a small proportion aged 75 and over.

The tasks provided differed by gender: Men took care of tasks outside the house, whereas women looked after housework and provided personal care, a particularly demanding task that can be time-consuming.

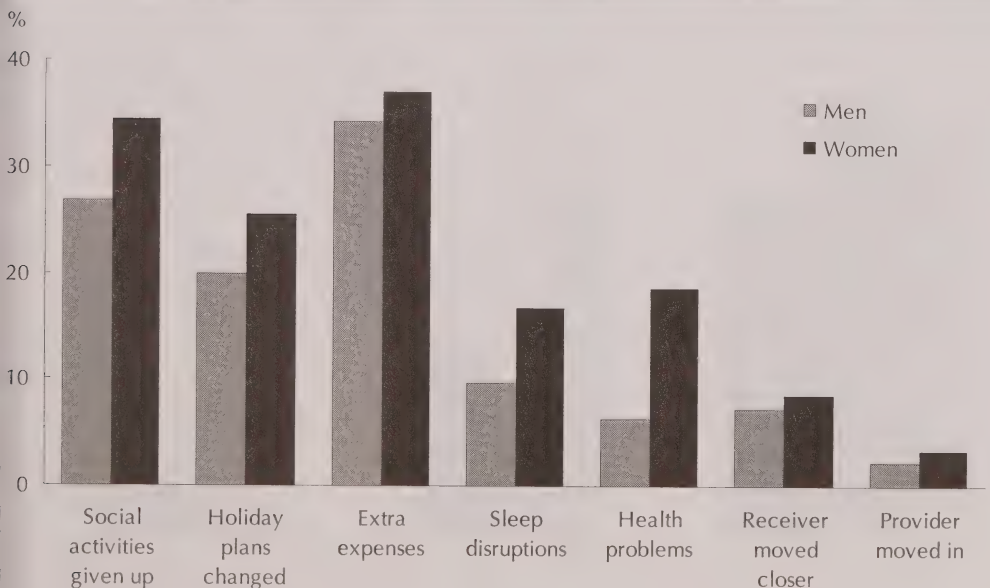
Caring for an elderly person can constrain a caregiver's lifestyle. They give up social activities, have less time for relationships, incur extra expenses, must change schedules and work habits, refuse or leave jobs, or lose income.

Caringiving can also cause sleep disturbances and health problems, most markedly among

women. Among caregivers in the 45-to-64 age group, 1 in 10 men and nearly 2 in 10 women in 2002 reported sleep disruptions. Health problems were cited by 7% of men and 21% of women. Similar differences by gender were observed in older caregivers. Regardless of the consequences, most caregivers had a positive attitude about providing this care.

Life can be extremely busy for members of the sandwich generation—those who care for a senior citizen, who have children at home and who, in many cases, must balance paid employment and family life. In 2002, these caregivers were much more likely to want a flexible work schedule or to seek respite care in order to be able to provide better care for their elderly relatives.

Chart 11.5 Consequences of giving informal care to older persons with long-term health problems, caregivers aged 45 and over, 2002



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-583-XWE2003001.

Social anxiety disorder

Most of us have felt awkward or embarrassed in a social or performance situation at some point in our lives. However, some of us suffer from social anxiety disorder and go through life with a 'crippling shyness'.

According to the 2002 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), just over two million Canadians aged 15 or older have experienced social anxiety disorder at some point in their lives. Approximately 750,000 people experienced symptoms of the disorder in the 12 months before the survey interview.

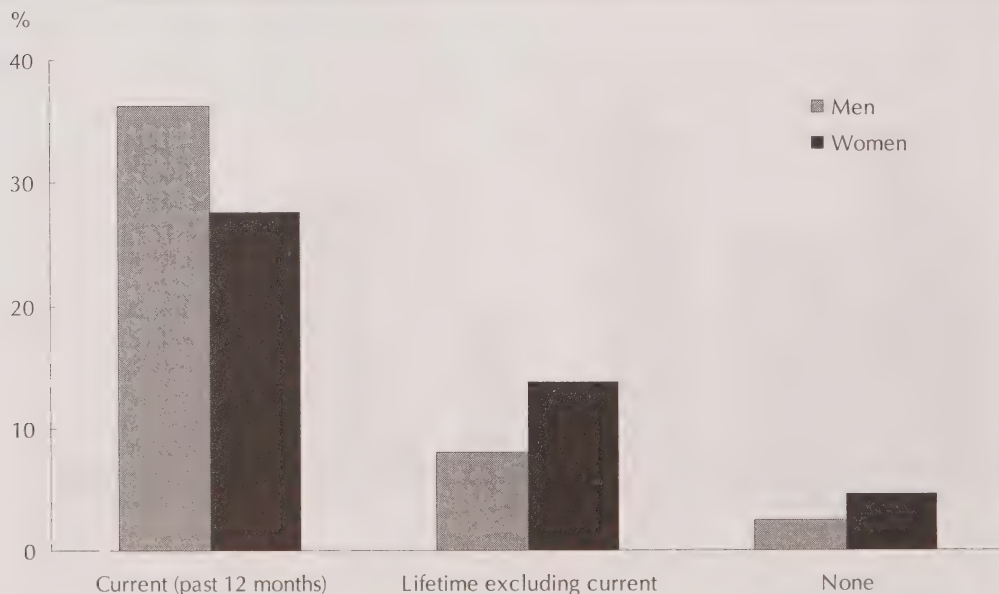
Symptoms of the disorder typically appear in childhood or early adolescence and can persist for many years. Women are more likely than men to experience social anxiety disorder, and people aged 15 to 24 are more likely to have current social anxiety disorder than middle-aged people or seniors.

The CCHS data point to a relationship between the disorder and lower educational attainment, reduced job opportunities, low income, dependence on welfare or social assistance, decreased likelihood of marriage or of having a successful marriage, and social isolation. It is also associated with higher rates of disability, negative perceptions of physical and mental health, and dissatisfaction with life.

Substantial evidence indicates that this 'illness of lost opportunities' is linked to increased risk of other anxiety, mood, and substance abuse disorders, and may be associated with their severity and persistence. Finally, social anxiety disorder often precedes other mental disorders, as found in many other studies.

Although treatment is available, most people with social anxiety disorder do not seek professional help to deal with their fears.

Chart 11.6 People reporting a major depressive episode in last 12 months, by history of social anxiety disorder, 2002



Note: Data are for people, aged 15 and over, in Canada (excluding the territories).

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-003-SIE2004000.

Childhood obesity: A troubling situation

Canada is no exception to the trend of growing obesity among children in industrialized countries—a problem primarily associated with poor eating habits and physical inactivity.

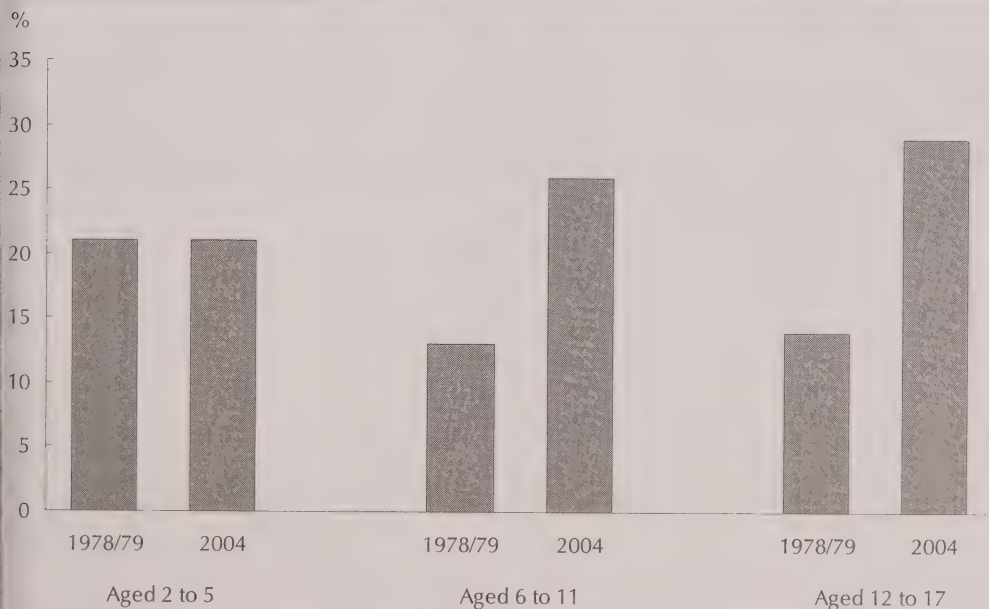
The percentage of children and adolescents who are overweight or obese has climbed over the past 25 years. In 2004, 26% of children and adolescents aged 2 to 17 were overweight or obese based on the body mass index, compared with 15% in 1978/79. This marks a 70% increase compared with the 1978/79 rates. The problem is notable among 12- to 17-year-olds, where the combined overweight/obesity rate more than doubled from 14% to 29%, and the obesity rate tripled from 3% to 9%.

The 2004 Canadian Community Health Survey indicated that 59% of children and adolescents consumed fruit and vegetables fewer than five

times a day. These young people were significantly more likely to be overweight/obese or obese than were those who ate fruit and vegetables more frequently. For children aged 6 to 11 and adolescents aged 12 to 17, the likelihood of being overweight or obese tends to rise as screen time—watching TV, playing video games or using a computer—increases.

According to 2001 data, obese children are more likely than non-obese children to face health problems, including hypertension, glucose intolerance and orthopaedic complications, as well as issues concerning social acceptance, body image and self-esteem. Moreover, chronic and life-threatening health conditions await them as adults, since childhood obesity is associated with diabetes, heart disease and other problems.

Chart 11.7 Overweight and obesity rate, by age group, excluding territories, 1978/79 and 2004



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-620-MIE2005001.

Table 11.1 Health expenditures

	2000	2001	2002	2003P	2004P
	millions of dollars				
Health expenditures	97,903.4	106,310.8	114,041.6	123,003.7	130,275.2
Hospitals	30,554.5	32,199.0	34,375.1	36,808.7	36,896.8
Other institutions	9,331.3	10,104.7	10,776.5	11,547.6	12,456.1
Physicians	12,977.0	13,978.0	15,050.7	16,012.6	16,785.2
Other professionals	11,586.6	12,576.7	13,116.8	13,891.0	14,635.6
Drugs (prescribed and non-prescribed)	15,085.8	16,660.8	18,408.7	20,002.9	21,758.4
Other expenditures	18,368.3	20,791.8	22,313.9	24,741.0	25,743.1
	percentage of gross domestic product				
Health expenditures	9.1	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.1

Note: Health expenditures include spending by federal, provincial and local governments, Workers' Compensation boards and the private sector.

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information, National Health Expenditure Trends.

Table 11.2 Average weekly earnings of workers in the health care and social assistance sector, selected groups

	1994	1999	2004
	dollars		
All health care and social assistance	531.39	544.79	637.22
Ambulatory health care services	480.96	506.63	618.38
Offices of physicians	452.52	466.57	577.60
Offices of dentists	487.96	505.55	629.23
Hospitals	630.85	641.06	740.94
Nursing and residential care facilities	436.68	476.27	568.12
Social assistance	391.21	429.80	497.89
Child day-care services	344.26	377.11	445.41

Note: Data include overtime.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 281-0027.

Table 11.3 Capital and repair expenditures by the health care and social assistance sector, by province and territory

	1999	2004
	millions of dollars	
Canada	4,116.8	7,420.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	137.4	84.4
Prince Edward Island	13.7	15.5
Nova Scotia	54.7	117.4
New Brunswick	65.3	118.1
Quebec	873.2	2,011.7
Ontario	1,469.5	2,898.9
Manitoba	213.7	238.9
Saskatchewan	207.4	155.7
Alberta	502.0	827.7
British Columbia	542.8	870.0
Yukon	6.0	5.5
Northwest Territories	x	17.4
Nunavut	x	59.6

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 029-0005.

Table 11.4 Residents of care facilities for the aged, by sex and by province and territory

	1998/99			2003/04		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	number					
Canada¹	165,355	37,512	94,911	179,424	42,374	103,496
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,709	1,231	2,478	4,336	1,421	2,915
Prince Edward Island	1,535	450	1,085	1,583	454	1,129
Nova Scotia	6,674	1,916	4,758	6,535	1,715	4,820
New Brunswick	5,746	1,702	4,044	5,838	1,733	4,105
Quebec ¹	32,932	..	..	33,554	..	..
Ontario	65,771	17,640	48,131	76,866	21,462	55,404
Manitoba	8,950	2,562	6,388	9,215	2,676	6,539
Saskatchewan	8,604	2,660	5,944	8,149	2,563	5,586
Alberta	13,575	4,204	9,371	14,141	4,657	9,484
British Columbia	17,666	5,085	12,581	18,997	5,630	13,367
Territories ²	193	62	131	210	63	147

Notes: Data are as at March 31.

Care facilities in which the predominant group of residents are elderly; residents of these facilities are not exclusively the aged.

1. Data for Quebec are derived from administrative sources of the *Ministère de la Santé et des Services Sociaux*; these sources do not provide the age and sex distribution of residents; therefore, the Canada totals for males and for females exclude Quebec.

2. Includes data for Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 84-237-XIE.

Table 11.5 Age-standardized mortality rates, by selected causes and by sex

	2000			2003		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	rate per 100,000 population					
All causes of death	616	778	493	587	733	475
Septicaemia	4	5	3	4	5	4
Viral hepatitis	0	1	0	1	1	1
Human immunodeficiency virus	2	3	1	1	2	0
Malignant neoplasms	180	225	149	176	215	148
Colon, rectum and anus	19	24	15	18	23	15
Pancreas	9	10	8	9	10	8
Trachea, bronchus and lung	47	64	34	47	63	35
Breast	14	0	25	13	0	24
Prostate ¹	...	27	...	...	24	...
Diabetes mellitus	19	23	16	21	25	17
Alzheimer's disease	13	12	14	13	11	14
Heart diseases	152	203	113	133	179	98
Ischaemic heart diseases	118	163	83	102	143	71
Other heart diseases	32	37	27	28	33	24
Cerebrovascular diseases	42	46	39	38	42	35
Influenza and pneumonia	13	17	11	12	15	10
Influenza	2	2	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	12	15	10	12	14	10
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	27	40	20	26	36	20
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	7	9	4	6	9	4
Alcoholic liver disease	3	5	2	3	5	2
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	3	4	2	3	4	2
Renal failure	8	11	7	9	11	7
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	4	4	4	4	5	4
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	3	4	3	3	3	3
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	26	36	17	26	35	17
Motor vehicle accidents	9	12	5	9	13	5
Falls	4	6	3	5	7	4
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances	3	4	2	3	4	2
Suicide	11	18	5	11	18	5
Homicide	2	2	1	2	2	1

Note: Rates are age-standardized to the 1991 Census population.

1. A combined rate is not calculated for gender-specific causes of death.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 84F0209XIE.

Table 11.6 Total fertility rate, by province and territory

	1983	1988	1993	1998	2003
	rate per woman				
Canada¹	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	..	..	1.3	1.2	1.3
Prince Edward Island	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6
Nova Scotia	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4
New Brunswick	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Quebec	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
Ontario	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
Manitoba	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Saskatchewan	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9
Alberta	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
British Columbia	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4
Yukon	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.4	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	2.0
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	3.1

Notes: The total fertility rate is an estimate of the average number of live births a woman can be expected to have in her lifetime, based on the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

Place of residence of mother.

¹. No data are available on mothers' ages for births in Newfoundland and Labrador prior to 1991.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 102-4505; Catalogue nos. 84-210-X, 84F0210X.

Table 11.7 Infant mortality rate, by province and territory

	1983	1988	1993	1998	2003
	rate per 1,000 live births				
Canada	8.5	7.2	6.3	5.3	5.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	10.6	9.3	7.8	6.2	5.0
Prince Edward Island	8.4	7.1	9.1	8.0	4.9
Nova Scotia	9.4	6.5	7.1	4.6	5.7
New Brunswick	10.6	7.2	7.2	6.5	4.1
Quebec	7.7	6.5	5.7	5.6	4.4
Ontario	8.0	6.6	6.2	5.0	5.3
Manitoba	10.4	7.8	7.1	6.7	8.0
Saskatchewan	10.1	8.4	8.1	7.1	6.3
Alberta	8.4	8.3	6.7	4.8	6.6
British Columbia	8.8	8.4	5.7	4.2	4.2
Yukon	18.5	5.8	7.9	5.1	6.0
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	20.8	10.3	9.6	18.5	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	6.0	17.6	5.7
Nunavut	..	..	13.8	19.5	19.8

Note: The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of children less than 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue nos. 82-401-XIE, 84F0211XIE.

Table 11.8 Health-adjusted life expectancy, by province

	2001			
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
	years			
Females				
Life expectancy at birth ¹	82.0	80.4	82.0	81.3
Health-adjusted life expectancy at birth ²	70.8	70.2	71.7	70.1
Difference between life expectancy and health-adjusted life expectancy	11.2	10.2	10.3	11.2
Males				
Life expectancy at birth ¹	76.9	75.1	75.2	76.2
Health-adjusted life expectancy at birth ²	68.3	68.4	67.3	66.5
Difference between life expectancy and health-adjusted life expectancy	8.6	6.7	7.9	9.7
Difference between females and males				
Life expectancy at birth ¹	5.1	5.3	6.8	5.1
Health-adjusted life expectancy at birth ²	2.5	1.8	4.4	3.6
	percent			
Females				
Difference between life expectancy and health-adjusted life expectancy	13.7	12.7	12.6	13.8
Males				
Difference between life expectancy and health-adjusted life expectancy	11.2	8.9	10.5	12.7

Notes: The estimates are based on death data from 2000 and 2001.

Health-adjusted life expectancy could not be calculated for the three territories because of data constraints.

1. Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of the number of years a person would be expected to live, on the basis of mortality rates observed in a given time period.

2. Health-adjusted life expectancy is a more comprehensive indicator than life expectancy because it introduces the concept of quality of life. Health-adjusted life expectancy is the number of years in good health that an individual can expect to live, given the current morbidity and mortality conditions. Health-adjusted life expectancy uses the Health Utility Index to weigh years lived in good health higher than years lived in poor health.

Thus, health-adjusted life expectancy is not only a measure of quantity of life but also a measure of quality of life.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0121.

2001						
New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
years						
81.8	82.1	82.0	81.2	81.7	82.1	82.9
70.9	72.0	70.1	70.4	70.2	69.7	71.2
10.9	10.1	11.9	10.8	11.5	12.4	11.7
76.0	76.3	77.3	75.5	76.2	77.0	78.0
67.4	69.0	68.2	66.7	67.3	67.6	68.9
8.6	7.3	9.1	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.1
5.8	5.8	4.7	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.9
3.5	3.0	1.9	3.7	2.9	2.1	2.3
percent						
13.3	12.3	14.5	13.3	14.1	15.1	14.1
11.3	9.6	11.8	11.7	11.7	12.2	11.7

Table 11.9 Daily or occasional smokers in the population, by sex and age and by province and territory

	2003				
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	percent				
Both sexes, 12 and older	17.8	19.9	20.3	19.7	21.6
12 to 14	1.6	F	F	F	F
15 to 19	13.7	17.1	16.2 ^E	15.0	15.3
20 to 34	21.2	28.2	27.1	23.3	28.0
35 to 44	22.8	22.3	25.6	29.4	28.5
45 to 64	19.5	19.2	21.6	21.2	22.6
65 and over	9.2	11.3	10.0 ^E	7.9	9.2
Males, 12 and older	19.4	22.2	22.6	21.0	22.7
12 to 14	1.0 ^E	F	F	F	F
15 to 19	13.9	21.7 ^E	15.3 ^E	14.3 ^E	17.2 ^E
20 to 34	23.6	34.8	34.3	25.5	29.2
35 to 44	25.2	20.8	27.9 ^E	31.3	30.0
45 to 64	20.6	19.9	20.2	21.5	23.2
65 and over	9.8	14.7 ^E	13.6 ^E	9.6 ^E	9.1
Females, 12 and older	16.2	17.7	18.1	18.5	20.5
12 to 14	2.2 ^E	F	F	F	F
15 to 19	13.5	12.2 ^E	17.1 ^E	15.8 ^E	13.2 ^E
20 to 34	18.7	22.2	19.4	21.4	26.8
35 to 44	20.3	23.8	23.6 ^E	27.3	27.0
45 to 64	18.5	18.4	22.9	20.9	22.0
65 and older	8.7	8.6 ^E	7.3 ^E	6.6	9.2 ^E

Note: Population 12 and older who reported currently being a daily or occasional smoker.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0227.

2003

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
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percent

20.7	16.7	17.9	18.6	17.5	14.0	21.5	29.9	58.0
2.4 ^E	0.9 ^E	F	F	2.0 ^E	F	F	F	F
19.3	12.2	12.8	14.3	12.0	8.7	17.4 ^E	35.3 ^E	68.0
24.3	19.7	21.6	22.7	21.5	15.9	26.3 ^E	32.6	71.1
24.6	22.2	25.4	28.1	21.4	17.7	25.1	32.8 ^E	59.1
23.2	18.3	19.4	19.4	18.6	15.8	20.8	28.6	43.6
10.7	8.3	8.2	8.9	9.9	9.0	18.7 ^E	30.1 ^E	F
21.7	18.7	17.8	19.4	19.2	16.1	22.9	29.1	55.8
2.3 ^E	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
19.6	13.2	11.2 ^E	11.7 ^E	12.2	7.0	F	24.7 ^E	53.8
26.0	22.8	21.1	22.7	24.4	18.3	28.9 ^E	33.8	72.8
25.2	25.7	27.1	31.9	22.1	21.8	25.4 ^E	33.2 ^E	62.9 ^E
23.4	19.7	18.9	18.9	21.0	17.9	24.0 ^E	29.2 ^E	31.2 ^E
12.3	7.8	8.0	10.6	10.1	10.6	F	38.1 ^E	F
19.6	14.8	18.1	17.8	15.8	12.0	20.2	30.7	60.3
2.5 ^E	1.6 ^E	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
19.0	11.3	14.5 ^E	17.0	11.8	10.3	F	45.3 ^E	79.5
22.4	16.5	22.2	22.8	18.5	13.5	24.0 ^E	31.3 ^E	69.6
24.0	18.7	23.7	24.1	20.7	13.7	24.7 ^E	32.5 ^E	54.7
23.0	16.9	19.9	19.8	16.1	13.7	17.3 ^E	28.0 ^E	57.4
9.5	8.7	8.4 ^E	7.6	9.8	7.8	F	F	F

Table 11.10 Alcohol consumption, by province and territory

	2003				
	Total household population who are current drinkers ¹	Never five or more drinks on one occasion	Five or more drinks on one occasion, less than 12 times a year	Five or more drinks on one occasion, 12 or more times a year	Drinking frequency, not stated
	number	percent			
Canada	20,723,896	51.8	24.2	20.7	3.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	347,076	39.4	27.3	32.2	1.1 ^E
Prince Edward Island	85,430	47.0	26.4	25.2	1.4 ^E
Nova Scotia	595,784	44.9	26.9	26.6	1.6 ^E
New Brunswick	465,039	47.1	23.6	27.7	1.5 ^E
Quebec	5,287,647	51.1	24.1	19.2	5.5
Ontario	7,892,126	53.7	22.5	20.5	3.3
Manitoba	701,812	48.7	27.7	21.9	1.7
Saskatchewan	612,965	47.0	28.2	22.6	2.2
Alberta	1,998,406	47.5	27.6	22.4	2.6
British Columbia	2,683,465	56.9	23.7	17.5	1.9
Yukon	19,982	43.2	26.4	29.8	F
Northwest Territories	25,237	31.0	27.8	39.9	1.3 ^E
Nunavut	8,926	29.5	38.3	31.0	F

1. Population 12 and older who reported having had at least one drink of alcohol in the previous 12 months.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0231.

Table 11.11 Persons suffering from high blood pressure, by age and by sex

	2003					
	Both sexes		Males		Females	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
12 and over	3,822,166	14.4	1,746,602	13.3	2,075,564	15.4
12 to 19	20,854	0.6	10,512 ^E	0.6 ^E	10,342 ^E	0.6 ^E
12 to 14	2,978 ^E	0.2 ^E	F	F	F	F
15 to 19	17,875	0.9	8,524 ^E	0.8 ^E	9,351 ^E	0.9 ^E
20 to 34	150,916	2.4	86,237	2.7	64,680	2.1
20 to 24	39,653	1.8	20,279 ^E	1.8 ^E	19,374	1.8
25 to 34	111,263	2.7	65,958	3.2	45,305	2.2
35 to 44	341,244	6.4	198,292	7.4	142,952	5.4
45 to 64	1,692,809	21.5	834,821	21.5	857,988	21.6
45 to 54	735,575	16.1	376,193	16.8	359,382	15.4
55 to 64	957,233	29.1	458,628	27.8	498,606	30.4
65 and older	1,616,343	42.7	616,740	37.2	999,603	47.0
65 to 74	893,207	40.9	383,991	37.3	509,215	44.2
75 and older	723,137	45.1	232,749	37.0	490,388	50.4

Note: Household population 12 and older who reported having been diagnosed by a health professional as having high blood pressure.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0210.

12 Justice

OVERVIEW

The crime rate in Canada has generally been declining since 1991, except for an increase in 2003. Police reported some 2.6 million offences in 2004, which represents a rate 12% lower than 10 years earlier.

The largest decreases over the last 10 years have been in property offences, particularly by young offenders. The property crime rate fell 3% in 2004, resuming its downward movement after a one-year upswing in 2003.

Violent crime—assault, robbery, sexual assault, and homicide—was also down. From 2003 to 2004, the violent crime rate dropped 2%, continuing the downward trend that began in 1992. The national homicide rate rose 12% to 2 homicides per 100,000 individuals, but remained 5% lower than it was 10 years earlier.

Not every kind of crime has declined in recent years, however. For example, the rate of cannabis-related offences has been increasing over the last decade. The percentage of counterfeiting cases has also been rising steadily since 2000.

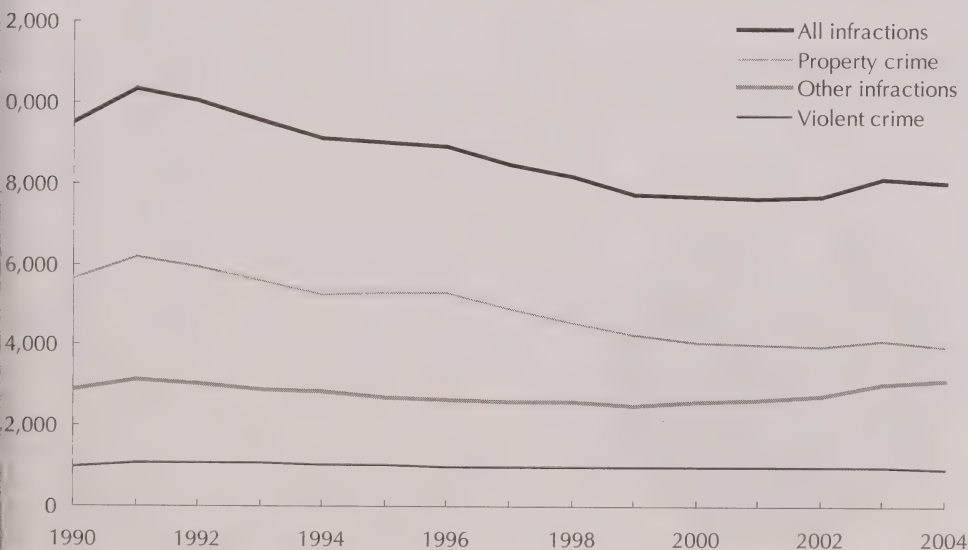
Fewer cases before the courts

The decline in crime rates has coincided with a number of changes affecting society, policies, laws and criminal justice practices. Those changes have forever transformed how the justice system treats both adults and young persons appearing in Canadian courts.

The caseloads of Canadian courts have been declining since the early 1990s, a trend that

Chart 12.1 Criminal Code infractions

Rate per 100,000 population



Note: Excludes traffic infractions.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0013.

has been observed both in adult criminal courts and youth courts.

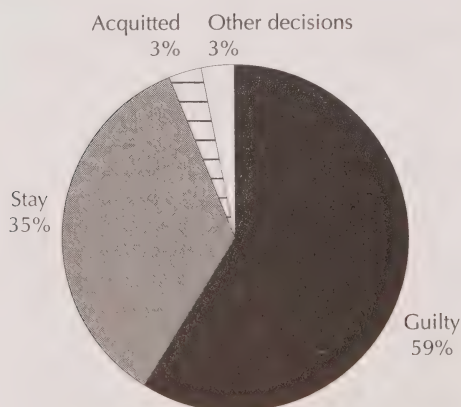
After increasing for two consecutive years, the caseload of the adult criminal courts fell in 2003/04 to 380,978 cases completed, down 13% from the caseload in 1994/95.

Meanwhile, the number of cases heard in youth courts has dropped by one-third since 1991/92. A substantial portion of the decline was in property crimes, for which the conviction rate also decreased each year. In 2003/04, however, the largest decline was recorded in the number of young people found guilty of crimes against other persons.

In 2003/04, the number of cases disposed of by youth courts dropped by 17% compared with 2002/03—the largest year-to-year decrease in more than a decade. This decline seems to be associated with the new *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, passed in 2003. It also goes hand-in-hand with a drop in the number of young people charged by police.

Though less numerous, the cases handled by adult criminal courts are more complex. In

Chart 12.2 Criminal Code cases in adult criminal court, by type of decision, 2003



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0015.

Violent crimes

	2004
	% of violent crime
Assault (level 1)	61.1
Assault (levels 2 and 3)	16.3
Robbery	9.1
Sexual assault (levels 1, 2 and 3)	7.8
Other assaults	4.3
Other sexual offences	0.9
Homicide / attempted murder	0.4
Abductions	0.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE.

2003/04, for the first time in 10 years, multiple-charge cases made up the majority of the cases handled by adult criminal courts.

Complex, lengthy court proceedings

Cases are also taking more time and more court appearances to complete. From 1993/94 to 2003/04, the average number of appearances in adult criminal court rose from 4.1 to 5.9. In addition, the average length of time between the first and last appearances in adult criminal cases was more than seven months in 2003/04, up 14% from the previous year.

Similarly, youth court cases are also becoming longer and more complex. This may be because of the use of extrajudicial measures such as warnings and cautions by police or referrals to community programs for less serious cases. Youth cases involving both single and multiple charges took longer to process in 2003/04—singles averaged 134 days and multiples averaged 146 days. This compares to 105 days for single charge cases and 122 days for multiple charge cases the year before.

There is no simple explanation for the ups and downs in crime rates. While a link has been noted between changes in the proportion of 15 to 24-year-olds in the population and variations in break-and-enter rates, there appear to be no statistically significant correlations with other

types of offences. Factors such as education, unemployment and inflation may play a role.

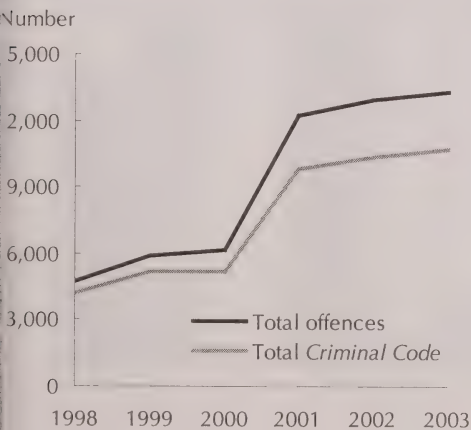
Fluctuations in inflation are probably associated with changes in the rates of money-related offences such as robbery, break and enter, and motor vehicle theft. Changes in drinking habits and unemployment rates are likely related to changes in homicide rates.

An evolving correctional system

From 1993/94 to 2002/03, on an average day, the number of adult offenders in sentenced custody after conviction dropped by 25% in the provincial/territorial correctional system and 4% in the federal penitentiary system. On the other hand, the number of adults in custodial remand jumped 70%. The length of custodial remand also increased from 1998/99 to 2002/03.

On an average day, some 156,000 adults were under the supervision of correctional service agencies in 2002/03, an increase of 7% from 1993/94. Of that number, 79% were under community supervision, while 21% were in federal, provincial or territorial custody.

Chart 12.3 Convicted cases with conditional sentence



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0017.

From 1993/94 to 2002/03, the number of adult offenders under community supervision increased 9%, whereas the number of adults in custody edged down 1%.

Probation was the most common sentence being served by adult offenders under community supervision in 2002/03. Even so, conditional sentences have almost doubled since 1997/98. For the second consecutive year, the number of adults serving conditional sentences at any given time, at 12,900, was greater than the average daily number of adults serving sentences in a provincial or territorial prison, at 10,600.

Probation remained the leading sentence imposed on youths. In 2003/04, it was the sentence handed down in 63% of youth court cases that ended in a conviction.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*. Annual. 85-211-XIE
- *Canadian Crime Statistics*. Annual. 85-205-XIE
- *Crime and Justice Research Paper Series*. Occasional. 85-561-MWE
- *Family Violence in Canada*. Annual. 85-224-XIE
- *Juristat*. Irregular. 85-002-XIE
- *Police Resources in Canada*. Annual. 85-225-XIE

New Youth Criminal Justice Act provides more options for court system

In 2003, the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) was passed to replace the *Young Offenders Act*. A key objective of the legislation is to allow less serious cases to be dealt with outside of the court system. The new law appears to have achieved this goal: the proportion of youths who, instead of being charged, received a warning, a caution or a referral to a community program—or against whom police took no action—increased by 30%.

The YCJA was also a major factor in the decrease in the percentage of youths charged by police in 2003, and in the number of cases heard by youth courts in 2003/04. The YCJA affects how the police deal with incidents involving young people. The use of official cautions and the option to direct young people to extrajudicial programs vary from province to

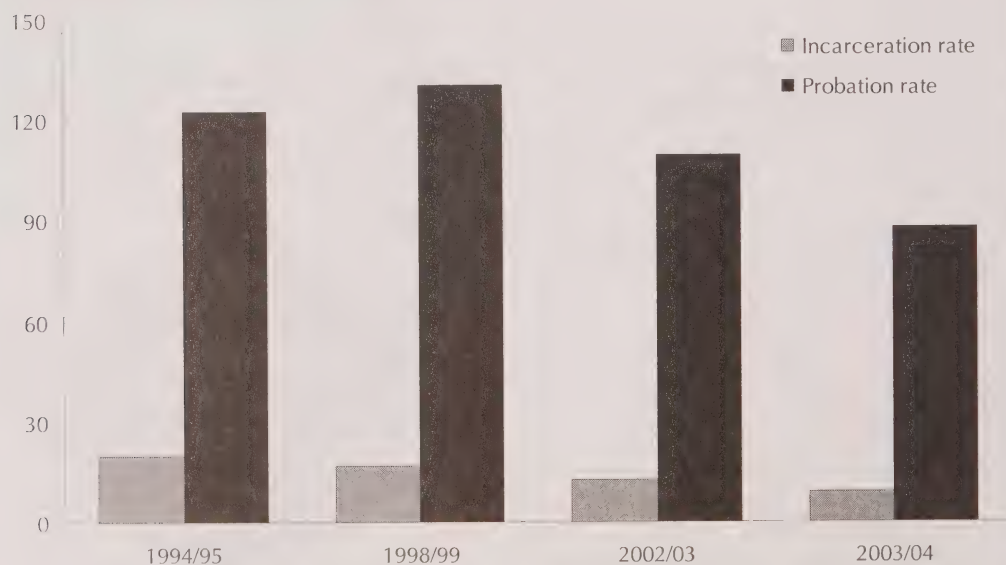
province because of the policies implemented before and after charges are laid.

Moreover, in some cases, the police have difficulty distinguishing between unofficial warnings and official cautions when dealing with young people. As a result, the data on warnings and cautions reported by police in 2004 were combined into one category.

Transfer to adult court is no longer an option under the YCJA. For the most serious offences, youths can receive the same sentences as adults, but such sentences must be imposed by a youth court judge. In 2003/04, only eight cases involving youths were referred to an adult court in Canada. Proceedings in those cases had already begun under the old *Young Offenders Act*.

Chart 12.4 Youth incarceration and probation rates, selected years

Rate per 10,000 youth



Notes: Incarceration rates exclude Ontario. Probation rates exclude Ontario, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 251-0008.

Aboriginal people over-represented in Saskatchewan's prison system

Aboriginal people make up 3% of Canada's population but represent about 20% of prison inmates. The number of Aboriginal inmates is reaching critical levels in Saskatchewan, which is among the provinces with the highest proportion of Aboriginal people. Of the 25,000 adults who were under correctional supervision in the province from 1999 to 2004, 57% were Aboriginal people. Yet, Aboriginal people made up only 10% of the total adult population.

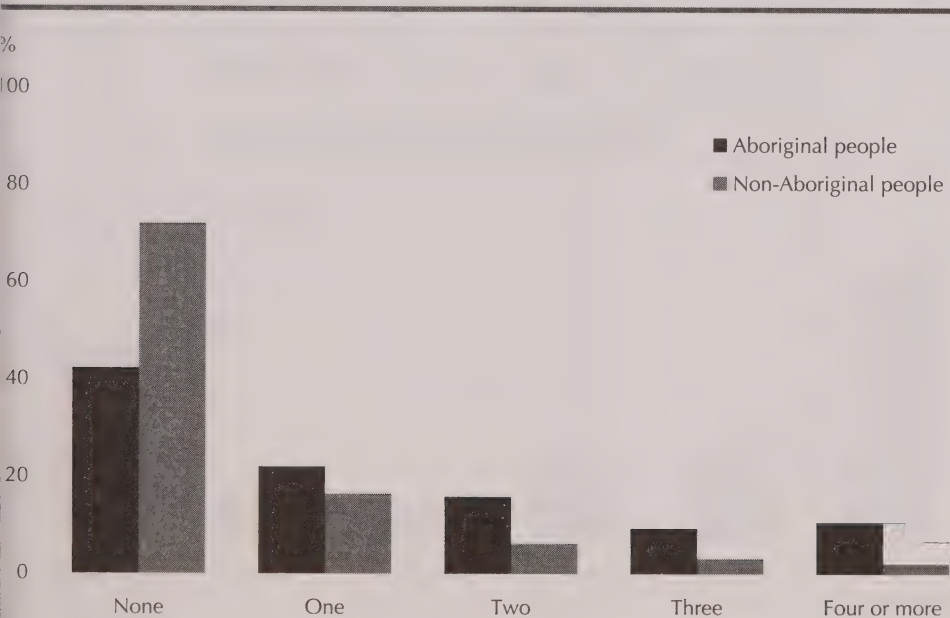
The situation of Aboriginal young people is even more worrisome. On an average day in May 2001, about 13% of all Aboriginal people aged 18 and 19 in Saskatchewan spent time in a correctional facility. In addition, the rapid growth rate of Saskatchewan's Aboriginal population may put even more stress on the province's prison system.

More Aboriginal people than non-Aboriginal people re-entered Saskatchewan's correctional system within four years following their release. Of the Aboriginal offenders released during the 1999/2000 fiscal year, 58% were re-admitted less than four years later—double the percentage of non-Aboriginal offenders.

The offence with the highest rate of return to correctional supervision was robbery. Offenders least likely to re-enter the correctional system were those convicted of fraud or drug crimes.

The higher crime rate among Aboriginal groups is associated with socio-economic problems such as poverty, poor education, unemployment, alcoholism, and family and marital difficulties.

Chart 12.5 Re-involvements with correctional services within four years of release, Saskatchewan



Note: Time frame in survey is from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2004.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE2005002.

Shelters: A refuge from family violence and a source of support

Across Canada, shelters are an important source of support, especially for women and children seeking refuge from family violence. In 2003/04, 473 shelters reported admissions of more than 95,000 women and children.

Most of the women who stayed in shelters were trying to escape psychological and/or physical abuse, usually carried out by their husbands or current partners. However, nearly one in four women were there for other reasons, most frequently because they were having housing problems. In some cases, the reasons were addiction or mental health problems.

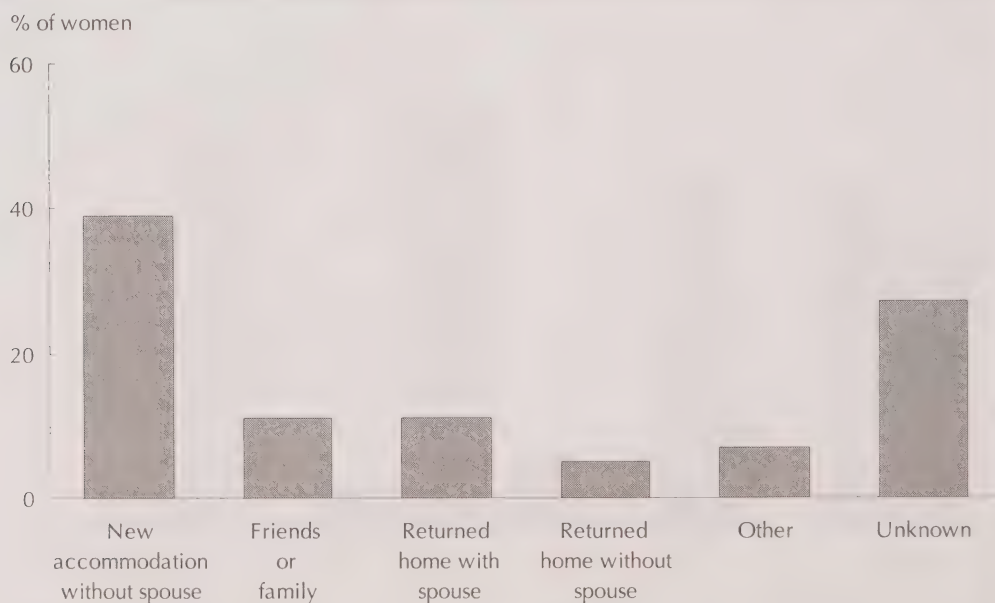
Shelters provide women and children with various services, such as legal aid and short-term counselling, housing referral and legal services and items such as clothing, furniture and children's toys.

In addition, in 2003/04, 57% of shelters offered programs for children exposed to violence, a decrease from 1999/2000 when 75% of shelters offered such services.

In April 2004, the majority of women leaving shelters did not plan to return to live with their spouses or partners. Many women were either going to another shelter or planned to move into a new residence without their spouses or partners. Others went to live with family or friends or returned home, also without their spouses or partners. The destination of one in four women leaving a shelter was unknown.

The annual number of admissions of women and children to shelters declined 11% from 1997/98 to 2003/04. The decrease was due primarily to a 21% drop in annual admissions of children during the period.

Chart 12.6 Accommodation found by women after departure from shelters, April 14, 2004



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE2005003.

Hate crimes

In Canada, crimes committed against individuals or groups because of hatred of their race, ethnicity, language, skin colour, religion, sex, age, sexual orientation or disability are not tolerated under the law. Nevertheless, 928 hate-motivated crimes were reported in a pilot survey of 12 major police forces in 2001 to 2002.

The most common reason presented in these hate motivated crime cases was race or ethnic origin, with religion and sexual orientation ranking second and third. Blacks and South Asians were the principal victims of hate crimes based on race or ethnic origin. A majority of the religion-related hate crimes were anti-Jewish, followed by crimes targeting Muslims.

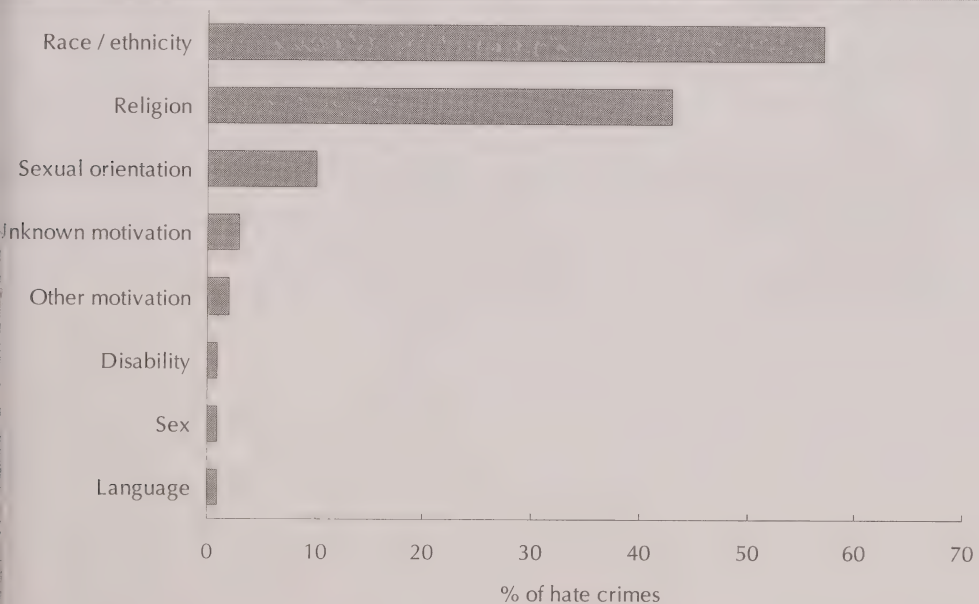
Among the leading hate crimes were mischief or vandalism, assault, threats and hate propaganda. These offences varied with the reasons for hatred. Crimes motivated by race, ethnic origin or sexual orientation were mostly

offences against people, while most religious crimes were acts of vandalism, arson, other property offences or hate propaganda.

Victims were identified in more than 80% of these police-reported incidents. In cases where the relationship of the accused was identified, about 83% of victims did not know the perpetrator. An additional 15% of hate crime victims said that the accused was a casual acquaintance or had a prior business relationship with them.

According to the pilot survey data, the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States had a significant, though short-term, impact on the number of hate-motivated crimes reported to Canadian police. Some 15% of the cases recorded by police services after the attacks were hate-related, and three-quarters of them occurred in the two months following the attacks.

Chart 12.7 Hate-crime motivations reported by 12 major police forces, 2001 to 2002



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE2004004.

Table 12.1 Crimes, by type of offence and by province and territory

	2004				
	Canada	Newfound- land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	rate per 100,000 population				
All offences	8,834.9	6,819.0	8,962.5	9,448.2	8,185.2
<i>Criminal Code</i> offences (excluding traffic offences)	8,050.6	6,320.2	8,220.4	8,764.1	7,313.3
Crimes against the person	946.1	917.2	798.6	1,190.2	937.3
Homicide	2.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.9
Attempted murder	2.2	0.2	0.7	1.7	0.4
Assaults (level 1 ¹ to 3)	731.8	766.5	681.8	973.5	758.6
Sexual assault	73.7	92.5	65.3	87.5	80.8
Other sexual offences	8.2	6.6	11.6	7.0	17.0
Robbery	86.0	24.4	18.9	78.9	33.7
Other crimes against the person ²	42.3	26.7	20.3	40.2	45.9
Property crimes	3,990.9	2,738.0	3,504.9	3,893.7	3,003.0
Break and enter	859.9	861.3	589.0	831.1	712.0
Motor vehicle theft	530.7	190.9	187.9	357.8	243.0
Theft over \$5,000	54.1	25.0	36.3	31.7	48.0
Theft \$5,000 and under	2,131.3	1,358.5	2,342.9	2,126.6	1,604.0
Possession of stolen goods	110.8	52.2	58.0	213.1	76.0
Fraud	303.9	250.1	290.9	333.4	319.9
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	3,113.6	2,665.0	3,916.9	3,680.2	3,373.0
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	372.1	237.9	472.2	325.3	366.7
Impaired driving	247.2	169.6	393.1	277.1	271.8
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences ³	124.9	68.3	79.1	94.5	48.2
Federal statute offences	412.3	260.9	269.8	358.8	505.2
Drugs	304.1	157.4	199.5	266.7	356.1
Other federal statute offences	108.2	103.5	70.4	92.1	149.1

1. Constitutes the intentional application of force without consent, the attempt or threat to apply force to another person, or openly wearing a weapon (or an imitation) while accosting or impeding another person.

2. Includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharging firearms with intent, abductions, assaults against police officers, assaults against other peace or public officers and other assaults.

3. Includes dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, boat, vessel or aircraft; dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, boat, vessel or aircraft causing bodily harm or death; driving a motor vehicle while prohibited; and failure to stop or remain.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0013.

2004

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
rate per 100,000 population								
7,213.8	6,287.8	13,667.6	16,907.2	11,207.3	13,721.7	24,983.2	45,164.7	38,493.5
6,492.7	5,702.3	12,752.8	15,158.7	10,389.8	12,521.7	23,124.7	42,125.7	36,685.3
725.5	754.7	1,602.3	2,005.8	1,087.4	1,195.2	3,236.3	6,865.2	7,883.6
1.5	1.5	4.3	3.9	2.7	2.7	22.4	9.3	13.5
3.5	1.9	1.8	3.4	1.6	2.0	0.0	7.0	23.6
517.0	566.9	1,251.0	1,656.3	866.6	963.5	2,842.1	6,155.1	6,628.7
58.6	65.0	127.7	128.9	76.5	79.2	182.6	418.1	941.2
13.5	4.3	8.6	12.1	5.4	9.4	57.7	25.7	40.5
90.2	74.7	149.3	119.6	86.7	107.7	67.3	44.4	10.1
41.1	40.4	59.7	81.7	47.8	30.7	64.1	205.6	226.0
3,202.1	3,013.3	5,698.9	6,238.1	5,064.0	6,762.7	6,341.1	7,414.2	6,959.3
857.6	597.7	1,202.3	1,701.7	971.2	1,257.7	1,762.3	2,487.7	3,548.8
519.0	337.5	1,364.0	746.8	645.5	889.8	499.9	843.3	786.0
64.8	49.0	42.0	51.4	59.8	59.4	108.9	95.8	43.9
1,476.9	1,645.1	2,798.9	3,039.1	2,769.7	4,015.0	3,422.1	3,464.1	2,229.8
37.0	105.6	84.8	232.5	180.2	176.2	134.6	142.5	108.0
246.9	278.4	207.1	466.5	437.6	364.7	413.3	380.8	242.9
2,565.1	1,934.3	5,451.7	6,914.8	4,238.4	4,563.9	13,547.4	27,846.3	21,842.5
398.7	262.3	299.6	1,002.3	481.3	440.0	1,134.3	1,562.7	735.4
240.8	147.3	245.3	560.9	378.3	353.3	1,051.0	1,371.2	580.2
157.9	115.0	54.3	441.4	102.9	86.7	83.3	191.6	155.2
322.4	323.2	615.2	746.2	336.3	759.9	724.2	1,476.3	1,072.7
273.3	229.7	236.7	326.3	260.3	634.2	480.6	925.0	914.2
49.1	93.5	378.5	419.9	76.0	125.7	243.5	551.3	158.6

Table 12.2 Crimes, by type of offence

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	rate per 100,000 population				
All offences	8,432.6	8,453.7	8,504.0	8,904.9	8,834.9
<i>Criminal Code</i> offences (excluding traffic offences)	7,666.5	7,655.4	7,705.6	8,146.4	8,050.6
Crimes against the person	984.4	983.8	968.8	965.5	946.1
Homicide	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.0
Attempted murder	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Assaults (level 1 ¹ to 3)	761.6	763.9	751.3	747.9	731.8
Sexual assault	78.2	77.5	78.1	74.3	73.7
Other sexual offences	10.2	8.7	8.8	8.1	8.2
Robbery	88.1	88.0	85.0	89.8	86.0
Other crimes against the person ²	42.1	41.7	41.6	41.4	42.3
Property crimes	4,080.9	4,003.5	3,973.2	4,122.6	3,990.9
Break and enter	955.9	900.9	878.4	899.9	859.9
Motor vehicle theft	522.4	543.5	516.1	550.2	530.7
Theft over \$5,000	69.6	67.2	63.2	61.3	54.1
Theft \$5,000 and under	2,160.5	2,126.3	2,127.1	2,212.9	2,131.3
Possession of stolen goods	93.0	86.9	95.8	104.7	110.8
Fraud	279.6	278.8	292.7	293.5	303.9
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	2,601.2	2,668.1	2,763.6	3,058.3	3,113.6
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	366.4	387.6	374.8	369.9	372.1
Impaired driving	258.2	266.7	255.1	245.2	247.2
Other traffic offences ³	108.2	120.9	119.6	124.7	124.9
Federal statute offences	399.8	410.7	423.6	388.7	412.3
Drugs	287.0	288.2	295.7	274.1	304.1
Other federal statute offences	112.7	122.5	127.9	114.5	108.2

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Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0013.

Table 12.3 **Persons charged, by type of offence**

	1994			2004		
	Total persons charged	Youths charged	Adults charged	Total persons charged	Youths charged	Adults charged
rate per 100,000 population						
All offences	2,902.0	5,393.7	2,633.6	2,286.7	3,494.6	2,163.4
<i>Criminal Code</i> offences (excluding traffic offences)	2,237.4	5,076.7	1,931.5	1,774.7	3,065.4	1,643.0
Crimes against the person	607.0	917.9	573.5	498.9	788.2	469.3
Homicide	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.9
Attempted murder	3.1	4.8	2.9	2.1	1.9	2.1
Assaults (level 1 ¹ to 3)	464.3	652.0	444.1	390.6	560.0	373.3
Sexual assault	51.7	80.5	48.6	30.0	53.9	27.5
Other sexual offences	5.9	9.6	5.5	2.7	4.9	2.5
Robbery	40.5	127.6	31.1	37.0	119.8	28.5
Other crimes against the person ²	39.5	41.4	39.2	34.6	46.2	33.4
Property crimes	951.9	2,924.3	739.5	575.6	1,189.9	512.9
Break and enter	206.8	848.4	137.6	107.2	385.1	78.9
Motor vehicle theft	68.3	317.3	41.5	44.7	171.0	31.8
Theft over \$5,000	33.3	67.8	29.6	6.5	6.6	6.5
Theft \$5,000 and under	412.7	1,299.9	317.2	244.5	389.8	229.7
Possession of stolen goods	95.2	292.6	74.0	91.0	189.1	81.0
Fraud	135.6	98.3	139.6	81.6	48.3	85.0
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	678.5	1,234.5	618.6	700.3	1,087.3	660.8
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	434.8	0.0	481.7	282.7	0.0	311.6
Impaired driving	365.6	0.0	405.0	228.9	0.0	252.3
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences ³	69.3	0.0	76.7	53.8	0.0	59.3
Federal statute offences	229.8	317.0	220.4	229.3	429.2	208.9
Drugs	180.4	203.7	177.9	190.9	237.7	186.1
Other federal statute offences	49.4	113.3	42.5	38.4	191.5	22.8

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Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0014.

Table 12.4 Homicides, by province and territory

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	number					
Canada	538	546	553	582	549	622
Newfoundland and Labrador	2	6	1	2	5	2
Prince Edward Island	1	3	2	1	1	0
Nova Scotia	13	15	9	9	8	13
New Brunswick	9	10	8	9	8	7
Quebec	137	150	140	118	99	111
Ontario	162	156	170	178	178	187
Manitoba	26	30	34	36	43	50
Saskatchewan	13	26	27	27	41	39
Alberta	61	59	70	70	64	86
British Columbia	110	85	84	126	94	112
Yukon	1	2	1	0	1	7
Northwest Territories	1	1	4	4	4	4
Nunavut	2	3	3	2	3	4

Note: Homicide includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 253-0001.

Table 12.5 Homicides, by method

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	number					
All methods	538	546	553	582	549	622
Shooting	165	184	171	152	161	172
Stabbing	143	149	171	182	142	205
Beating	125	128	122	126	121	136
Strangulation	55	39	47	66	64	63
Fire (burns/suffocation)	11	5	8	9	12	13
Other methods	29	32	26	24	27	20
Not known	10	9	8	23	22	13

Note: Homicide includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 253-0002.

Table 12.6 Homicides, by census metropolitan area

	Average from 1994 to 2003		population ²	2004 ¹	
	number of victims	rate ³		number of victims	rate ³
Population 500,000 or more					
Toronto	80	1.73	5,211,843	94	1.80
Montréal	71	2.08	3,633,264	63	1.73
Vancouver ⁴	52	2.65	2,173,679	56	2.58
Calgary	15	1.61	1,049,006	20	1.91
Edmonton	23	2.42	1,003,399	34	3.39
Ottawa (Ontario part of Ottawa–Gatineau) ⁵	10	1.25	873,397	10	1.15
Québec	9	1.25	714,303	6	0.84
Winnipeg	19	2.86	695,187	34	4.89
Hamilton ⁶	12	1.82	691,088	9	1.30
Population 100,000 to 499,999					
Kitchener	4	0.96	475,739	6	1.26
London	5	1.07	466,314	5	1.07
St. Catharines–Niagara	6	1.33	431,265	7	1.62
Halifax	7	2.01	379,770	9	2.37
Windsor	6	2.01	331,149	4	1.21
Victoria	6	2.00	330,752	5	1.51
Oshawa	2	0.70	328,864	6	1.82
Gatineau (Quebec part of Ottawa–Gatineau)	4	1.51	282,317	1	0.35
Saskatoon	6	2.61	242,737	8	3.30
Regina	6	2.86	200,977	10	4.98
St. John's	2	1.20	178,629	1	0.56
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	3	1.76	160,839	0	0.00
Abbotsford ⁷	4	2.56	159,369	7	4.39
Kingston ^{7,8}	3	2.18	154,666	0	0.00
Saguenay	1	0.67	148,260	2	1.35
Sherbrooke	2	1.26	147,063	0	0.00
Saint John	2	1.35	145,020	1	0.69
Trois-Rivières	2	1.11	144,738	1	0.69
Thunder Bay	3	2.10	124,856	0	0.00

Note: Homicide includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

1. A total of 20 homicides were reported and included in 2004 but occurred in previous years: 2 in Montréal; 1 in Edmonton; 5 in Vancouver and 12 in areas with a population greater than 100,000.

2. Population estimates were derived from 2004 preliminary postcensal population estimates and 2003 updated postcensal estimates provided by Statistics Canada's, Demography Division. Estimates have been revised and adjusted by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics to correspond with police boundaries.

3. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

4. As a result of ongoing investigations in Port Coquitlam, B.C., there were a total of five homicides reported in the Vancouver census metropolitan area for 2004 and a total of seven reported for 2003, all of which occurred in previous years. Homicides are counted according to the year in which police file the report.

5. Includes one homicide that occurred in a correctional institution in 2003.

6. Includes one homicide that occurred in a correctional institution in 2004.

7. Abbotsford and Kingston became census metropolitan areas in 2001. Average number and rate are calculated from 2001 to 2003.

8. Includes three homicides that occurred in a correctional institution and one that occurred in a halfway house in 2003.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE.

Table 12.7 Adult criminal court, sentenced cases

	1999	2000	2001	2002 ¹	2003
	number				
All offences	74,309	74,941	86,399	88,990	83,077
<i>Criminal Code</i> offences	68,713	69,494	80,197	82,624	77,326
Crimes against the person	17,045	17,491	20,352	20,803	18,736
Homicide	89	100	142	129	105
Attempted murder	50	36	38	69	35
Sexual assault	969	766	939	876	738
Other sexual offences	482	480	466	436	398
Major assaults	4,819	5,036	5,704	6,037	5,387
Common assaults	5,227	5,516	6,254	6,398	5,615
Uttering threats	2,865	2,999	3,615	3,661	3,327
Criminal harassment	343	399	508	502	497
Robbery	1,847	1,757	2,188	2,192	2,173
Other crimes against the person ¹	354	402	498	503	461
Property crimes	20,843	19,859	23,659	24,447	23,601
Break and enter	5,106	4,659	4,920	5,021	4,795
Theft	7,224	6,901	9,099	9,477	9,405
Mischief	1,041	1,100	1,328	1,368	1,207
Possession of stolen goods	3,767	3,536	4,345	4,467	4,343
Fraud	3,505	3,495	3,789	3,898	3,641
Other property crimes	200	168	178	216	210
Administration of justice	17,806	19,600	22,708	24,049	23,075
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	4,533	4,456	5,003	5,213	4,736
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	8,486	8,088	8,475	8,112	7,178
Impaired driving	5,249	5,035	5,143	4,950	4,167
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences ²	3,237	3,053	3,332	3,162	3,011
Federal statute offences	5,596	5,447	6,202	6,366	5,751
Drug possession	945	945	1,182	1,193	1,104
Drug trafficking	2,214	2,227	2,841	3,011	2,520
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	426	458	507	480	253
Residual federal statute offences	2,011	1,817	1,672	1,682	1,874

Note: Adult Criminal Court Survey data are not reported by Manitoba and Nunavut. The Northwest Territories last participated in the survey in 1999/2000. The survey's data for 2002/03 were revised because of a data processing error. Revisions primarily affected the 2002/03 case count for Quebec.

1. Includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharging firearms with intent, abductions, assaults against police officers, assaults against other peace or public officers and other assaults.

2. Includes dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, boat, vessel or aircraft; dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, boat, vessel or aircraft causing bodily harm or death; driving a motor vehicle while prohibited; and failure to stop or remain.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0021.

Table 12.8 Youth court, sentenced cases, by outcome

	2003			
	Sentenced cases, custody		Sentenced cases, probation	
	number	median length of sentence (days)	number	median length of sentence (days)
All offences	9,084	33	25,261	360
<i>Criminal Code</i> offences	7,433	40	21,727	360
Crimes against the person	2,774	60	8,806	360
Homicide	11	720	3	360
Attempted murder	4	450	8	360
Sexual assault	119	180	481	540
Other sexual offences	46	120	241	540
Major assaults	732	65	2,076	360
Common assaults	841	30	3,594	360
Uttering threats	335	33	1,120	360
Criminal harassment	22	52	88	360
Robbery	615	112	1,071	360
Other crimes against persons ¹	49	120	124	360
Property crimes	2,834	45	9,788	360
Break and enter	1,087	60	3,385	360
Theft	865	30	3,191	360
Mischief	105	28	969	360
Possession of stolen goods	625	40	1,565	360
Fraud	120	40	506	360
Other property crimes	32	60	172	360
Administration of justice	1,383	20	1,590	360
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	378	40	1,221	360
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	64	60	322	360
Impaired driving	3	40	111	360
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences ²	61	60	211	360
Federal statute offences	1,651	20	3,534	360
Drug possession	32	18	343	360
Drug trafficking	114	60	726	360
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act / Young Offenders Act</i>	1,411	20	2,369	360
Other federal statute offences	94	9	96	207

1. Includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharging firearms with intent, abductions, assaults against police officers, assaults against other peace or public officers and other assaults.

2. Includes dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, boat, vessel or aircraft; dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, boat, vessel or aircraft causing bodily harm or death; driving a motor vehicle while prohibited; and failure to stop or remain.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0041.

Table 12.9 Composition of the adult correctional population

	1993 to 1994		1998 to 1999		2002 to 2003	
	Actual average count	Adjusted average count ¹	Actual average count	Adjusted average count ¹	Actual average count	Adjusted average count ¹
	number of persons					
All correctional services	149,197	145,882	151,532	148,247^r	156,512	155,413
Custodial supervision	32,803	32,043	32,390	31,704 ^r	32,512	31,842
All provincial/territorial custody	19,481	18,721	19,220	18,534 ^r	19,674	19,004
Provincial/territorial custody, sentenced	14,251	13,583	12,478	11,895 ^r	10,583	10,139
Remand	5,130	5,049	6,472	6,376	8,730	8,583
Other temporary detention, provincial/territorial ²	100	89	271	264	361	282
Federal custody, sentenced	13,322	13,322	13,170	13,170 ^r	12,838	12,838
Community supervision	116,394	113,839	119,142	116,543	124,000	123,571
All provincial community supervision	106,262	103,707	111,642	109,043	116,974	116,545
Probation	102,402	99,847	101,868	99,269	103,073	102,650
Provincial parole	3,860	3,860	2,147	2,147	1,014	1,014
Conditional sentences	...	...	7,627	7,627	12,887	12,881
Community releases	10,132	10,132	7,500	7,500 ^r	7,026	7,026

Note: Average daily counts.

1. Because of missing community supervision data for some years, data for New Brunswick, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded from the 'Adjusted average count' in order to make comparisons between years.

2. Because of missing data for some years, the 'adjusted average count' for 'Other temporary detention, provincial/territorial' excludes data for British Columbia, in order to make comparisons between years.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE.

Table 12.10 Adult correctional services, average counts of offenders in federal, provincial and territorial programs

	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
	rate					
Incarceration rates per 100,000 adults¹						
Canada ²	152	153	144	136	134	130
Provinces and territories ³	90	89	83	80	81	79
Federal jurisdiction ⁴	62	64	61	56	53	51
Probation counts per 100,000 adults						
Canada ²	475	460	470	443	436	411
Provinces and territories ³	475	460	470	443	436	411
Federal jurisdiction ⁴						

Note: Not all variables are applicable to or available for all jurisdictions. Interjurisdictional comparisons of the data should be made with caution.

1. Based on total actual-in counts.

2. Represents the total or weighted average of provincial, territorial and federal jurisdiction figures.

3. Represents the total for all reporting jurisdictions and therefore does not represent a complete provincial and territorial total where data for some jurisdictions are incomplete or not available. The sentenced and other actual-in counts for 1999/2000 and 2000/01 were revised in 2003/04.

4. Federal values represent the total of the five Correctional Service Canada regions.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 251-0004.

13 Labour

OVERVIEW

The number of jobs has grown in the last three decades in a number of industries, especially in the services-producing sector. The number of people with a job reached a peak of about 16 million in 2005, almost 63% of the working-age population. The employment rate for women has risen substantially in recent years while the rate for men has dropped well below that of the late 1970s.

After rising sharply during the two recessionary periods of the early 1980s and 1990s, the unemployment rate dropped in 2000 to 6.8%—the lowest rate recorded in three decades. In 2005, the unemployment rate averaged 6.8%, which means that 1.2 million people were out of work. The youth unemployment rate, which was about 12% in 2005, remains much higher than the unemployment rate for the rest of the Canadian population.

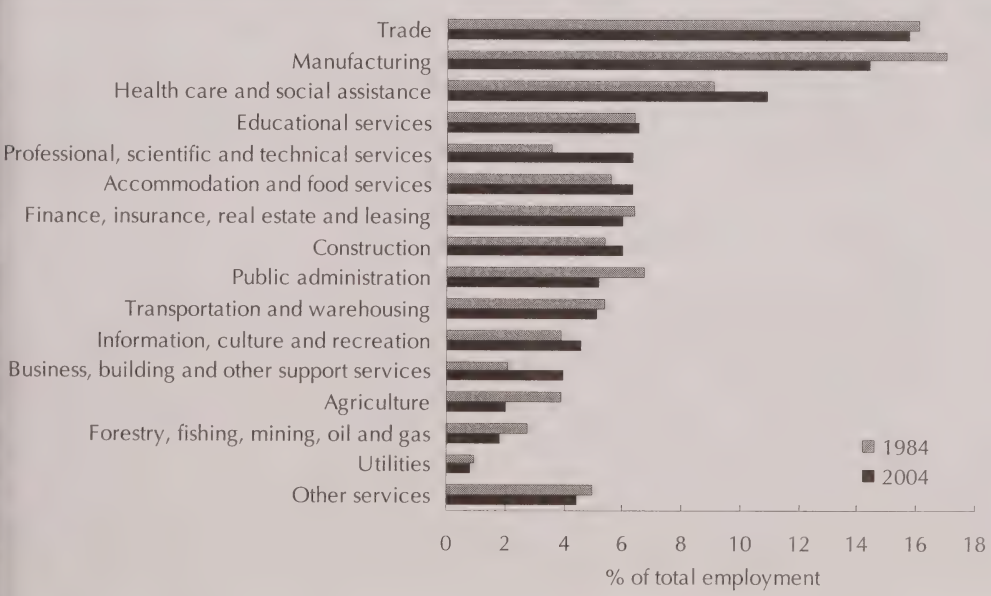
The proportion of people who are out of work varies widely across regions and from province to province. In 2005, the unemployment rate ranged from 3.9% in Alberta to 15.2% in Newfoundland and Labrador.

More Canadians have jobs

The wholesale and retail trade industry employs the largest number of Canadians—more than 2.5 million people in 2005. Soaring consumer spending in recent years has brought about a boom in retail sales and employment. Many jobs in wholesale and retail trade are held by young people and adult women.

Since 1990, manufacturing has taken second place to wholesale and retail trade in terms of the number of Canadians employed.

Chart 13.1 Employment, by industry



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

However, manufacturing still comes first for the number of total hours worked and for paying out much higher wages.

In 2005, the health care and social assistance industry ranked third among the top employers, as it has consistently since 1976. Roughly 1.7 million people work in the industry, which accounts for 11% of all jobs in Canada.

Since 1987, employment has more than doubled in two Canadian industries. In business, building and other support services, the number of employees grew from 271,000 in 1987 to 654,000 in 2005. This industry includes employment placement agencies, telephone call centres, office administrative services, landscaping services and janitorial services.

Meanwhile, in professional, scientific and technical services, employment jumped from 487,000 in 1987 to 1.0 million in 2005. This growth was particularly strong in computer systems design services.

About 8.5 million people were not part of the labour force in 2005. However, the proportion of people not in the labour force relative to the working-age population has been falling

Labour force characteristics

	2005	
	Men	Women
Population age 15 and over	12,692,600	13,112,900
Labour force	9,243,700	8,098,800
Employment	8,594,700	7,575,000
Unemployment	649,000	523,800
Not in labour force	3,448,900	5,014,000
	%	
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.5
Participation rate	72.8	61.8
Employment rate	67.7	57.8

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

steadily, from about 38% in 1976 to 33% in 2005. In the future, this trend could reverse itself due to an aging population and an anticipated jump in the number of retirees.

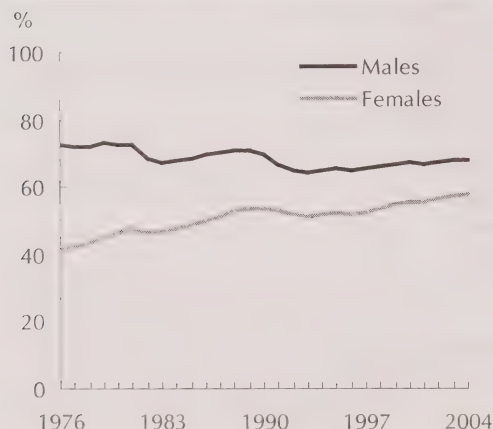
A shifting job market

Since the beginning of 2000, job growth has been led by the mining, construction and real estate services industries. In 2005, employment was up 32% in mining, 26% in construction and 15% in finance, insurance and real estate services compared with 2000. These increases took place following a decade during which employment declined in the three industries. The reversal was due to a boom in the commodity and housing markets.

Conversely, some industries that experienced substantial growth during the 1990s have fallen on harder times recently. For example, manufacturing has been in a slump since 2000. The reversal here was led by the computer and electronics manufacturing industries, as the 45,000 jobs created in the 1990s disappeared.

As a result of their recovery, the mining and construction industries have a younger work force. In addition, young people now have better job opportunities in rural areas than in larger urban centres.

Chart 13.2 Employment rate, by sex



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Fewer hours spent at work

In 2005, the average number of hours worked at a principal job reached 37.1 hours weekly for men and 29.4 hours weekly for women. That marked a slight increase from 2003 when hours worked reached their lowest level on record. The rise is probably attributable to an increase in the proportion of people working full time since 2003.

The proportion of people working part time at their principal job rose from 12% in 1976 to 18% in 2005. Young people, women aged 25 to 54 and older workers tend to prefer lighter work schedules. Most young people opt for part-time work because they are in school, whereas older workers choose lighter work schedules due to personal preferences, often to ease the transition to retirement.

Although the 40-hour work week remained the predominant work schedule, the proportion of men and women who worked 40 hours a week was much smaller in 2005 than in 1976.

The proportion of employees who worked overtime—especially unpaid overtime—

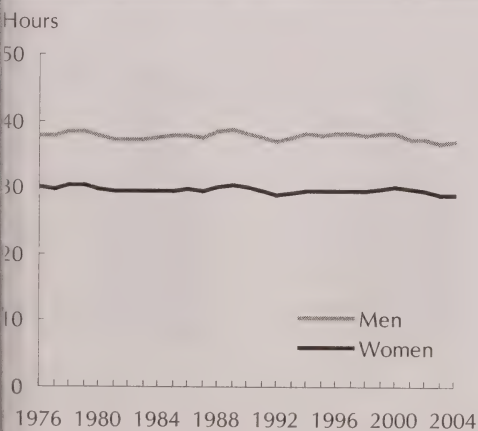
increased, but the average amount of overtime hours declined. In 2005, employees worked an average of 8.5 extra hours per week, down from 9.3 hours in 1997.

Fewer low wage earners

In 2005, the average hourly wage in Canada was \$19.09 per hour before taxes and other deductions, a 3.2% increase from the year before. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 2.2% in the same period.

Fewer employees were at the bottom of the wage scale while more found themselves at the top end in 2004 than in 1997. For example, in 1997, 32% of employees earned less than \$12 per hour. Seven years later that proportion had dropped to 28%. In contrast, the proportion earning \$24 or more per hour rose over this period, from 22% to 24%.

Chart 13.3 Average actual hours worked per week



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0028.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *The Canadian Labour Market at a Glance*. Occasional. 71-222-XWE
- *Employment, Earning and Hours*. Occasional. 72-002-XWE
- *The Evolving Workplace Series*. Occasional. 71-584-MWE
- *Income in Canada*. Annual. 75-202-XWE
- *Labour Force Historical Review*. Annual. 71F0004XCB
- *Labour Force Information*. Monthly. 71-001-XWE
- *Perspectives on Labour and Income*. Monthly. 75-001-XWE

Changing patterns of unionization

In 2004, more than 4 million workers were unionized, up 43% from 1977. The increase in unionization, however, has lagged behind employment growth. The proportion of workers belonging to a union has actually declined substantially among young male workers: the unionization rate for men aged 25 to 34 dropped from 43% in 1981 to 24% in 2004.

The decrease in union membership among young men was partly responsible for the erosion of their wages and pension plans in the 1980s and 1990s. The decline also coincided with a drop in wages and pension benefits among new employees from 1981 to 2004.

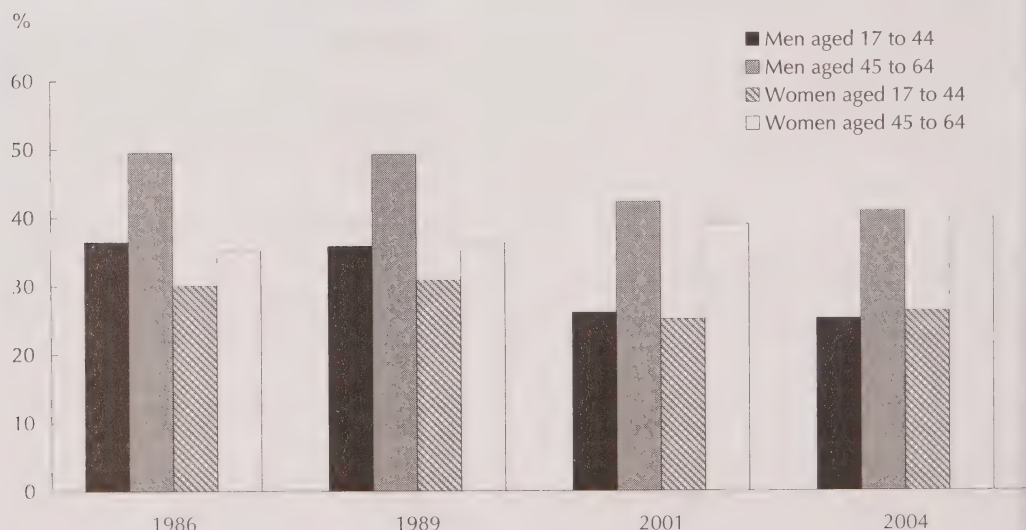
Women are more likely to work in highly unionized industries such as education, health care and public administration. As a result, while the proportion of unionized men fell sharply, the percentage of unionized women

remained almost unchanged from 1981 to 2004. These divergent trends resulted in the convergence of male and female unionization rates—the difference was less than one percentage point in 2004—which in turn may have helped narrow the historical gap in wages between the sexes.

There are more and more unionized employees among part-time workers and workers in temporary jobs, two groups with steadily growing employment numbers. Despite this growth, the unionization rates for workers in these types of jobs are still very low.

Proportionally fewer part-time and temporary workers have employee benefits such as medical and dental plans and employer-sponsored pension plans. These workers also tend to have lower average wages than the working population as a whole.

Chart 13.4 Unionization rate, by sex and age



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-XWE2005104.

Retirement at 65 no longer the norm

The retirement age has declined over the last three decades, prompting concerns about possible labour shortages in the future. In the 1970s and 1980s, the median age of retirement was close to 65; by 2004, it had fallen to 61.

The percentage of retirees has actually increased among younger workers. During the 1992–96 and 1997–2001 periods, the proportion of retirees under 55 rose from 11% to 16%, while the proportion of retirees aged 55 to 59 grew from 25% to 27%. Although the proportion of retirees aged 60 to 64 declined, it still represented the largest segment of retirees at the end of the period.

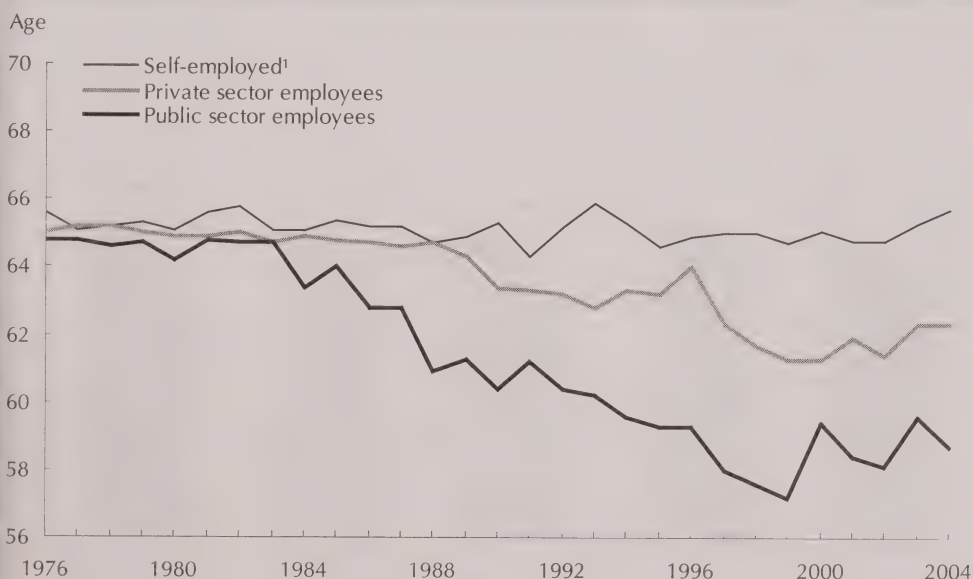
The wave of retirements may have the greatest effect on the three main public sector industries—public administration, educational services, and health care and social assistance. In these industries, roughly one in three older workers is approaching the median retirement age.

In 2002, about 39% of workers in educational services were 10 or fewer years away from the median retirement age. The average age of the education work force was fairly high at 42, and the median retirement age was 57, lower than in any other industry.

While the number of young retirees is increasing, the number of people aged 65 and over who are still working is also on the rise. From 1996 to 2001, the ranks of working seniors grew faster than the senior population as a whole. Highly educated people are more likely than less educated people to continue working after the normal retirement age.

Self-employment was more common among older workers than younger ones. Farming and the retail trade were the most popular occupations for older workers, but many also worked in professions such as accounting, medicine, religion and law.

Chart 13.5 Median age at retirement



1. Including unpaid family workers.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0051.

More women in the work force

Employment has grown rapidly among women over the last three decades. In 2005, women made up nearly half the Canadian labour force, compared with just over one-third in 1976. During that period, societal changes—such as improved parental leave and higher percentages of women attending university—contributed to the growing number of women in the work force.

There has also been a substantial increase in the employment rate for women with children. The employment rate for women who have children under the age of 16 climbed from 39% to 73% from 1976 to 2004. It is still true, however, that proportionally fewer women with children have jobs than women without children. In 2004, 79% of women under 55 with no children had a job.

Women have made inroads into what used to be exclusively male occupations. For example, by

2004 the proportion of women among physicians, dentists and other health-care professionals had reached 55%. The proportion of women managers has continued to grow as well. Notwithstanding these gains, the majority of women workers are still employed in traditionally female-dominated occupations such as teaching, nursing, clerical work, sales and services.

Although the wage gap between men and women is narrowing, parity has not yet been achieved. In 2003, average annual earnings were \$24,800 for women and \$39,100 for men. That meant women earned an average of 82 cents for every dollar earned by men—\$16.27 versus \$19.78 per hour.

More women than men have part-time jobs, temporary jobs or work at more than one job. Women are also more likely to be away from work to attend to personal or family obligations or to do unpaid work.

Chart 13.6 Women, under age 55 in the work force



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89F0133XIE2003000.

Aboriginal workers and jobs in Western Canada

The proportion of off-reserve Aboriginal people with a job in Western Canada increased from 54% in 2001 to 57% in 2004/05. However, it remained well below the 65% employment rate for non-Aboriginal people. In 2004/05, unemployment rates for off-reserve Aboriginal people in Western Canada averaged 2.5 times higher than the rates for non-Aboriginal people.

Entering the labour market was particularly difficult for off-reserve Aboriginal workers aged 15 to 24. In 2004/05, their employment rate was about 44%. In addition, the unemployment rate for young Aboriginal workers was more than double the rate for young non-Aboriginals.

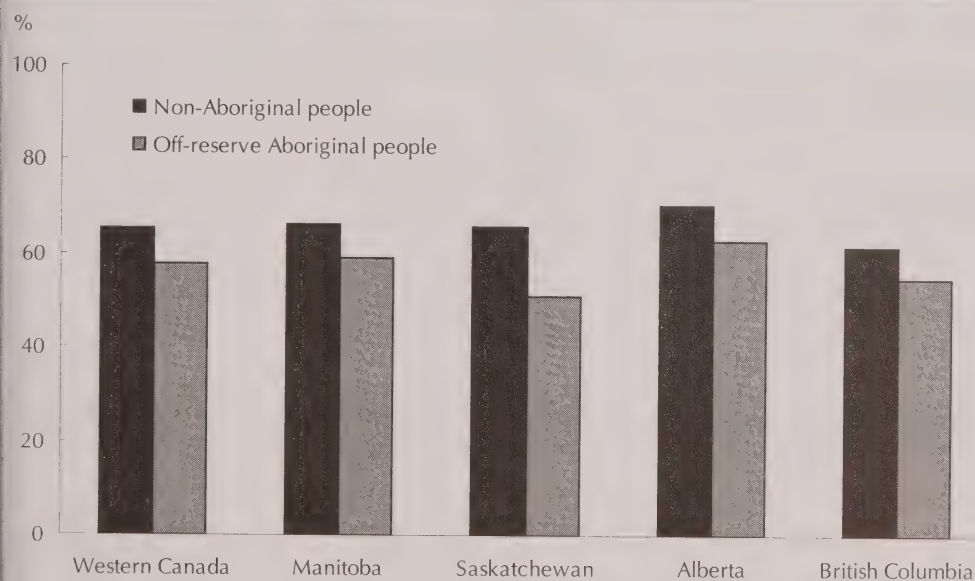
Many Aboriginal people had difficulties in the job market; however, postsecondary education helped a large portion of off-reserve Aboriginal people improve their chances of finding employment. In 2004/05, in all Western provinces combined, 83% of Aboriginal

people aged 25 to 64 who had completed a postsecondary education were working—almost as high as the percentage for non-Aboriginal people with the same level of education.

Off-reserve Aboriginal workers in Alberta have benefited from the province's economic prosperity. In 2004/05, they had a 63% employment rate, the highest of any Aboriginal population in a Western province.

Métis people also experienced relative success in the labour market with employment rates similar to those of non-Aboriginal people. In 2004/05, about 64% of Métis people aged 15 and over were employed. The only exceptions were Saskatchewan's Métis people, whose employment rate was close to the 57% average for all Aboriginal groups in Western Canada. North American Indians in Saskatchewan had the lowest Aboriginal employment rate in Western Canada.

Chart 13.7 Employment rates, non-Aboriginal and off-reserve Aboriginal people in Western Canada, 2004/05



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-587-XWE2005001.

Table 13.1 Labour force characteristics, by sex and by province

	2005			
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
	thousands			
Population				
Both sexes	25,805.5	429.7	111.6	760.7
Males	12,692.6	209.7	53.9	366.9
Females	13,112.9	219.9	57.7	393.8
Labour force				
Both sexes	17,342.6	252.5	76.5	483.9
Males	9,243.7	132.8	39.2	251.8
Females	8,098.8	119.7	37.3	232.1
Employed				
Both sexes	16,169.7	214.1	68.2	443.1
Males	8,594.7	111.1	34.2	228.6
Females	7,575.0	102.9	34.0	214.5
Unemployed				
Both sexes	1,172.8	38.4	8.3	40.8
Males	649.0	21.7	4.9	23.2
Females	523.8	16.8	3.3	17.6
Not in the labour force				
Both sexes	8,462.9	177.2	35.1	276.8
Males	3,448.9	77.0	14.7	115.1
Females	5,014.0	100.2	20.4	161.7
	percent			
Participation rate				
Both sexes	67.2	58.8	68.5	63.6
Males	72.8	63.3	72.7	68.6
Females	61.8	54.4	64.6	58.9
Employment rate				
Both sexes	62.7	49.8	61.1	58.2
Males	67.7	53.0	63.5	62.3
Females	57.8	46.8	58.9	54.5
Unemployment rate				
Both sexes	6.8	15.2	10.8	8.4
Males	7.0	16.3	12.5	9.2
Females	6.5	14.0	8.8	7.6

Note: Population 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

2005						
New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
thousands						
610.4	6,182.2	10,070.4	888.6	748.4	2,555.6	3,447.9
297.7	3,038.0	4,940.4	436.3	369.0	1,284.9	1,695.8
312.7	3,144.2	5,130.0	452.2	379.4	1,270.7	1,752.1
388.2	4,052.7	6,849.1	609.4	509.4	1,857.5	2,263.4
203.2	2,168.5	3,630.4	325.3	274.7	1,017.6	1,200.3
185.0	1,884.2	3,218.7	284.1	234.7	840.0	1,063.1
350.5	3,717.3	6,397.7	580.3	483.5	1,784.4	2,130.5
180.0	1,973.8	3,389.8	308.8	259.5	978.2	1,130.5
170.5	1,743.5	3,007.9	271.6	224.0	806.2	1,000.0
37.7	335.4	451.3	29.1	25.9	73.1	132.9
23.2	194.6	240.5	16.5	15.2	39.4	69.8
14.5	140.7	210.8	12.6	10.7	33.7	63.1
222.2	2,129.6	3,221.3	279.1	239.0	698.1	1,184.5
94.5	869.6	1,310.0	111.0	94.2	267.3	495.5
127.7	1,260.0	1,911.3	168.1	144.7	430.8	689.0
percent						
63.6	65.6	68.0	68.6	68.1	72.7	65.6
68.3	71.4	73.5	74.6	74.4	79.2	70.8
59.2	59.9	62.7	62.8	61.9	66.1	60.7
57.4	60.1	63.5	65.3	64.6	69.8	61.8
60.5	65.0	68.6	70.8	70.3	76.1	66.7
54.5	55.5	58.6	60.1	59.0	63.4	57.1
9.7	8.3	6.6	4.8	5.1	3.9	5.9
11.4	9.0	6.6	5.1	5.5	3.9	5.8
7.8	7.5	6.5	4.4	4.6	4.0	5.9

Table 13.2 Labour force and participation rates, by sex and age group

	Labour force			Participation rates		
	15 and older			15 and older		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	thousands			percent		
1980	11,879.4	7,136.2	4,743.2	64.3	78.3	50.6
1981	12,235.8	7,269.2	4,966.7	65.0	78.4	52.0
1982	12,301.8	7,245.7	5,056.2	64.4	77.0	52.1
1983	12,527.6	7,319.8	5,207.8	64.7	76.9	53.0
1984	12,747.9	7,392.8	5,355.1	65.0	76.7	53.8
1985	13,012.4	7,478.9	5,533.5	65.6	76.7	54.9
1986	13,272.1	7,585.4	5,686.7	66.1	76.8	55.7
1987	13,526.0	7,680.2	5,845.8	66.5	76.8	56.5
1988	13,779.1	7,754.3	6,024.8	66.8	76.6	57.4
1989	14,057.0	7,872.4	6,184.6	67.3	76.8	58.1
1990	14,244.6	7,924.1	6,320.6	67.1	76.1	58.5
1991	14,336.3	7,924.6	6,411.8	66.6	75.0	58.4
1992	14,336.1	7,911.2	6,425.0	65.7	73.9	57.8
1993	14,435.0	7,943.2	6,491.9	65.3	73.3	57.7
1994	14,573.7	8,014.3	6,559.4	65.2	73.1	57.5
1995	14,689.2	8,049.5	6,639.8	64.8	72.5	57.5
1996	14,853.5	8,129.1	6,724.4	64.7	72.2	57.4
1997	15,079.1	8,233.8	6,845.3	64.8	72.2	57.8
1998	15,316.3	8,324.3	6,992.0	65.1	72.1	58.4
1999	15,588.3	8,457.6	7,130.7	65.5	72.4	58.9
2000	15,847.0	8,569.2	7,277.8	65.8	72.4	59.4
2001	16,109.8	8,690.9	7,418.9	65.9	72.3	59.7
2002	16,579.3	8,906.2	7,673.1	66.9	73.0	60.9
2003	16,958.5	9,067.7	7,890.9	67.5	73.4	61.9
2004	17,182.3	9,166.0	8,016.3	67.5	73.2	62.0
2005	17,342.6	9,243.7	8,098.8	67.2	72.8	61.8

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Participation rates

15 to 24		25 to 44		45 and older		65 and older	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
percent							
73.1	63.9	95.3	62.4	63.3	30.0	13.2	3.9
73.6	64.8	95.4	65.2	62.9	30.4	12.7	4.0
70.7	63.8	94.3	66.1	61.8	30.5	12.7	4.0
70.6	64.5	94.0	67.6	61.3	30.8	12.1	3.7
70.8	65.0	94.1	69.4	60.3	30.8	11.8	3.9
71.1	65.6	94.2	70.9	59.4	31.8	11.8	4.1
72.3	67.0	94.4	73.1	58.6	30.9	11.1	3.4
73.0	67.5	94.3	74.0	58.1	32.0	11.2	3.3
73.1	68.0	94.2	75.3	57.5	33.0	10.7	3.6
73.8	68.5	94.2	76.6	57.4	33.4	10.5	3.9
72.4	67.3	93.8	77.7	56.8	33.9	10.8	3.6
70.1	66.1	93.1	77.8	56.3	34.6	11.1	3.4
67.8	64.5	92.0	76.8	55.9	35.4	10.6	3.4
66.5	62.2	92.1	77.1	55.5	36.1	9.7	3.5
65.9	61.9	91.8	76.9	55.9	36.6	10.7	3.4
64.9	61.3	91.6	77.1	55.4	36.9	9.9	3.4
64.1	60.3	91.6	77.8	55.4	37.1	9.8	3.4
63.6	59.2	91.9	78.4	55.8	38.1	9.8	3.6
63.4	60.2	92.2	79.0	55.8	39.3	10.2	3.5
65.3	61.5	92.2	79.6	56.4	39.9	9.8	3.4
65.9	62.8	92.1	79.9	56.7	40.9	9.5	3.3
66.1	63.2	92.1	80.4	56.9	41.6	9.4	3.4
67.8	65.3	92.3	81.3	58.1	43.2	10.3	3.8
68.3	66.5	92.5	81.7	59.2	45.0	11.5	4.2
67.8	66.2	92.4	82.2	59.6	45.5	11.8	4.4
66.1	65.8	92.3	81.8	59.9	45.9	12.1	5.0

Table 13.3 Labour force characteristics, by sex and age group

	2005						
	Population	Labour force	Employed	Unem- ployed	Partici- pation rate	Employ- ment rate	Unem- ployment rate
	thousands				percent		
Both sexes	25,805.5	17,342.6	16,169.7	1,172.8	67.2	62.7	6.8
15 to 24	4,280.2	2,822.7	2,472.5	350.2	65.9	57.8	12.4
15 to 19	2,091.1	1,115.7	931.3	184.3	53.4	44.5	16.5
20 to 24	2,189.0	1,707.0	1,541.2	165.9	78.0	70.4	9.7
25 and older	21,525.3	14,519.8	13,697.2	822.6	67.5	63.6	5.7
25 to 44	9,283.5	8,085.1	7,597.5	487.7	87.1	81.8	6.0
25 to 34	4,304.4	3,724.9	3,487.6	237.3	86.5	81.0	6.4
35 to 44	4,979.0	4,360.2	4,109.9	250.4	87.6	82.5	5.7
45 to 64	8,317.9	6,116.2	5,792.1	324.1	73.5	69.6	5.3
45 to 54	4,838.7	4,100.2	3,884.4	215.8	84.7	80.3	5.3
55 to 64	3,479.2	2,016.0	1,907.7	108.3	57.9	54.8	5.4
55 and older	7,403.1	2,334.5	2,215.3	119.2	31.5	29.9	5.1
65 and older	3,923.9	318.5	307.6	10.9	8.1	7.8	3.4
Males	12,692.6	9,243.7	8,594.7	649.0	72.8	67.7	7.0
15 to 24	2,184.1	1,443.5	1,239.0	204.5	66.1	56.7	14.2
15 to 19	1,069.6	554.5	454.9	99.6	51.8	42.5	18.0
20 to 24	1,114.5	889.0	784.1	104.9	79.8	70.4	11.8
25 and older	10,508.5	7,800.2	7,355.7	444.5	74.2	70.0	5.7
25 to 44	4,651.3	4,293.8	4,032.1	261.7	92.3	86.7	6.1
25 to 34	2,163.4	1,983.8	1,853.0	130.8	91.7	85.7	6.6
35 to 44	2,487.9	2,310.0	2,179.0	130.9	92.8	87.6	5.7
45 to 64	4,111.6	3,296.0	3,119.9	176.1	80.2	75.9	5.3
45 to 54	2,398.0	2,152.9	2,038.4	114.5	89.8	85.0	5.3
55 to 64	1,713.6	1,143.1	1,081.5	61.6	66.7	63.1	5.4
55 and older	3,459.1	1,353.5	1,285.2	68.4	39.1	37.2	5.1
65 and older	1,745.6	210.4	203.6	6.7	12.1	11.7	3.2
Females	13,112.9	8,098.8	7,575.0	523.8	61.8	57.8	6.5
15 to 24	2,096.0	1,379.2	1,233.5	145.7	65.8	58.9	10.6
15 to 19	1,021.5	561.2	476.5	84.7	54.9	46.6	15.1
20 to 24	1,074.6	818.0	757.0	61.0	76.1	70.4	7.5
25 and older	11,016.8	6,719.6	6,341.5	378.1	61.0	57.6	5.6
25 to 44	4,632.2	3,791.3	3,565.4	225.9	81.8	77.0	6.0
25 to 34	2,141.0	1,741.1	1,634.6	106.5	81.3	76.3	6.1
35 to 44	2,491.1	2,050.2	1,930.8	119.4	82.3	77.5	5.8
45 to 64	4,206.4	2,820.2	2,672.2	148.0	67.0	63.5	5.2
45 to 54	2,440.7	1,947.3	1,846.0	101.3	79.8	75.6	5.2
55 to 64	1,765.7	872.9	826.2	46.7	49.4	46.8	5.3
55 and older	3,944.0	981.0	930.2	50.8	24.9	23.6	5.2
65 and older	2,178.3	108.1	104.0	4.1	5.0	4.8	3.8

Note: Population 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Table 13.4 Labour force characteristics, by census metropolitan area

	2005						
	Population	Labour force	Employed	Unem- ployed	Partici- pation rate	Employ- ment rate	Unem- ployment rate
	thousands				percent		
St. John's	150.4	99.1	90.3	8.8	65.9	60.0	8.9
Halifax	308.9	214.9	202.5	12.4	69.6	65.6	5.8
Saint John	103.2	66.6	61.9	4.7	64.5	60.0	7.1
Saguenay	126.3	75.7	68.2	7.5	59.9	54.0	9.9
Québec	592.2	399.9	377.6	22.4	67.5	63.8	5.6
Sherbrooke	133.4	87.3	80.9	6.4	65.4	60.6	7.3
Trois-Rivières	118.0	76.4	69.4	7.1	64.7	58.8	9.3
Montréal	2,966.3	1,997.3	1,823.5	173.7	67.3	61.5	8.7
Ottawa-Gatineau	932.2	662.1	618.5	43.7	71.0	66.3	6.6
Quebec part	230.5	165.3	154.2	11.1	71.7	66.9	6.7
Ontario part	701.6	496.9	464.3	32.6	70.8	66.2	6.6
Kingston	124.8	80.0	75.1	5.0	64.1	60.2	6.3
Oshawa	265.9	188.2	176.1	12.2	70.8	66.2	6.5
Toronto	4,282.0	2,970.6	2,763.4	207.3	69.4	64.5	7.0
Hamilton	580.9	386.6	365.2	21.4	66.6	62.9	5.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	324.8	206.3	191.9	14.5	63.5	59.1	7.0
Kitchener	364.3	265.1	249.9	15.2	72.8	68.6	5.7
London	373.8	260.4	243.1	17.3	69.7	65.0	6.6
Windsor	267.8	175.1	161.3	13.8	65.4	60.2	7.9
Greater Sudbury /							
Grand Sudbury	132.0	82.6	76.2	6.4	62.6	57.7	7.7
Thunder Bay	103.9	68.6	63.8	4.9	66.0	61.4	7.1
Winnipeg	568.6	393.7	374.7	19.0	69.2	65.9	4.8
Regina	160.3	114.2	108.6	5.5	71.2	67.7	4.8
Saskatoon	187.2	133.0	126.4	6.6	71.0	67.5	5.0
Calgary	855.6	630.8	605.9	24.9	73.7	70.8	3.9
Edmonton	812.9	571.6	545.8	25.8	70.3	67.1	4.5
Abbotsford	124.9	82.9	78.3	4.6	66.4	62.7	5.5
Vancouver	1,824.6	1,226.0	1,155.7	70.3	67.2	63.3	5.7
Victoria	273.3	177.1	169.3	7.9	64.8	61.9	4.5

Note: Population 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0053.

Table 13.5 Full-time and part-time employment, by sex and age group

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	thousands					
Total employed, both sexes	14,764.2	14,946.2	15,310.4	15,672.3	15,947.0	16,169.7
15 to 24	2,289.4	2,324.6	2,399.1	2,449.4	2,461.0	2,472.5
25 to 44	7,598.1	7,570.8	7,575.6	7,571.5	7,594.0	7,597.5
45 and older	4,876.7	5,050.8	5,335.7	5,651.4	5,892.0	6,099.7
Full-time	12,093.6	12,242.5	12,439.3	12,705.3	12,998.1	13,206.2
15 to 24	1,291.8	1,314.8	1,323.1	1,344.3	1,361.4	1,370.2
25 to 44	6,669.5	6,637.5	6,627.0	6,624.7	6,671.2	6,684.7
45 and older	4,132.4	4,290.2	4,489.1	4,736.3	4,965.5	5,151.3
Part-time	2,670.6	2,703.7	2,871.1	2,967.0	2,948.9	2,963.5
15 to 24	997.7	1,009.8	1,076.0	1,105.1	1,099.6	1,102.3
25 to 44	928.5	933.3	948.5	946.8	922.8	912.8
45 and older	744.4	760.6	846.6	915.0	926.5	948.4
Total employed, males	7,973.9	8,035.8	8,184.4	8,348.1	8,480.6	8,594.7
15 to 24	1,183.2	1,192.6	1,224.3	1,243.2	1,248.3	1,239.0
25 to 44	4,071.1	4,044.9	4,028.4	4,029.0	4,023.8	4,032.1
45 and older	2,719.6	2,798.3	2,931.7	3,075.8	3,208.4	3,323.6
Full-time	7,150.8	7,195.3	7,287.9	7,423.0	7,559.3	7,664.0
15 to 24	749.6	753.3	763.9	774.9	781.2	782.5
25 to 44	3,893.2	3,855.2	3,831.1	3,832.2	3,834.1	3,832.6
45 and older	2,508.0	2,586.8	2,692.9	2,815.9	2,944.1	3,048.9
Part-time	823.1	840.5	896.5	925.0	921.3	930.7
15 to 24	433.6	439.3	460.4	468.3	467.1	456.5
25 to 44	177.9	189.7	197.4	196.9	189.8	199.5
45 and older	211.6	211.5	238.8	259.8	264.4	274.7
Total employed, females	6,790.4	6,910.3	7,126.0	7,324.2	7,466.4	7,575.0
15 to 24	1,106.3	1,132.0	1,174.8	1,206.2	1,212.6	1,233.5
25 to 44	3,527.0	3,525.9	3,547.1	3,542.5	3,570.2	3,565.4
45 and older	2,157.1	2,252.4	2,404.0	2,575.6	2,683.5	2,776.2
Full-time	4,942.8	5,047.1	5,151.4	5,282.3	5,438.8	5,542.3
15 to 24	542.2	561.5	559.2	569.4	580.2	587.8
25 to 44	2,776.3	2,782.3	2,796.0	2,792.5	2,837.2	2,852.1
45 and older	1,624.4	1,703.4	1,796.2	1,920.4	2,021.4	2,102.4
Part-time	1,847.5	1,863.2	1,974.6	2,041.9	2,027.6	2,032.8
15 to 24	564.1	570.5	615.6	636.8	632.4	645.8
25 to 44	750.7	743.6	751.2	749.9	733.0	713.3
45 and older	532.8	549.1	607.8	655.2	662.1	673.7

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Table 13.6 Reasons for part-time work, by sex and age group

	2005			
	All ages	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 and older
	percent			
Both sexes				
All persons employed part time (thousands)	2,963.5	1,102.3	912.8	948.4
Own illness	3.3	0.6	3.4	6.2
Caring for children	10.7	0.9	29.2	4.4
Other personal/family responsibilities	2.7	0.6	3.7	4.3
Going to school	30.8	74.1	9.8	0.7
Personal preference	26.0	4.9	18.5	57.8
Other voluntary	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.9
Other involuntary ¹	25.6	18.6	33.8	25.7
Males				
All males employed part time (thousands)	930.7	456.5	199.5	274.7
Own illness	3.5	0.6	5.0	7.3
Caring for children	1.1	x	3.4	1.2
Other personal/family responsibilities	1.2	0.5	1.9	1.9
Going to school	41.7	75.9	19.6	0.7
Personal preference	24.5	4.5	19.3	61.3
Other voluntary	1.2	0.4	2.5	1.5
Other involuntary ¹	26.9	17.9	48.3	26.1
Females				
All females employed part time (thousands)	2,032.8	645.8	713.3	673.7
Own illness	3.1	0.7	3.0	5.7
Caring for children	15.1	1.4	36.5	5.7
Other personal/family responsibilities	3.4	0.6	4.2	5.2
Going to school	25.8	72.7	7.1	0.7
Personal preference	26.8	5.2	18.2	56.4
Other voluntary	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.7
Other involuntary ¹	25.0	19.1	29.8	25.6

1. Expressed as a percentage of total part-time employment.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 282-0014, 282-0001.

Table 13.7 Employment, by sector

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	thousands						
All sectors	13,086.4	12,857.4	12,730.9	12,792.7	13,058.7	13,295.4	13,421.4
Goods-producing sector	3,749.0	3,518.8	3,390.6	3,325.2	3,397.5	3,467.6	3,476.0
Agriculture	439.0	448.9	439.4	445.5	437.2	419.3	422.5
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	303.6	298.1	280.1	271.8	285.6	294.8	294.0
Utilities	140.5	142.8	143.5	137.4	127.0	123.5	124.1
Construction	815.8	738.9	713.1	691.2	724.6	726.4	709.7
Manufacturing	2,050.1	1,890.2	1,814.5	1,779.2	1,823.2	1,903.8	1,925.7
Services-producing sector	9,337.4	9,338.5	9,340.3	9,467.6	9,661.2	9,827.7	9,945.4
Trade	2,077.3	2,063.2	2,038.4	2,027.0	2,061.1	2,077.5	2,087.7
Transportation and warehousing	645.4	624.2	609.6	618.6	644.9	660.8	674.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	855.8	853.9	840.5	839.8	832.7	846.1	861.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	577.6	603.8	590.0	615.9	642.5	674.3	706.7
Business, building and other support services ¹	315.6	319.2	322.8	342.8	365.4	402.5	420.8
Educational services	843.2	859.0	886.5	905.5	927.2	928.3	913.0
Health care and social assistance	1,284.3	1,310.0	1,326.9	1,348.5	1,364.2	1,388.6	1,390.9
Information, culture and recreation	515.5	499.1	492.9	503.2	537.4	567.7	579.1
Accommodation and food services	773.5	758.6	769.6	772.1	799.1	816.1	847.9
Public administration	841.0	852.0	865.0	861.7	834.8	818.6	807.8
Other services	608.1	595.6	598.0	632.5	651.9	647.2	656.0

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

1. Formerly 'Management of companies, administrative and other support services.'

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
thousands								
13,706.0	14,046.2	14,406.7	14,764.2	14,946.2	15,310.4	15,672.3	15,947.0	16,169.7
3,561.0	3,657.9	3,742.5	3,822.0	3,779.9	3,878.6	3,925.7	3,989.8	4,002.4
417.0	424.2	406.0	372.1	323.3	325.4	332.4	326.0	343.7
296.7	293.5	263.8	275.4	278.9	270.3	281.6	286.6	306.4
115.3	114.7	114.3	114.9	124.4	131.9	130.5	133.3	125.3
721.0	731.9	766.9	810.1	824.3	865.2	906.0	951.7	1,019.5
2,010.9	2,093.5	2,191.5	2,249.4	2,229.0	2,285.9	2,275.2	2,292.1	2,207.4
10,145.1	10,388.4	10,664.3	10,942.2	11,166.2	11,431.8	11,746.6	11,957.2	12,167.3
2,106.1	2,125.4	2,218.2	2,293.3	2,363.3	2,409.3	2,467.8	2,507.1	2,574.6
694.6	712.7	737.0	772.3	775.8	760.7	790.9	799.4	793.6
865.0	847.9	859.9	857.9	876.7	895.1	917.0	960.6	987.8
777.8	849.8	900.7	932.2	986.5	987.1	1,003.6	1,018.3	1,050.0
441.8	478.1	504.7	537.0	537.2	579.6	608.7	630.2	654.4
916.6	930.0	970.7	974.1	981.6	1,007.4	1,027.1	1,035.7	1,106.1
1,388.4	1,428.5	1,436.0	1,514.0	1,540.4	1,617.3	1,679.2	1,733.4	1,734.6
603.5	615.8	630.5	662.1	709.4	715.1	714.6	738.0	735.1
871.0	911.4	913.6	938.2	943.2	985.1	1,005.5	1,012.4	1,004.5
797.2	781.9	776.3	772.6	785.4	788.9	819.0	825.5	833.1
683.0	706.8	716.5	688.5	666.8	686.2	713.1	696.6	693.4

Table 13.8 Employment, by sector and by province

	2005			
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
	thousands			
All sectors	16,169.7	214.1	68.2	443.1
Goods-producing sector	4,002.4	49.0	17.8	91.2
Agriculture	343.7	2.2	3.4	5.8
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	306.4	15.2	2.5	15.0
Utilities	125.3	2.4	0.4	2.4
Construction	1,019.5	12.4	4.7	27.7
Manufacturing	2,207.4	16.8	6.8	40.3
Services-producing sector	12,167.3	165.0	50.4	351.9
Trade	2,574.6	38.5	9.5	77.8
Transportation and warehousing	793.6	11.2	2.4	21.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	987.8	7.6	2.2	21.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,050.0	7.1	2.4	20.2
Business, building and other support services ¹	654.4	7.4	2.8	24.2
Educational services	1,106.1	16.8	5.0	35.3
Health care and social assistance	1,734.6	29.4	7.8	56.0
Information, culture and recreation	735.1	7.2	2.8	15.8
Accommodation and food services	1,004.5	13.5	5.6	31.6
Public administration	833.1	14.7	6.8	27.4
Other services	693.4	11.5	3.1	20.8

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

1. Formerly 'Management of companies, administrative and other support services.'

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

2005

New
Brunswick

Quebec

Ontario

Manitoba

Saskatchewan

Alberta

British
Columbia

thousands

350.5	3,717.3	6,397.7	580.3	483.5	1,784.4	2,130.5
76.3	925.9	1,636.5	139.5	126.4	487.1	452.7
6.8	60.8	93.1	30.0	46.6	56.2	38.7
11.6	38.4	34.7	5.9	18.6	127.0	37.5
3.3	31.8	49.9	6.9	4.6	13.2	10.3
18.6	179.2	394.8	28.2	26.3	159.7	168.0
35.9	615.7	1,064.0	68.5	30.3	130.9	198.2
274.3	2,791.4	4,761.2	440.9	357.1	1,297.3	1,677.8
58.2	619.6	995.2	84.4	78.3	278.4	334.6
21.2	164.4	289.4	33.6	24.9	106.9	118.7
13.5	203.8	451.9	33.1	25.7	95.2	132.9
15.1	224.1	443.4	24.9	18.0	131.1	163.6
21.0	130.6	282.5	19.7	13.4	62.6	90.3
26.4	243.8	428.2	45.5	38.8	120.4	146.1
46.8	444.7	626.3	75.5	58.1	172.5	217.4
12.5	167.9	300.7	24.5	20.3	71.1	112.1
22.2	215.7	364.3	37.5	29.7	108.7	175.8
21.0	215.6	322.4	35.0	27.2	67.8	95.1
16.4	161.1	256.9	27.1	22.6	82.6	91.2

Table 13.9 Employment and average weekly earnings, public administration and all industries

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	thousands of employees ¹				
All industries²	11,110.0	10,789.5	10,817.4	10,980.6	11,214.7
Public administration	769.4	781.9	767.2	760.5	746.8
Federal administration ³	284.2	285.2	279.8	278.1	265.0
Provincial and territorial administration	235.9	233.8	229.8	224.5	222.6
Local administration	218.8	231.6	226.6	227.2	228.4
	average weekly earnings ¹ (dollars)				
All industries²	553.42	572.66	583.15	593.15	598.90
Public administration	686.77	704.85	727.81	732.69	729.83
Federal administration ³	743.56	776.77	800.45	803.86	804.63
Provincial and territorial administration	700.87	712.89	722.87	723.31	722.99
Local administration	627.37	637.85	672.67	683.45	678.67

Notes: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Data include overtime.

1. Excludes owners or partners of unincorporated business and professional practices, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, persons working outside Canada, military personnel and casual workers for whom a T4 is not required.

2. Excludes agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations and the military.

3. Excludes the military.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 281-0024, 281-0027.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
thousands of employees ¹								
11,298.9	11,632.4	11,894.0	12,066.3	12,474.6	12,766.1	13,064.6	13,328.3	13,502.2
722.7	707.6	702.3	705.0	713.0	723.1	724.9	765.6	774.6
251.9	236.8	234.7	237.9	240.9	247.5	248.0	258.0	257.0
208.9	202.7	202.1	206.1	208.0	208.4	207.0	222.5	224.4
230.1	234.8	231.5	226.6	229.9	232.2	233.6	244.5	251.3
average weekly earnings ¹ (dollars)								
611.26	623.63	632.93	640.71	655.91	667.26	680.87	690.35	705.68
725.35	729.12	734.05	761.05	781.15	791.95	833.44	858.10	873.47
801.01	813.34	830.71	886.01	926.60	931.57	1,014.45	1,043.49	1,066.43
728.45	741.41	750.14	758.82	767.44	780.45	804.34	833.63	846.09
670.12	666.15	657.34	671.37	680.57	692.52	712.06	733.18	747.13

Table 13.10 Average hourly wages of employees, by selected characteristics and professions

	December 2004		December 2005		December 2004 to December 2005
	thousands of employees ¹	average hourly wage (dollars)	thousands of employees ¹	average hourly wage (dollars)	percentage change in hourly wage
All employed persons¹	13,517.6	18.74	13,690.5	19.45	3.8
15 to 24	2,313.7	10.51	2,344.7	10.96	4.3
25 to 54	9,680.7	20.41	9,740.5	21.18	3.8
55 and older	1,523.2	20.58	1,605.3	21.34	3.7
Males	6,828.3	20.53	6,925.6	21.18	3.2
Females	6,689.3	16.91	6,764.9	17.67	4.5
Full-time workers	10,921.0	20.04	11,141.1	20.81	3.8
Part-time workers	2,596.7	13.24	2,549.4	13.50	2.0
Union coverage ²	4,320.6	21.74	4,380.6	22.47	3.4
No union coverage ³	9,197.0	17.32	9,309.9	18.02	4.0
Permanent job ⁴	11,868.8	19.32	11,975.8	20.02	3.6
Temporary job ⁵	1,648.8	14.56	1,714.7	15.45	6.1
Management occupations	928.0	29.88	1,004.4	30.05	0.6
Business, finance and administrative occupations	2,618.0	18.03	2,658.0	18.66	3.5
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	937.9	26.50	962.2	27.36	3.2
Health occupations	809.1	22.97	827.8	22.76	3.6
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	1,145.0	24.34	1,238.0	25.62	5.3
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	292.2	18.72	325.6	19.91	6.4
Sales and service occupations	3,598.1	12.57	3,489.1	12.84	2.1
Trade, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	1,909.4	18.86	1,977.2	19.01	0.8
Occupations unique to primary industry	226.9	16.43	224.7	17.55	6.8
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	1,053.2	16.52	983.7	17.02	3.0

Note: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

1. Those who work as employees of a private firm or business or the public sector.

2. Employees who are members of a union and employees who are not members of a union, but who are covered by a collective agreement or a union contract.

3. Employees who are not members of a union or not covered by a collective agreement or a union contract.

4. A job that is expected to last as long as the employee wants it (given that business conditions permit) and has no predetermined end date.

5. A job that has a predetermined end date, or will end as soon as a specified project is completed. This includes seasonal jobs; temporary, term or contract jobs including work done through a temporary help agency; casual jobs; and other temporary work.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 282-0069, 282-0073.

Table 13.11 Effective wage increases in collective agreements, by industry sector and bargaining unit

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	percent					
Industry sectors	2.6	3.3	3.0	2.6	1.9	2.4
Primary industries	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.2
Manufacturing	2.6	2.6	3.4	2.5	2.7	2.4
Utilities	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.4
Construction	3.0	3.1	1.2	2.6	2.8	2.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0
Transportation	2.4	2.6	3.4	1.8	1.6	2.8
Information and culture	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.2
Finance, real estate and management services	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.8	1.4	2.3
Education, health and social services	3.0	3.6	3.2	3.5	1.4	2.4
Entertainment and hospitality	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.8
Public administration	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4
Private and public sector bargaining units						
Private sector	2.5	2.8	2.6	1.6	2.2	2.4
Public sector	2.6	3.4	3.1	2.8	1.6	2.4
Federal administration	2.2	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.4
Federal crown corporations	2.8	3.6	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.2
Provincial administration	2.6	3.5	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.1
Local administration	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.6	3.1
Education, health and welfare	3.0	3.6	3.2	3.5	1.5	2.4
Public utilities	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.2	1.8

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 278-0007.

Table 13.12 Self-employment, historical summary, by sex

	Both sexes	Males	Females
		thousands	
1976	1,185.0	873.4	311.6
1977	1,210.3	880.4	329.8
1978	1,263.4	910.3	353.1
1979	1,324.7	944.6	380.1
1980	1,363.6	971.9	391.7
1981	1,425.2	1,020.6	404.6
1982	1,483.2	1,056.7	426.5
1983	1,543.2	1,094.5	448.7
1984	1,569.7	1,096.4	473.3
1985	1,726.0	1,188.9	537.2
1986	1,674.2	1,175.6	498.5
1987	1,699.1	1,185.8	513.3
1988	1,774.1	1,233.1	541.0
1989	1,800.3	1,240.7	559.6
1990	1,836.6	1,263.6	573.0
1991	1,895.8	1,313.2	582.6
1992	1,927.5	1,316.7	610.8
1993	2,011.1	1,361.7	649.4
1994	2,028.5	1,351.7	676.7
1995	2,083.1	1,381.8	701.3
1996	2,171.6	1,426.8	744.8
1997	2,349.4	1,522.2	827.2
1998	2,405.7	1,550.6	855.1
1999	2,433.0	1,582.8	850.2
2000	2,373.7	1,538.7	835.1
2001	2,276.7	1,503.3	773.4
2002	2,314.5	1,499.7	814.7
2003	2,401.8	1,571.1	830.7
2004	2,453.4	1,614.5	838.9
2005	2,511.6	1,645.6	866.0

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0012.

Table 13.13 Employment, by educational attainment and age group and by sex

	2005		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
		percent	
All education levels	62.7	67.7	57.8
15 to 24	57.8	56.7	58.9
25 to 44	81.8	86.7	77.0
45 and older	49.8	56.7	43.5
Less than Grade 9	21.5	29.6	14.5
15 to 24	27.0	29.0	24.1
25 to 44	51.5	60.6	40.5
45 and older	17.2	24.8	11.1
Some high school	44.4	52.0	36.4
15 to 24	42.1	42.8	41.3
25 to 44	69.1	77.1	57.4
45 and older	35.7	47.0	26.1
High school graduate	65.7	73.0	59.1
15 to 24	70.3	70.6	70.0
25 to 44	80.2	87.1	73.0
45 and older	53.6	61.9	47.4
Some postsecondary	63.1	65.5	60.7
15 to 24	59.0	57.0	60.9
25 to 44	76.6	82.0	70.9
45 and older	54.4	58.5	50.4
Postsecondary certificate or diploma¹	72.7	76.8	68.7
15 to 24	76.4	75.9	76.9
25 to 44	85.9	90.3	81.5
45 and older	59.5	64.1	55.0
Bachelor's degree	76.7	79.0	74.7
15 to 24	73.0	67.6	76.3
25 to 44	85.1	88.7	82.2
45 and older	65.8	68.8	62.6
Above bachelor's degree	77.3	77.8	76.6
15 to 24	62.7	59.6	64.5
25 to 44	86.4	89.5	83.3
45 and older	69.2	69.3	69.2

1. Includes trades certificate.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0004.

Table 13.14 Average number of days lost annually per worker, by sector

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	number					
Goods-producing sector	8.3	8.3	8.5	9.2	9.3	9.1
Primary industries	7.4	7.9	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.9
Utilities	9.8	8.1	7.9	8.3	10.0	10.2
Construction	8.3	7.3	8.4	9.2	8.6	7.2
Manufacturing	8.3	8.6	8.6	9.4	9.7	9.9
Services-producing sector	7.9	7.9	8.5	9.1	9.2	9.2
Trade	6.6	6.4	7.5	7.4	8.1	7.6
Transportation and warehousing	9.4	10.3	10.1	10.2	11.4	11.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	6.9	6.7	7.5	8.0	8.8	7.8
Professional, scientific and technical	4.8	4.1	5.0	6.1	5.3	5.6
Business, building and other support services ¹	6.6	7.9	8.1	9.1	8.7	9.6
Educational services	8.3	8.4	8.6	9.8	9.5	8.8
Health care and social assistance	12.6	12.5	12.8	13.6	13.0	14.4
Information, culture and recreation	6.5	6.5	7.4	8.2	7.6	7.8
Accommodation and food services	6.6	6.3	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.9
Public administration	9.9	9.4	10.2	11.0	10.9	10.9
Other services	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.6

Notes: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Includes full-time paid workers only, who were not at work because of illness, disability and personal or family responsibility.

1. Formerly 'Management of companies, administrative and other support services.'

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0030.

Table 13.15 Average number of days lost annually per worker, by province

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
number of days						
Canada	8.0	8.0	8.5	9.1	9.2	9.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	8.4	9.2	8.7	8.6	10.5	10.3
Prince Edward Island	8.2	6.9	7.7	8.5	7.7	7.6
Nova Scotia	8.0	9.5	9.7	10.4	9.8	11.0
New Brunswick	7.9	8.6	10.2	9.7	10.1	9.6
Quebec	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.9	10.8	10.8
Ontario	7.1	7.1	7.6	8.4	8.3	8.6
Manitoba	8.4	8.7	9.4	10.1	9.4	9.8
Saskatchewan	8.7	9.4	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.3
Alberta	7.9	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.0	7.5
British Columbia	9.7	8.8	9.7	9.6	9.9	8.8

Note: Includes full-time paid workers only.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0029.

Table 13.16 Average number of days lost annually per worker because of illness or disability, by province

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
number of days						
Canada	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	7.7	7.8	7.4	6.9	9.1	8.8
Prince Edward Island	6.6	5.8	6.5	6.9	6.4	6.0
Nova Scotia	6.9	8.2	8.3	8.8	8.1	9.1
New Brunswick	6.8	7.6	8.8	8.4	8.7	8.0
Quebec	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.4	9.3	9.4
Ontario	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.6	6.5	6.7
Manitoba	7.1	7.2	7.7	8.4	7.8	8.0
Saskatchewan	7.0	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.0
Alberta	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.7	6.2	5.6
British Columbia	8.2	7.5	8.3	7.8	8.1	7.3

Note: Includes full-time paid workers only.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0029.

Table 13.17 Labour force and paid workers covered by a registered pension plan, by sex

	1979	1985	1991	1997	2003
	number				
Registered pension plan¹ members					
Both sexes	4,475,429	4,668,381	5,318,090	5,088,455	5,589,876
Males	3,097,696	3,047,160	3,129,263	2,841,608	2,959,381
Females	1,377,733	1,621,221	2,188,827	2,246,847	2,630,495
	percent				
Labour force covered by registered pension plans					
Both sexes	38.3	35.3	36.7	33.5	32.7
Males	43.5	39.9	38.9	34.1	32.3
Females	30.2	29.0	34.0	32.7	33.2
Paid workers² covered by registered pension plans					
Both sexes	45.9	44.2	45.4	41.7	39.3
Males	52.0	50.5	49.1	42.9	39.4
Females	36.1	35.7	40.8	40.1	39.1

Note: The data used from the Labour Force Survey (labour force and paid workers) are annual averages to which the number of Canadian Forces members was added.

1. Plans are established by either employers or unions to provide retirement income to employees.

2. Refers to employees in the public and private sector and includes self-employed workers in incorporated business (with and without paid help).

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 74-507-XIE.

Table 13.18 Pension savings of Canadians

	1993	2003
	millions of dollars	
Total accumulated assets	697,470	1,338,221
Public plans ¹	56,261	80,397
Registered pension plans	465,019	847,489
Registered retirement savings plans	175,834	403,218
Supplementary retirement income programs ²	356	7,117
	millions of constant dollars (2003) ³	
Total accumulated assets	825,093	1,338,221
Public plans ¹	66,556	80,397
Registered pension plans	550,108	847,489
Registered retirement savings plans	208,008	403,218
Supplementary retirement income programs ²	421	7,117

Note: Data are as at December 31.

1. Canada and Quebec Pension Plans.

2. Management pension plans known as 'retirement compensation arrangements.'

3. 1993 dollar values are expressed in 2003 dollars to adjust for the effects of inflation.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 74-507-XIE.

14 Manufacturing

OVERVIEW

Manufacturing—turning raw materials into finished or semi-finished products—creates two million jobs for Canadians, adds economic value to many of the natural resources we extract from the land, generates most of our exports, and helps drive our regional economies.

Over the past decade, one-fifth of Canada's annual economic output has been generated by our manufacturing industries. In 2004, this totalled about \$180 billion of Canada's gross domestic product.

Of all the goods produced in Canada, over half are created by manufacturers; the rest are utilities, construction, or are primary resources such as crops and metals.

Transportation equipment is the largest sector, generating 21% of all manufacturing shipments

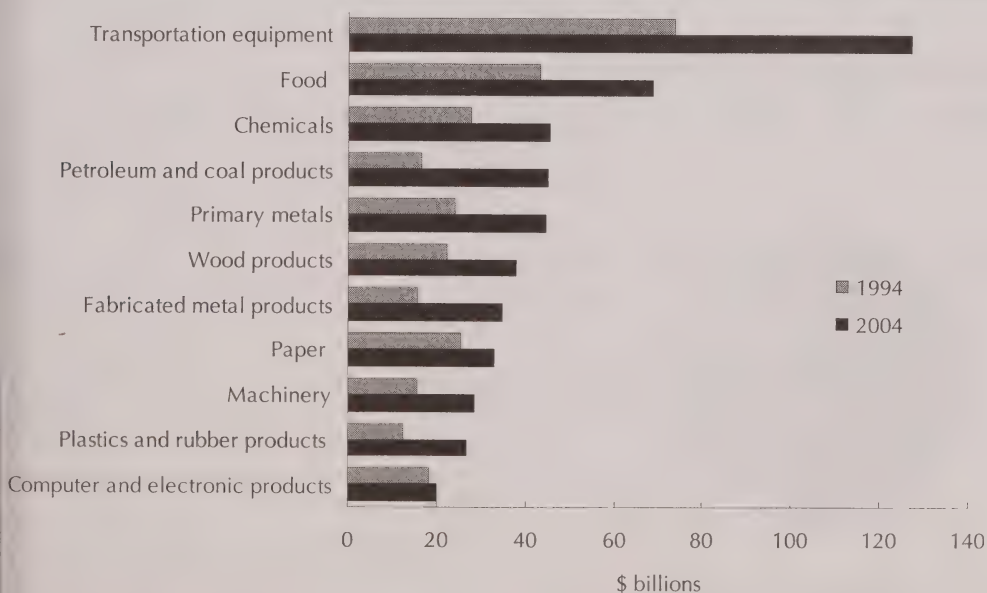
in 2004. Car and car parts manufacturing dominates the industry, but aircraft, rail and boat equipment production are also significant.

Food processing—meat, seafood, grains and vegetables—accounts for 12% of manufacturing shipments, producing billions of dollars worth of groceries for Canadian consumers and for the global marketplace.

Manufacturing for home and abroad

Of the other major manufacturing industries, many generate the products used directly by other manufacturers, such as chemicals for making plastics, wood products for construction and furniture, and metal and machinery for use in just about every industry.

Chart 14.1 Manufacturing shipments of selected industries



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 304-0014.

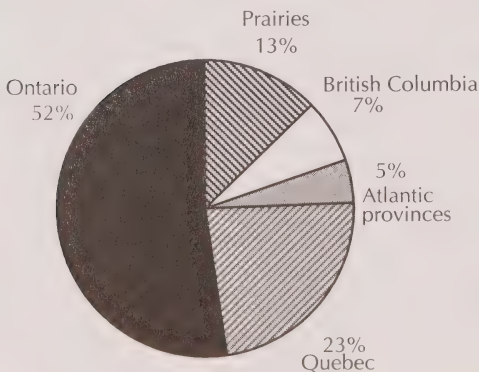
Much of what we produce is sold to other countries, especially to the United States. In fact, over half of our export trade is in manufactured goods. Machines, cars and car parts alone have consistently accounted for about half the volume of Canadian merchandise sent abroad over the past five years.

Given Canada's size and the regional concentration of various industries, internal trade tends to be strongest between neighbours. Ontario and Quebec, for example, are each other's largest provincial trading partner.

In Atlantic Canada, food processing is the region's dominant manufacturing industry. Processing seafood and other food products accounts for more than one-third of Newfoundland and Labrador's manufacturing shipments, and nearly two-thirds of Prince Edward Island's.

Though also a major food producer, New Brunswick's forest cover makes wood, pulp and paper production its core industry. Besides food and wood and paper production, manufacturing in Nova Scotia also includes a sizable transportation equipment sector.

Chart 14.2 Manufacturing shipments, by region, 2004



Note: Data for the territories represent less than 1%.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 304-0015.

Top five manufactured products sold

	2003
	\$ million
Transportation equipment	121,179.2
Food	66,087.8
Chemicals	43,052.9
Petroleum and coal products	37,538.1
Primary metals	35,944.0

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 301-0005.

Also heavily forested, Quebec is a major wood, pulp and paper products manufacturer. The province is also home to more advanced manufacturing such as aerospace equipment, fabricated metals, machinery, electronics, chemicals and plastics.

Ontario: Driving manufacturing

Ontario, strategically located near the centre of the U.S. automotive industry, accounts for 85% of Canada's transportation equipment manufacturing, most of it making cars, trucks and vehicle parts. Other major manufacturing in Ontario includes food, machinery, chemicals, plastics and electrical products.

The important role of agriculture in Manitoba and Saskatchewan helps to make food processing the top manufacturing industry in those two provinces, although machinery production is also strong due to the ongoing demand for agricultural equipment.

Alberta's beef and oil resources mean that food, petroleum and chemical production together comprise over half of all manufacturing shipments in the province. Wood and paper products account for nearly half of British Columbia's shipments, although food, machinery, computer and electronic equipment production are also strong. Very little is manufactured in Canada's northern territories.

Producing all these goods is the work of some 2.3 million Canadians—about 14% of the working population in 2004. In most provinces,

between 7% and 10% of all workers make a living producing goods. In industry-intensive Ontario and Quebec, however, 17% of all workers are in manufacturing.

Following economic cycles

Given the sector's reliance on trade with the United States, American economic cycles have a strong influence on our manufacturers.

In 2000, before the recession of 2001/02, Canadian shipments of manufactured goods totalled \$561 billion. This dipped to as low as \$543 billion in 2001, before it and the U.S. economy picked up steam. In 2004, shipments hit a value of about \$593 billion.

But manufacturers are finding it hard to sustain this growth, and have seen their bottom lines come under pressure from external factors such as foreign demand, the rising costs of raw materials and energy, and the exchange rate.

Demand for our exports has declined in recent years, with unfilled manufacturing orders falling by more than 20% from 2002 to 2004. This decreased export demand was due to

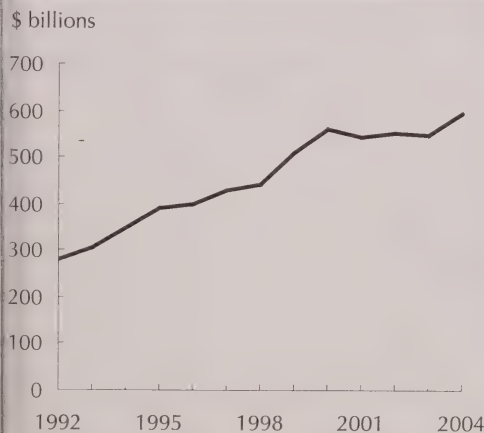
factors such as the steady increase in the value of the Canadian dollar that increased the relative cost of our manufactured goods and the broad increase in commodity prices since 2003 that has driven up the costs of production.

Manufacturing jobs have been hard to come by in recent years. Despite minor fluctuations in some industries, there was little net gain in total manufacturing jobs from 2000 to 2004. While total employment in Canada grew by nearly 1.2 million over this period, the number of manufacturing jobs remained stagnant.

However, there were changes in employment in certain manufacturing industries. For example, employment in computer and electronic product manufacturing, after increasing by 25% from 80,000 in 1994 to 102,000 in 2000, shrank back to just of 80,000 jobs by 2004.

Employment in clothing manufacturing, petroleum and coal products manufacturing and primary metal manufacturing also suffered major losses from 2000 to 2004. On the other hand, employment in textile product mills, furniture manufacturing and food manufacturing posted solid job growth from 2000 to 2004.

Chart 14.3 Manufacturing shipments



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 304-0014.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *Canada's Food Processing Industry.*
Occasional. 15-515-XWE
- *Manufacturing Overview Research Papers.*
Occasional. 31F0027MIE
- *Gross Domestic Product by Industry: Sources and Methods with Industry Details.*
Occasional. 15-548-XWE

Other

- Strategis

Driving the economy

In 1965, Canada and the United States struck a landmark agreement that would transform our tiny auto industry into a world leader, create hundreds of thousands of Canadian jobs and help drive a generation of economic growth.

Although the Auto Pact no longer exists, the auto industry—from vehicle production to parts production and assembly—has become Canada's largest single manufacturing sector and an integral part of the economy.

The auto industry today accounts for 12% of the gross domestic product of the manufacturing industry. Assembled vehicles make up much of the output, but just about everything that goes into a vehicle is produced in Canada.

Engines, transmissions, interiors, brakes and electrical components produced here are sold to other Canadian automakers, or are exported to the United States, Japan and other markets.

Canadian workers assembled 2.3 million cars, trucks and buses in 2004. About one in five were sport-utility vehicles, one of the most popular and fastest growing vehicles in North America. Since 1999, SUV production in Canada has increased dramatically.

Cross-border trade is the lifeblood of the industry. Assembled cars and trucks, as well as parts and components, regularly flow both ways across the Canada-U.S. border. Automotive products account for 21% of all Canadian exports. The total value of auto exports in 2004, most of which went to the United States, exceeded \$90 billion.

Similarly, 21% of all our worldwide imports, about \$77 billion worth, are vehicles and vehicle parts. After the United States and Japan, Canada is the world's third largest exporter of automotive products.

Chart 14.4 Automotive products, imports and exports



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

Feeding Canada and the world

Harvesting as much as we do from the land and sea, it is little wonder that food processing is Canada's second largest manufacturing industry.

Meat processing alone—consistently Canada's biggest processed food industry—registered sales of \$18.6 billion in 2003. Dairy processing came next, with sales of \$10.4 billion, followed by grain and oilseed milling and fruit and vegetable preserving. Other processed food products include seafood, poultry, and bakery and tortilla products.

In total, Canadian companies sold processed food products worth nearly \$69 billion in 2004, about 12% of all manufactured products. More than 5,300 food manufacturing establishments employed 256,000 Canadians in 2004.

Small to medium-sized enterprises make up most of Canada's food manufacturing firms,

with the average number of employees per firm ranging from 24 workers in bakeries and tortilla-making establishments to 87 employees in meat-processing plants.

Canada has always been a major food exporter, with the value of food exports exceeding the value of food imports by about 30%. In 2003, Canadian companies exported \$16.8 billion worth of processed food products.

Meat products accounted for about a third, representing \$5.2 billion in trade in 2002, more than double the levels in 1995. The discovery of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in 2003 was a major blow to Canadian beef processors. By the end of 2004, however, most trade restrictions on all but live cattle had been lifted and processed meat exports returned to prior levels.

Chart 14.5 Food manufacturing, sales of manufactured goods



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 301-0003.

More and more of our clothes made overseas

Globalization has changed the way the world does business, opening Canada's clothing industry to foreign competition and changing our closets forever.

In the 1970s and 1980s, most of our clothes were labelled 'Made in Canada'. Today, you could peek into any closet in Canada and find clothing made in a dozen different countries.

Clothing imports have flourished as barriers to international trade have fallen. From the 1970s to the mid-1990s, Canada's imports of clothing from many countries, such as China and India, were limited by quotas. These quotas were removed in four stages from 1995 to 2005.

Tariffs also dropped during this period, changing what we wear. In 1992, Canadian clothiers made about 65% of the clothes we bought; by 2004, this dropped to less than 40%.

Benefiting from lower labour costs, Chinese clothing manufacturers have achieved the

biggest gains in the Canadian market, although India and Mexico are also big players. From 1992 to 2004, imports from China increased fourfold, and now account for almost one-quarter of the Canadian clothing market.

Until recently, demand from export markets helped to offset the loss in domestic market share for clothing. The United States in particular opened up after the signing of the Free Trade Agreement: Canadian clothing exports to our southern neighbour expanded from \$500 million in 1992 to \$2.8 billion in 2002. Since then, however, exports have fallen as Chinese manufacturers have steadily increased their share of the U.S. market.

As a result, the clothing industry is shrinking, and the job losses have mounted. From 2002 to 2004, clothing manufacturers shed one in four employees. By the end of 2004, only 71,000 Canadians remained in the industry.

Chart 14.6 Employment in the Canadian clothing industry

Number of employees



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 281-0024.

Following price fluctuations in Canada and the United States

Ever wonder why, even after adjusting for the exchange rate, many products are considerably cheaper in the United States than in Canada? You wouldn't be the first. It has puzzled many of us, from the cross-border shoppers in the early 1990s to today's Internet bargain hunters.

With our two economies increasingly integrated, shouldn't the prices for similar manufactured goods be about the same? Well, yes—but we often have to wait a while before seeing it.

An examination of goods from 1961 to 1996 shows that while prices charged by manufacturers in Canada and the United States (adjusted for exchange rates) do follow each other closely, they tend to do so only over the long run.

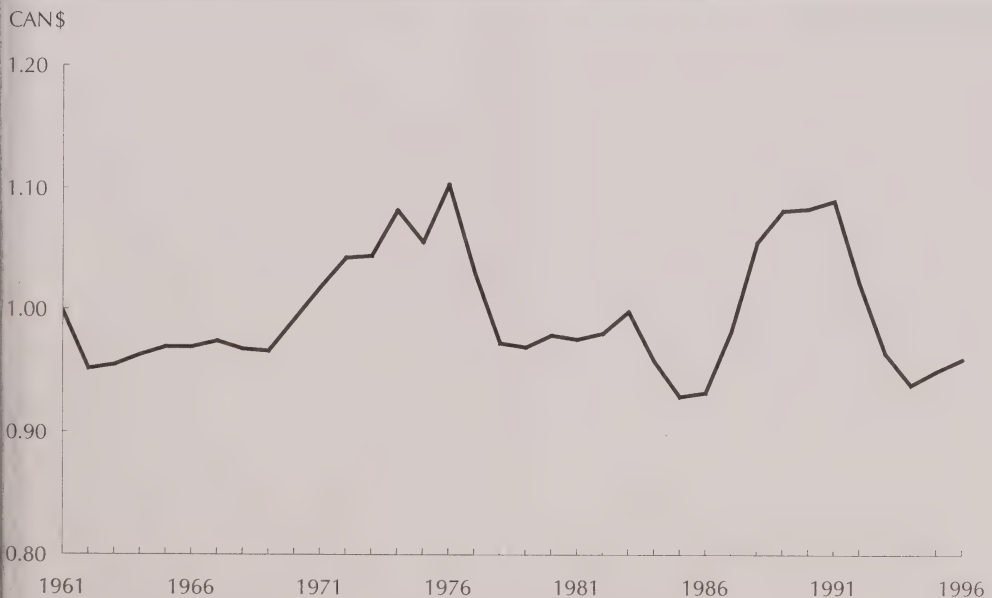
Over the shorter term, we pay different prices because of factors such as fluctuations in the

exchange rate, the intensity of domestic market competition, or different levels of productivity in our two countries.

Moreover, not all prices react the same way. For example, over the long term, Canadian prices for dairy products, televisions, communications gear and electronic equipment tend to move upward against U.S. prices. On the other hand, Canadian prices tend to decrease against U.S. prices for some goods such as steel pipes and tubing, copper products, and motor vehicle parts and accessories.

However, trade agreements have increased economic integration between Canada and the United States, so we have been seeing average prices come closer together over time. They do not, however, tend to equalize.

Chart 14.7 Canadian price relative to U.S. price expressed in Canadian dollars, manufacturing average (1961=1.00)



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11F0027MIE2005029.

Table 14.1 Gross domestic product at basic prices, by manufacturing subsector

	1997	1998
	millions of chained dollars (1997)	
Manufacturing sector	142,274	149,314
Food	13,862	14,520
Beverage and tobacco products	4,919	5,186
Textile mills and textile product mills	2,204	2,431
Clothing	3,266	3,266
Leather and allied products	422	388
Paper	10,837	10,559
Printing and related support activities	4,324	4,313
Petroleum and coal products	1,657	1,805
Chemicals	12,837	12,958
Plastics and rubber products	7,066	7,343
Wood products	9,198	9,669
Non-metallic mineral products	3,787	4,121
Primary metals and fabricated metal products	18,912	20,186
Machinery	9,833	10,111
Computer and electronic products	7,629	8,841
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	3,329	3,625
Transportation equipment	22,167	23,181
Furniture and related products	3,466	4,102
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,560	2,768

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0017.

1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of chained dollars (1997)					
161,634	177,618	170,247	172,134	172,090	180,070
14,883	15,499	16,627	16,565	16,657	17,316
4,729	4,896	4,690	4,709	4,476	4,595
2,458	2,703	2,555	2,571	2,325	2,259
3,164	3,778	3,655	3,413	3,200	2,888
371	437	372	373	340	271
11,606	12,035	11,430	11,836	12,025	11,804
4,411	5,042	5,608	5,327	5,412	5,471
1,737	1,741	1,950	2,005	2,027	2,066
13,470	14,926	15,307	15,863	16,187	17,222
7,989	9,138	9,123	9,908	9,920	10,212
10,390	11,524	11,016	12,143	12,613	13,550
4,152	4,566	4,772	4,916	5,202	5,410
21,300	24,815	24,135	24,763	24,896	25,632
9,938	11,383	11,184	10,865	10,704	11,449
12,384	14,963	8,854	7,916	8,069	9,146
3,803	4,573	4,519	3,925	3,703	3,835
27,779	28,104	25,345	25,394	24,855	27,392
4,487	5,241	5,461	5,458	5,484	5,572
2,734	3,142	3,123	3,502	3,550	3,559

Table 14.2 Manufacturing shipments, by manufacturing subsector

	1992	1993	1994	1995
	millions of dollars			
Manufacturing sector	280,518.2	303,943.0	346,940.8	389,779.5
Food	39,290.6	40,631.5	43,075.3	45,170.0
Beverage and tobacco products	8,295.5	8,505.7	9,175.8	9,317.9
Textile mills and textile mills products	4,470.1	4,679.8	5,303.5	5,558.6
Clothing	5,841.2	5,985.7	6,229.0	6,568.4
Leather and allied products	881.4	937.7	1,005.0	985.9
Paper	20,433.7	20,824.7	25,226.4	36,013.7
Printing and related support activities	7,251.8	7,168.7	7,641.3	8,447.9
Petroleum and coal products	16,840.9	16,532.7	16,677.2	17,969.3
Chemicals	23,578.9	24,786.8	27,822.1	30,074.0
Plastics and rubber products	9,606.9	10,829.0	12,504.8	14,048.1
Wood products	14,538.2	18,521.6	22,274.8	22,621.5
Non-metallic mineral products	6,010.0	6,314.8	6,794.4	7,220.7
Primary metals	18,725.7	20,375.5	24,019.4	26,178.1
Fabricated metal products	12,964.0	13,263.1	15,391.5	17,505.8
Machinery	11,140.9	12,692.7	15,407.3	18,060.8
Computer and electronic products	14,496.0	14,953.4	18,122.7	22,845.0
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	6,290.6	6,297.4	6,889.0	7,587.9
Transportation equipment	51,385.3	61,802.3	73,392.3	82,992.4
Furniture and related products	4,712.3	5,034.5	5,664.9	6,140.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	3,764.0	3,805.7	4,324.3	4,473.0

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 304-0014.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of dollars								
400,085.1	426,519.4	441,152.6	510,549.9	561,300.9	543,272.0	551,693.0	546,770.2	593,452.5
48,246.0	50,513.4	51,468.6	55,104.9	57,278.7	61,609.3	62,549.5	63,635.0	68,637.2
9,610.4	10,154.4	11,190.5	11,250.8	11,625.5	11,699.1	11,657.3	12,031.6	11,880.1
5,621.5	5,960.3	6,371.0	6,602.4	6,966.1	6,848.8	6,556.2	5,829.3	5,679.6
6,677.7	6,947.0	6,967.6	7,429.3	7,936.6	7,685.0	7,497.1	7,032.2	6,420.9
942.8	1,001.3	944.2	967.1	956.4	967.2	867.4	786.9	626.7
30,663.2	29,761.6	29,790.5	33,236.4	38,213.2	35,852.9	34,384.1	33,134.8	33,070.4
8,841.4	8,961.8	9,341.9	10,436.0	11,079.3	11,633.8	11,677.3	11,591.8	11,795.6
20,688.6	20,932.8	16,325.6	21,347.3	33,918.0	33,407.5	33,753.4	36,819.1	44,987.8
30,252.6	32,486.3	31,374.1	34,194.7	37,205.8	38,391.4	39,550.9	40,983.8	45,661.1
15,045.3	16,504.1	17,362.1	21,108.8	21,858.0	22,986.9	25,109.2	25,321.8	26,530.7
24,000.3	25,960.2	25,994.4	31,214.5	31,669.8	30,074.1	32,278.2	31,190.2	37,700.0
7,851.9	8,487.7	8,930.3	9,653.4	9,926.8	10,324.3	11,329.7	11,927.7	12,692.7
26,781.9	28,743.2	29,596.9	30,755.1	36,352.2	34,115.3	36,762.9	37,598.7	44,575.4
19,174.5	21,082.6	22,850.8	27,625.0	29,685.8	30,189.5	30,991.6	31,073.4	34,843.8
19,548.5	21,835.9	23,097.3	24,284.6	26,283.4	26,422.0	27,216.6	26,452.5	28,435.0
22,072.9	23,154.3	25,356.4	27,295.3	37,273.3	27,040.1	21,782.2	18,984.5	20,242.7
7,834.5	8,085.3	8,486.9	10,488.1	11,595.5	11,637.6	10,632.5	10,040.3	10,470.5
84,548.0	92,822.9	101,064.1	130,037.5	132,252.5	122,560.4	126,048.8	120,861.0	127,047.2
6,839.8	7,892.6	9,013.0	10,995.4	12,608.2	13,054.9	13,796.3	13,967.9	14,529.7
4,843.2	5,231.8	5,626.2	6,523.2	6,615.9	6,771.9	7,251.9	7,507.7	7,625.5

Table 14.3 Employment, by manufacturing subsector

	1992	1993	1994	1995
	number of employees			
Manufacturing sector	1,688,723	1,681,834	1,716,245	1,748,443
Food	215,171	210,254	210,941	209,853
Beverage and tobacco products	32,804	32,416	33,371	32,984
Textile mills	25,513	25,295	26,357	26,992
Textile product mills	15,953	17,327	17,863	16,507
Clothing	77,560	85,963	85,610	86,515
Leather and allied products	16,022	13,456	12,238	12,396
Paper	111,954	107,415	104,779	104,450
Printing and related support activities	71,013	78,062	75,309	80,375
Petroleum and coal products	25,609	22,397	21,622	19,770
Chemicals	93,518	92,097	89,019	88,054
Plastics and rubber products	79,413	89,093	94,081	96,920
Wood products	93,450	96,475	109,790	108,431
Non-metallic mineral products	44,645	43,123	43,880	47,077
Primary metals	102,130	101,751	102,587	102,127
Fabricated metal products	136,473	132,273	134,821	139,590
Machinery	95,603	94,645	108,524	116,421
Computer and electronic products	80,022	80,204	79,622	87,969
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	61,082	54,183	52,507	46,669
Transportation equipment	191,664	191,674	198,701	204,515
Furniture and related products	64,989	62,831	67,232	68,425
Miscellaneous manufacturing	54,135	50,899	47,390	52,402

Notes: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Includes annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 281-0024.

Table 14.4 Businesses in the manufacturing sector, by province and territory

	Canada	Newfound- land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	number of establishments					
2000	53,399	528	242	1,113	992	14,970
2001	54,031	525	233	1,097	986	15,191
2002	54,357	528	222	1,116	1,002	15,337
2003	53,879	522	211	1,106	963	15,251

Note: Includes only incorporated business with employees and sales of manufactured goods greater than or equal to \$30,000.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 301-0003.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
number of employees								
1,788,952	1,855,391	1,916,170	1,955,914	2,047,798	2,037,873	2,052,050	2,046,784	1,996,455
217,599	219,833	226,471	228,779	238,354	245,343	255,104	256,866	255,787
29,736	32,068	34,255	33,791	35,424	36,680	38,399	36,643	35,169
27,278	28,594	29,793	29,834	30,365	30,562	31,241	31,725	27,285
17,885	19,840	20,495	20,411	20,923	21,454	22,239	23,098	23,143
85,886	88,574	90,427	89,471	93,351	94,450	94,158	84,097	71,423
12,459	12,656	11,775	11,561	12,566	13,146	15,671	15,589	13,624
103,394	104,098	100,821	103,110	110,144	104,834	97,264	98,728	96,017
76,787	76,948	79,810	82,459	85,537	84,339	82,913	80,843	78,185
20,397	19,875	20,377	22,876	25,110	23,583	21,578	21,120	20,291
86,874	88,774	89,227	91,385	95,493	96,178	93,360	93,690	93,620
104,370	111,773	115,544	117,708	123,490	125,341	127,916	130,904	130,522
116,544	124,299	127,559	134,177	141,872	133,845	130,933	130,174	133,194
45,687	48,554	52,166	53,286	56,440	57,542	59,603	60,150	60,059
101,727	98,828	100,957	100,529	104,253	95,700	91,698	91,871	86,359
146,910	157,630	165,626	173,072	183,246	191,930	200,875	202,708	198,464
124,531	131,837	134,385	132,451	136,361	138,365	147,209	149,207	146,588
87,403	91,747	95,685	98,444	101,877	94,086	84,371	81,969	80,488
45,178	45,477	45,898	48,538	53,780	51,372	50,010	49,334	46,575
214,514	215,733	229,457	235,528	244,176	237,915	239,798	239,112	233,510
70,346	80,754	85,247	87,844	93,489	97,633	102,541	104,265	102,429
53,447	57,498	60,192	60,661	61,544	63,575	65,169	64,690	63,722

Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number of establishments							
21,253	1,450	1,035	4,731	7,038	24	15	8
21,514	1,465	1,044	4,843	7,085	23	17	8
21,544	1,485	1,063	4,921	7,089	23	19	8
21,470	1,481	1,008	4,882	6,933	23	20	9

Table 14.5 Industrial capacity utilization rates

	2004			
	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter
	percent			
All industries	84.8	85.6	86.6	86.3
Manufacturing	81.5	83.0	84.8	84.4
Food	78.9	77.5	80.1	79.9
Beverage and tobacco products	75.0	76.5	75.9	75.9
Textiles	74.8	78.5	81.4	78.9
Clothing	78.7	80.4	79.6	79.4
Leather and allied products	68.3	70.7	73.0	75.9
Paper	89.2	90.4	92.3	92.5
Printing and related support activities	72.8	74.7	75.9	74.2
Petroleum and coal products	92.3	93.4	94.9	95.0
Chemical	80.0	81.1	83.0	81.9
Plastics and rubber products	88.8	90.2	91.2	89.9
Wood products	86.6	90.7	94.6	96.5
Non-metallic mineral products	82.7	85.1	83.0	86.0
Primary metals	94.0	91.9	93.5	87.8
Fabricated metal products	73.2	79.2	83.0	83.8
Machinery	77.0	80.7	83.3	82.2
Computer and electronic products	79.2	79.5	81.7	82.7
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	76.3	77.4	78.6	76.9
Transportation equipment	83.3	85.1	85.8	85.9
Furniture and related products	78.2	77.6	79.7	81.7
Miscellaneous	85.4	81.3	80.5	77.6

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 028-0002.

OVERVIEW

Canada's collective national accounts—what we produce, earn, spend, trade, save, invest and borrow—have painted a picture of sound overall economic health in recent years.

Despite the SARS and BSE crises, the ongoing instability abroad, surging oil prices and economic adjustment triggered by a rapid rise in the loonie against the U.S. dollar, Canada has experienced strong and steady growth.

Though economic growth has slowed since the boom of the late 1990s, Canada experienced its 13th consecutive year of growth in 2004, with a gross domestic product (GDP) of \$1.0 trillion.

While growth in the industrialized world has been uneven over the last five years, Canada saw only two quarters of negative growth during that period, one of which occurred during the global economic downturn in 2001. On

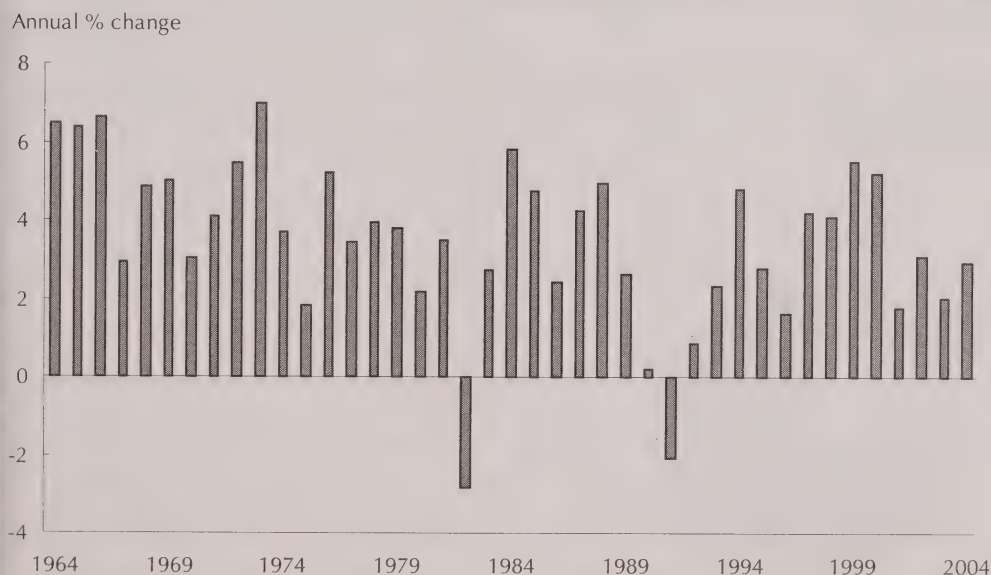
average, the Canadian economy has expanded 3% each year since 1999.

Measuring the economy

Canada's economy is dominated by the services sector, which generates more than two-thirds of our GDP and employs three out of four Canadians. With 3.3% average annual growth since 1999, the services sector has led economic growth on the strength of the wholesale and retail trades, finance, insurance and real estate industries, and professional and technical services.

The goods-producing sector has not been quite as strong, but construction and manufacturing have proven consistent. Buoyed by the broad increase in commodity prices since 2003, our

Chart 15.1 Gross domestic product, expenditure-based, growth rate



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 380-0017.

forestry, mining, oil and gas industries have also contributed to the economic growth.

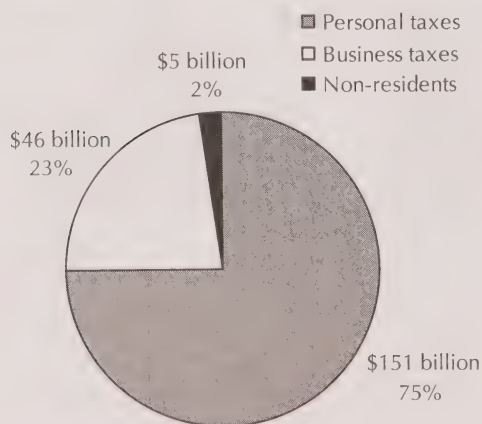
International trade is fundamental to the Canadian economy, with four-fifths of our exports going to the United States. In 2004, the value of Canadian exports totalled \$429.1 billion, over three-quarters more than the value when Canada, the United States and Mexico signed the North American Free Trade Agreement in 1994.

Imports, which reached \$363.1 billion in 2004, have expanded at a similar pace. Since Canada consistently imports less than it exports, the net value of our international trade is also consistently in a surplus position.

Contribution to national GDP varies across the provinces, with Ontario accounting for 40% of the total. The Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Yukon account for about one-half of one percent.

GDP growth has not been limited to the country's economic giants. While Alberta's economy has grown by around two-thirds since 1999, smaller economies such as Newfoundland and

Chart 15.2 Government income, all levels, from direct taxes, by source, 2004



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 380-0022.

Selected economic indicators

	1995	2004
\$ billions		
Personal income	672.1	970.2
Personal disposable income	519.6	747.5
Gross domestic product	810.4	1,290.2
\$ thousands		
Personal income per person	22.9	30.3
Personal disposable income per person	17.7	23.4
Gross domestic product per person	27.7	40.4
%		
Personal saving rate	9.2	1.4

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 384-0013.

Labrador and the Northwest Territories have also experienced booms.

How we earn and spend

Continued growth has allowed all segments of the economy to earn—and to spend—more. In 2004, persons and unincorporated businesses earned a total of \$970.2 billion, up about 24% from 1999. At the same time, total expenditures have grown 26% since 1999, meaning that Canadians have been increasing spending faster than increasing our earnings.

Corporations and government business enterprises earned \$318.8 billion in 2004, a 27% increase since 1999. More than nine-tenths of this gain has come from strong growth in corporate profits before taxes.

By 2004, total federal government income exceeded \$207 billion. About 85% of that was received through taxes. Total income for provincial/territorial and local governments was \$261 billion and \$91.1 billion, respectively.

Government expenditures grew steadily over the period from 1988 to 2004, but they did so at different rates. Spending by provincial/territorial and local governments rose at an average annual pace of 4.6%, whereas federal

government expenditures (including transfers) grew only 3.1%.

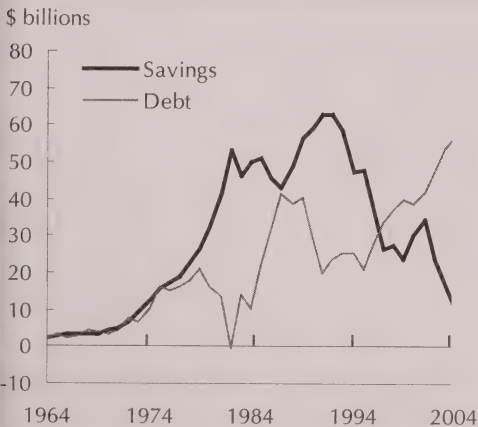
Saving, investing, borrowing

Since Canadians have increased spending faster than we have increased our incomes, total saving has plunged, from \$23.9 billion in 1999 to \$10.7 billion in 2004.

Many Canadians have invested their money in property and have seen the value of their homes balloon. While this has boosted personal asset wealth, it has come at the cost of rising household liabilities. Canadians have been borrowing much more, up to a record \$53 billion in 2004.

Conversely, corporate Canada has dramatically increased its level of saving and investment. As income rose much faster than expenditures from 1999 to 2004, Canada's corporations set aside more money, increasing their savings almost threefold and their financial investments by more than 1,100%. Canadian businesses have also taken steps to become more productive, by increasing their investment in new machinery, equipment, computers and engineering projects.

Chart 15.3 Savings and debt, persons and unincorporated businesses



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 378-0003, 380-0019.

Although the federal government has recently been successful in eliminating deficits, the overall level of debt remains a significant challenge. As of March 31, 2004, the Government of Canada owed \$523.6 billion, representing 42% of Canada's total GDP—equivalent to \$16,427 of debt for every Canadian. While this is an improvement from the 1997 high of \$588.4 billion, the interest payments alone still absorb more than 15% of the government's annual income.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *Canada's Balance of International Payments.* Quarterly. 67-001-XWE
- *Canada's International Investment Position.* Quarterly. 67-202-XWE
- *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review.* Quarterly. 13-010-XWE
- *Canadian Economic Observer.* Monthly. 11-010-XWB
- *The Canadian Economy in Transition.* Occasional. 11-622-MIE2005009
- *Economic Analysis Research Paper Series.* Occasional. 11F0027MIE
- *Gross Domestic Product by Industry.* Monthly. 15-001-XWE
- *Insights on the Canadian Economy.* Occasional. 11-624-MIE
- *National Income and Expenditure Accounts.* Quarterly. 13-001-XIB

Other

- Public Works and Government Services Canada

Checking our economic health

Two widely used indicators of overall economic health are productivity and capacity utilization.

Productivity measures help to indicate how efficiently an economy is producing goods and services. Greater productivity arises from an increase in the rate of production, from a decrease in how much it costs to produce a good or service, or from a combination of the two. Any savings might be passed on to workers in the form of wage increases or transferred to consumers in the form of lower prices.

Companies can improve productivity in a number of ways. Increased labour productivity—a measure of the amount of GDP a worker generates per hour—can result from having better-skilled workers, introducing technologies that speed up production, or improving how the production process is managed.

Though labour productivity growth in Canada has dropped from its 2.8% annual advance

from 1997 to 2000, it still increased 1.5% annually from 2000 to 2003. Much of Canada's productivity gains during this period came from service industries such as wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing, and information and financial services.

A strong economy is one working close to its full potential. Measuring capacity utilization—actual output compared with estimated potential output—helps to indicate how close our factories are being used to full capacity.

By the end of 2004, Canadian industry was operating at 86.3% of capacity—just 1.3 percentage points below the record high of 87.6% achieved in 1988. Several manufacturing industries posted annual average rates more than 90%, including the wood product, primary metal and paper manufacturing industries. Mining, forestry, and petroleum and coal production also posted rates above 90%.

Chart 15.4 Labour productivity, business sector

Annual % change



Sources: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 383-0008; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The impact of the surging loonie

On December 5, 2005, the Canadian dollar hit US 86.04 cents, its highest level since 1992 and the culmination of a run that began in early 2003. Several positive economic factors—such as trade surpluses, attractive interest rates and rising commodity prices—combined to drive the dollar up vis-à-vis its American counterpart. This has presented both challenges and opportunities for the Canadian economy.

When the Canadian dollar changes value relative to its American cousin, the effects are most obvious in our export sector. For example, over the course of 2003, Canadian exporters faced stiff competition as their products became significantly more expensive for American buyers. Since exports account for such a large share of our economy—and since Americans buy up 82% of them—any decline in our export trade will have a direct impact on our economic well-being.

Still, many Canadians welcome a stronger loonie. It makes imports more affordable and reduces the value of debts that Canadian governments, businesses and individuals are holding in American dollars. Companies that buy supplies and equipment in U.S. dollars but sell in Canadian dollars are also likely to benefit. In addition, snowbirds and other Canadians visiting the United States will see their travel dollars go further.

Another result of a rising loonie is that it encourages Canadian exporters to become more efficient. While our dollar's rapid and sizable increase makes it more difficult for Canadian companies to compete at a global level, it also provides an incentive to improve our productivity. Moreover, a lower U.S. dollar makes the imported software, machinery and technology that we require to improve our productivity more affordable.

Chart 15.5 Exchange rate, United States–Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 176-0064.

Our collective net worth

Much as a family or business sits down to calculate its net worth—or the value of what it owns minus how much it owes—economists use balance sheets on an economy-wide basis to determine a nation's overall net worth.

The numbers at the national level have grown dramatically in recent years. The combined net worth of all sectors of the country—individuals, businesses and the government—reached a record \$4.2 trillion by the end of the fourth quarter in 2004, or \$131,700 for every man, woman and child. Since 1999 alone, our collective net worth has grown 34%.

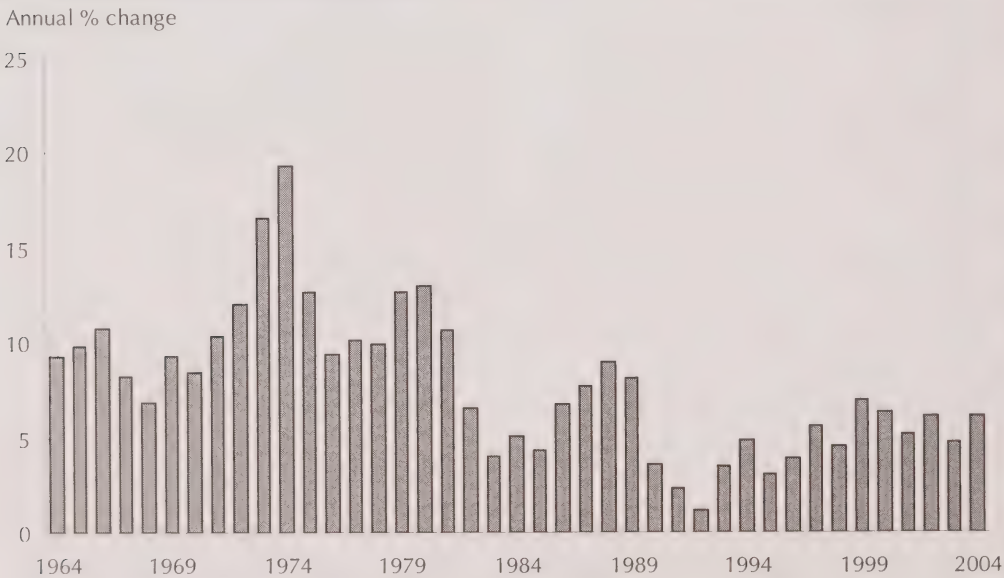
A closer look at the balance sheet reveals some telling patterns. The increase in household net worth has been driven largely by rising real estate values. However, Canadians are taking on additional debt to finance this investment in their homes. Over the past few years, Canadians have financed their consumer

spending and housing purchases by steadily reducing their savings rate and borrowing more money than ever before.

In contrast, Canadian corporations have been reducing their debt levels. Since 2000, our corporations have generated more money than they have needed to finance their capital investments. This surplus has allowed Canada's businesses to pay down debt and to become net lenders to the rest of the economy.

Government net debt (total liabilities less total financial assets) has been edging down as the federal government registered another surplus for the seventh consecutive year in 2004. Net government debt as a percentage of GDP reached a 20-year low, and stood at roughly half of GDP. In addition, the recent increase in the value of the Canadian dollar against other currencies has reduced the actual value of the debt that governments owe in other currencies.

Chart 15.6 Canada's net worth, growth rate



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 378-0004.

Investing in Canada

Canada attracts overseas investors with a stable political environment, a knowledgeable work force and a robust economy. In fact, from 2003 to 2004, foreign direct investment (FDI) in Canada increased by \$11.2 billion to \$365.7 billion.

FDI can take many different forms. A company can acquire assets or establish operations in another country, and then reinvest some of its earnings there. Classic examples include companies wanting to expand into new markets or to acquire natural resources, such as American fast-food restaurants opening in China, or Canadian companies building mines in Brazil.

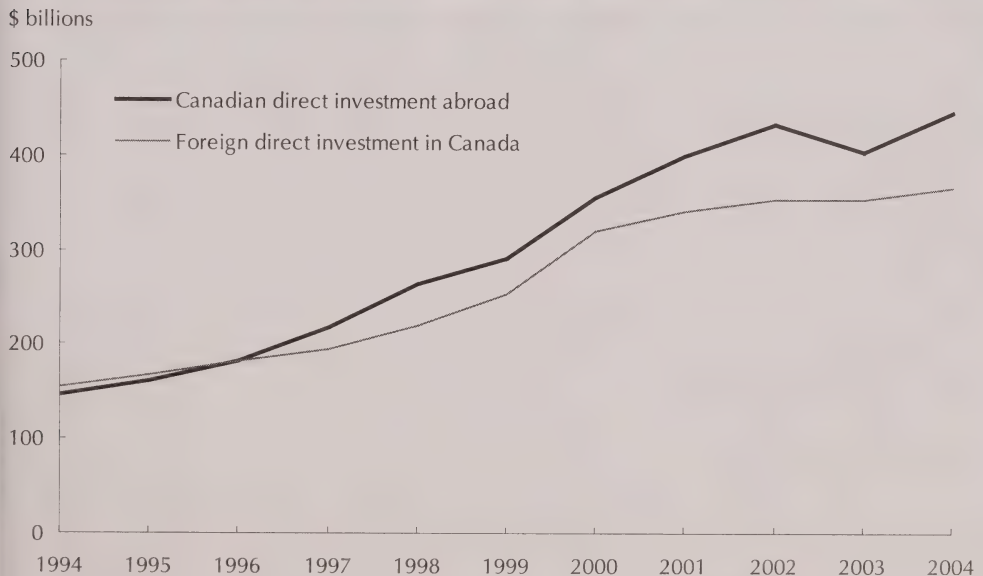
The United States, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands and Japan accounted for about 88% of foreign direct investment in Canada at the end of 2004. Most of this investment is in

finance and insurance, energy and metallic minerals, machinery and transportation, and retail industries. On average, foreign investments in Canada returned total dividends and earnings of about 7% from 1994 to 2004, some of which has been reinvested in Canada.

Canadians also invest abroad, making \$445 billion in FDI in 2004. The top five destinations for Canadian FDI are the United States, the United Kingdom, Barbados, Ireland and Bermuda. Though 44% of Canadian foreign direct investment is in the United States, this is the lowest proportion on record. Increasingly, Canadians tend to spread their investments among more countries, particularly those of Western Europe and the Caribbean.

Most of Canada's direct investment abroad is concentrated in finance and insurance, energy and metallic minerals, and services and

Chart 15.7 Canada's foreign direct investment position



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 376-0051.

Table 15.1 Gross domestic product, expenditure-based, by province and territory

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
millions of dollars						
Canada	679,921	685,367	700,480	727,184	770,873	810,426
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,219	9,587	9,549	9,771	10,264	10,652
Prince Edward Island	2,169	2,255	2,345	2,471	2,521	2,662
Nova Scotia	16,993	17,650	18,094	18,343	18,667	19,296
New Brunswick	13,458	13,647	14,038	14,693	15,286	16,380
Quebec	153,330	155,156	158,362	162,229	170,478	177,331
Ontario	282,834	283,094	286,493	293,405	311,096	329,317
Manitoba	24,193	24,029	24,434	24,590	25,958	26,966
Saskatchewan	21,227	21,393	21,220	22,928	24,480	26,425
Alberta	73,257	72,892	74,936	81,179	88,041	92,036
British Columbia	79,350	81,849	87,242	94,077	100,512	105,670
Yukon	1,056	955	1,086	882	910	1,047
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	2,182	2,185	2,174	2,267	2,387	2,400
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outside Canada	653	675	507	349	273	244

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 384-0002.

Table 15.2 Gross domestic product, income-based

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
millions of dollars						
Gross domestic product at market prices	679,921	685,367	700,480	727,184	770,873	810,426
Net domestic product at basic prices	549,182	550,199	557,995	576,833	613,352	644,818
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	368,891	379,091	387,788	394,816	404,918	418,825
Corporation profits before taxes	44,936	32,920	32,648	41,102	65,464	76,270
Government business enterprise profits before taxes	6,460	5,179	5,993	4,694	5,827	6,709
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	54,874	54,486	52,742	52,381	52,000	50,981
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	2,053	1,853	1,727	2,017	1,255	2,702
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	35,544	37,022	39,406	42,068	44,931	46,363
Inventory valuation adjustment	300	1,084	-3,285	-3,122	-5,372	-2,473
Taxes less subsidies on factors of production	36,124	38,564	40,976	42,877	44,329	45,441
Taxes less subsidies on products	48,517	49,275	51,378	54,350	56,721	59,758
Capital consumption allowances	82,244	85,906	89,573	94,035	99,631	105,021
Statistical discrepancy	-22	-13	1,534	1,966	1,169	829

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 380-0016.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of dollars								
836,864	882,733	914,973	982,441	1,076,577	1,108,048	1,154,204	1,216,191	1,290,185
10,417	10,533	11,176	12,184	13,922	14,179	16,452	18,131	19,433
2,823	2,800	2,981	3,159	3,366	3,431	3,715	3,845	4,023
19,512	20,368	21,401	23,059	24,658	25,909	27,079	28,715	29,879
16,626	16,845	17,633	19,041	20,085	20,684	21,152	22,179	22,976
180,526	188,424	196,258	210,809	224,928	231,624	242,011	252,367	265,063
338,173	359,353	377,897	409,020	440,759	453,701	478,141	493,345	517,407
28,434	29,751	30,972	31,966	34,057	35,157	36,644	37,719	39,990
28,944	29,157	29,550	30,778	33,828	33,127	34,327	36,394	39,999
98,634	107,048	107,439	117,080	144,789	151,274	150,814	171,175	187,152
108,865	114,383	115,641	120,921	131,333	133,514	138,252	145,948	157,241
1,128	1,107	1,087	1,085	1,190	1,259	1,274	1,332	1,412
2,525	2,691	2,652	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2,292	2,515	2,972	3,037	3,680	4,174
..	..	..	747	834	876	951	991	1,055
257	273	286	300	313	341	355	370	381

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of dollars								
836,864	882,733	914,973	982,441	1,076,577	1,108,048	1,154,204	1,216,191	1,290,185
664,294	700,063	723,487	780,786	863,254	884,203	913,019	967,087	1,027,065
428,792	453,073	475,335	502,726	545,204	570,008	592,692	617,753	643,964
80,335	87,932	86,132	110,769	135,978	127,073	135,840	147,592	175,148
6,143	6,653	7,080	8,401	11,329	10,787	11,525	11,630	11,842
50,477	48,881	47,134	47,249	55,302	52,579	47,162	50,223	55,408
3,825	1,663	1,724	1,819	1,243	1,675	855	1,280	2,866
49,278	54,663	57,936	61,466	64,944	68,857	74,260	77,158	81,027
-1,596	-623	-753	-2,317	-2,439	574	-3,334	5,075	-1,669
47,040	47,821	48,899	50,673	51,693	52,650	54,019	56,376	58,479
61,126	66,025	68,439	72,747	76,647	75,871	84,504	85,048	90,203
110,818	116,574	122,659	128,999	137,425	147,536	156,004	163,602	172,362
626	71	388	-91	-749	438	677	454	555

Table 15.3 Gross domestic product, expenditure-based

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	millions of dollars					
Gross domestic product at market prices	679,921	685,367	700,480	727,184	770,873	810,426
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	385,413	398,314	411,167	428,219	445,857	460,906
Durable goods	50,837	48,417	48,808	50,170	54,116	56,169
Semi-durable goods	37,870	37,739	38,129	39,263	41,104	42,304
Non-durable goods	101,896	106,685	108,307	111,863	112,287	115,024
Services	194,810	205,473	215,923	226,923	238,350	247,409
Government current expenditure on goods and services	151,418	162,234	168,787	171,163	171,590	172,459
Government gross fixed capital formation	20,221	20,261	19,959	19,805	21,634	21,406
Government inventories	67	-37	-40	-4	-1	30
Business gross fixed capital formation	124,634	114,148	111,272	111,269	123,321	121,592
Residential structures	41,776	36,821	39,903	39,666	42,422	36,136
Non-residential structures and equipment	82,858	77,327	71,369	71,603	80,899	85,456
Non-residential structures	37,380	35,395	29,654	30,192	34,002	34,669
Machinery and equipment	45,478	41,932	41,715	41,411	46,897	50,787
Business investment in inventories	-2,742	-5,633	-6,522	-1,294	528	8,999
Non-farm	-3,352	-5,898	-5,810	-2,153	775	8,705
Farm	610	265	-712	859	-247	294
Exports of goods and services	175,513	172,161	189,784	219,664	262,127	302,480
Goods	152,056	147,670	163,464	190,213	228,168	265,334
Services	23,457	24,491	26,320	29,451	33,959	37,146
Imports of goods and services	-174,624	-176,093	-192,393	-219,673	-253,014	-276,618
Goods	-141,000	-140,658	-154,428	-177,121	-207,875	-229,938
Services	-33,624	-35,435	-37,965	-42,552	-45,139	-46,680
Statistical discrepancy	21	12	-1,534	-1,965	-1,169	-828
Final domestic demand	681,686	694,957	711,185	730,456	762,402	776,363

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 380-0017.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of dollars								
836,864	882,733	914,973	982,441	1,076,577	1,108,048	1,154,204	1,216,191	1,290,185
480,427	510,695	531,169	560,884	596,009	620,614	656,349	687,791	721,235
59,197	67,988	71,325	77,693	81,958	84,930	92,400	93,600	95,075
42,766	44,939	47,262	49,548	52,115	54,565	57,073	58,642	61,515
118,697	123,143	126,253	132,959	143,264	150,305	158,302	168,502	177,572
259,767	274,625	286,329	300,684	318,672	330,814	348,574	367,047	387,073
171,161	171,756	179,317	186,054	200,084	211,706	223,905	236,631	248,534
20,587	20,104	20,046	23,039	24,524	27,287	29,732	30,953	33,091
-2	5	-27	-3	24	13	-45	15	21
129,351	154,737	161,790	171,431	181,748	189,978	195,849	207,120	225,867
39,538	43,519	42,497	45,100	48,572	55,133	65,712	72,971	83,557
89,813	111,218	119,293	126,331	133,176	134,845	130,137	134,149	142,310
36,360	43,872	45,177	47,229	49,826	52,966	49,987	53,883	57,139
53,453	67,346	74,116	79,102	83,350	81,879	80,150	80,266	85,171
2,271	8,174	4,733	4,990	11,505	-4,740	-1,301	7,239	7,758
1,577	9,174	5,409	4,951	11,355	-3,745	305	6,018	6,262
694	-1,000	-676	39	150	-995	-1,606	1,221	1,496
321,248	348,604	379,203	424,258	490,688	482,463	478,071	461,266	492,580
280,079	303,379	327,160	369,037	429,375	420,733	414,050	400,176	429,140
41,169	45,225	52,043	55,221	61,313	61,730	64,021	61,090	63,440
-287,553	-331,271	-360,871	-388,303	-428,754	-418,836	-427,679	-414,370	-438,346
-237,689	-277,727	-303,395	-327,026	-362,337	-350,067	-356,759	-342,611	-363,079
-49,864	-53,544	-57,476	-61,277	-66,417	-68,769	-70,920	-71,759	-75,267
-626	-71	-387	91	749	-437	-677	-454	-555
801,526	857,292	892,322	941,408	1,002,365	1,049,585	1,105,835	1,162,495	1,228,727

Table 15.4 Gross domestic product at basic prices, by sector

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	millions of constant dollars (1997)					
All sectors¹	707,670	697,540	703,485	720,700	753,118	772,843
Goods-producing sectors						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21,000	20,636	19,054	20,397	20,683	20,993
Mining and oil and gas extraction	26,922	28,088	28,917	30,158	31,479	32,601
Manufacturing	117,566	109,282	110,926	117,004	125,812	132,123
Construction	48,156	44,350	41,072	39,621	40,831	39,310
Utilities	22,513	23,578	22,950	23,533	24,123	25,010
Services-producing sectors						
Transportation and warehousing	33,063	31,184	32,773	33,561	36,219	37,640
Information and cultural industries	21,451	21,905	22,206	22,269	22,985	23,786
Wholesale trade	33,364	32,949	34,542	35,296	38,193	38,781
Retail trade	39,829	37,458	37,813	38,989	41,192	42,755
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting, and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	126,765	131,522	134,790	138,688	146,423	150,679
Professional, scientific and technical services	20,637	20,682	19,962	21,137	22,590	23,837
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	15,945	15,384	14,920	15,662	16,267	17,783
Educational services	41,265	42,153	42,825	43,276	43,469	43,827
Health care and social assistance	49,497	50,871	51,723	51,699	51,941	52,031
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6,460	6,225	6,330	6,205	6,647	6,809
Accommodation and food services	19,986	17,253	17,298	17,705	18,324	18,982
Public administration	47,674	49,375	50,000	50,031	50,437	50,374
Other services	15,053	14,539	14,608	15,000	15,281	15,564

Note: North American Industry Classification Standard (NAICS), 2002.

1. Aggregates are not always equal to the sum of their components from 1981 to 1996. This is caused by changing the set of relative prices when a new base year is adopted.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0017.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of constant dollars (1997)								
783,810	816,763	848,963	896,577	946,025	960,657	989,337	1,012,785	1,045,795
21,228	20,427	21,696	23,322	22,904	20,811	19,848	21,869	23,358
32,948	33,935	34,461	34,399	35,459	35,507	36,212	39,100	40,425
133,569	142,282	149,390	161,526	179,564	170,761	172,794	172,810	180,801
40,713	42,995	44,348	46,415	48,833	52,367	54,920	57,883	60,527
25,455	26,685	26,140	26,409	26,502	25,533	26,808	26,228	26,342
38,774	40,337	41,036	43,604	45,764	46,741	47,072	47,413	49,849
24,130	27,979	29,866	33,658	36,356	39,232	41,672	42,350	42,849
40,402	43,694	47,202	50,467	53,696	55,858	57,877	60,668	64,118
43,521	42,252	45,442	47,497	50,291	53,371	56,545	58,092	60,302
154,435	161,052	166,070	174,007	181,064	187,897	194,574	199,309	205,877
24,317	30,289	34,032	37,549	41,462	42,631	43,786	44,735	45,644
18,503	15,386	16,418	18,328	19,083	19,988	21,802	22,640	23,146
43,938	42,314	42,575	43,565	43,757	43,972	44,857	45,071	45,570
51,072	51,403	51,901	53,411	55,113	56,134	57,461	59,731	60,631
6,935	7,405	7,603	7,984	8,499	8,913	9,219	9,686	9,840
19,084	19,652	20,779	21,630	22,319	22,661	23,045	22,608	22,965
49,117	49,482	50,249	51,828	53,208	54,692	56,128	57,400	57,970
15,689	19,194	19,755	20,978	22,151	23,588	24,717	25,192	25,581

Table 15.5 Canada's balance of international payments

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	millions of dollars					
Current account						
Receipts	194,972	188,719	205,455	235,576	285,601	330,978
Goods and services	174,437	170,993	188,585	218,444	260,917	301,130
Goods	152,056	147,669	163,464	190,213	228,167	265,334
Services	22,381	23,324	25,122	28,230	32,750	35,796
Investment income	17,581	14,820	13,770	13,787	21,100	25,898
Transfers	2,954	2,905	3,100	3,346	3,584	3,951
Payments	218,107	214,348	230,815	263,670	303,331	337,078
Goods and services	174,018	175,401	191,674	218,964	252,285	275,869
Goods	141,000	140,658	154,430	177,123	207,873	229,937
Services	33,018	34,743	37,245	41,840	44,413	45,933
Investment income	40,206	34,761	34,903	40,619	46,990	57,089
Transfers	3,883	4,185	4,237	4,088	4,056	4,120
Balance	-23,135	-25,629	-25,360	-28,093	-17,730	-6,099
Goods and services	419	-4,408	-3,089	-520	8,632	25,261
Goods	11,056	7,011	9,034	13,090	20,295	35,397
Services	-10,637	-11,419	-12,123	-13,610	-11,663	-10,136
Investment income	-22,625	-19,941	-21,133	-26,832	-25,889	-31,191
Transfers	-929	-1,280	-1,137	-742	-472	-169
Capital account, net flow	6,203	6,410	8,574	10,704	10,241	6,784
Financial account, net flow¹	18,965	19,381	13,316	23,763	7,520	-5,489
Canadian assets, net flow	-19,699	-15,128	-14,411	-26,943	-49,029	-38,394
Canadian direct investments abroad	-6,110	-6,685	-4,339	-7,354	-12,694	-15,732
Canadian portfolio investments	-2,596	-11,665	-11,749	-17,881	-8,927	-7,331
Foreign portfolio bonds	-75	-1,661	-1,401	-5,071	435	-1,085
Foreign portfolio stocks	-2,521	-10,004	-10,348	-12,811	-9,362	-6,247
Foreign money market	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Canadian investments	-10,993	3,222	1,677	-1,707	-27,408	-15,331
Loans	491	-131	-877	-1,139	123	-3,438
Deposits	-3,938	5,730	1,604	10,214	-19,889	-7,162
Official international reserves	-1,247	2,103	5,750	-1,206	489	-3,778
Other assets	-6,299	-4,479	-4,800	-9,576	-8,131	-952
Canadian liabilities, net flow	38,664	34,509	27,727	50,706	56,550	32,905
Foreign direct investments in Canada	8,847	3,301	5,708	6,103	11,206	12,703
Foreign portfolio investments	18,584	31,501	24,701	52,799	23,312	25,233
Canadian portfolio bonds	14,678	28,063	18,766	31,446	15,995	30,730
Canadian portfolio stocks	-1,735	-990	1,036	12,056	6,412	-4,242
Canadian money market	5,642	4,428	4,898	9,296	905	-1,254
Other foreign investments	11,233	-292	-2,682	-8,196	22,032	-5,032
Loans	2,883	1,641	792	-325	-137	1,129
Deposits	7,704	-2,268	-4,037	-8,180	21,005	-6,009
Other liabilities	647	334	564	310	1,165	-151
Statistical discrepancy	-2,032	-162	3,470	-6,374	-32	4,805

1. A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims to non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 376-0001, 376-0002.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of dollars								
351,038	385,415	414,777	461,219	531,961	513,754	514,628	496,310	536,607
319,965	347,134	377,385	422,670	489,090	480,795	476,408	459,697	490,950
280,079	303,378	327,162	369,035	429,372	420,730	414,056	400,175	429,134
39,886	43,755	50,223	53,636	59,718	60,065	62,352	59,522	61,816
26,176	33,252	32,338	32,905	36,755	25,990	31,329	29,999	38,385
4,897	5,029	5,054	5,644	6,116	6,968	6,891	6,614	7,272
346,438	396,812	426,140	458,649	502,692	488,649	493,513	477,913	507,830
286,650	330,346	359,947	387,298	427,836	417,945	426,814	413,523	437,566
237,689	277,727	303,399	327,026	362,337	350,071	356,759	342,608	363,076
48,961	52,619	56,549	60,272	65,500	67,874	70,055	70,915	74,490
55,571	62,133	61,965	66,518	69,863	65,320	60,739	57,991	63,321
4,217	4,333	4,228	4,834	4,992	5,384	5,960	6,398	6,944
4,600	-11,397	-11,363	2,570	29,269	25,104	21,115	18,397	28,777
33,315	16,788	17,438	35,373	61,254	62,850	49,594	46,174	53,384
42,391	25,652	23,763	42,009	67,036	70,659	57,297	57,567	66,058
-9,076	-8,864	-6,325	-6,636	-5,782	-7,809	-7,703	-11,393	-12,674
-29,395	-28,882	-29,627	-33,613	-33,109	-39,330	-29,410	-27,992	-24,935
680	697	826	810	1,124	1,584	930	215	328
7,957	7,508	4,934	5,049	5,314	5,752	4,937	3,977	4,407
-20,191	8,256	-405	-17,531	-27,070	-21,375	-17,934	-20,108	-26,912
-73,306	-62,546	-67,161	-41,946	-142,039	-113,930	-81,322	-66,173	-83,778
-17,858	-31,937	-50,957	-25,625	-66,352	-55,800	-41,991	-30,058	-61,737
-19,317	-11,849	-22,497	-23,101	-63,927	-37,573	-26,839	-15,720	-18,523
-2,070	-6,642	-7,064	-2,477	-3,963	-1,920	-6,229	-7,974	-15,262
-17,247	-5,207	-15,433	-20,623	-59,965	-35,653	-18,858	-4,438	-1,592
..	..	..	..	..	..	-1,752	-3,308	-1,669
-36,132	-18,760	6,292	6,780	-11,759	-20,556	-12,491	-20,395	-3,518
-4,208	-18,923	12,637	2,680	-5,126	-8,051	-8,584	7,586	3,349
-18,015	-2,898	-6,225	10,592	3,973	-2,172	5,648	-22,646	-7,497
-7,498	3,389	-7,452	-8,818	-5,480	-3,353	298	4,693	3,427
-6,411	-328	7,332	2,326	-5,125	-6,980	-9,853	-10,028	-2,797
53,116	70,803	66,757	24,415	114,969	92,555	63,388	46,064	56,865
13,137	15,958	33,828	36,762	99,198	42,844	33,751	8,896	8,187
18,668	16,181	24,779	3,738	14,598	37,779	21,056	20,322	55,471
17,953	6,166	10,337	2,602	-21,458	41,002	18,805	8,293	20,063
8,034	7,645	14,311	14,346	35,232	4,125	-1,531	13,491	35,838
-7,319	2,369	130	-13,209	824	-7,349	3,782	-1,461	-430
21,311	38,664	8,149	-16,086	1,173	11,932	8,581	16,846	-6,792
5,994	1,873	3,181	6,641	3,396	-5,941	1,299	1,422	-3,067
16,863	34,106	3,375	-24,103	-962	23,716	13,565	18,318	-554
-1,546	2,685	1,593	1,377	-1,261	-5,843	-6,283	-2,894	-3,171
7,633	-4,367	6,833	9,912	-7,514	-9,481	-8,118	-2,265	-6,272

Table 15.6 National balance sheet, assets

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	millions of dollars					
All assets	5,878,353	6,163,452	6,434,833	6,840,437	7,253,898	7,619,835
Non-financial assets	2,423,605	2,489,565	2,547,110	2,654,980	2,784,075	2,853,077
Residential structures	600,762	635,502	667,367	707,914	739,526	749,702
Non-residential structures	697,319	695,521	697,111	709,195	737,321	759,743
Machinery and equipment	249,771	256,778	255,379	266,642	281,154	292,041
Consumer durables	207,707	210,181	212,657	218,930	227,097	231,167
Inventories	131,224	123,481	121,723	124,483	131,535	146,976
Land	536,822	568,102	592,873	627,816	667,442	673,448
Financial assets	3,454,748	3,673,887	3,887,723	4,185,457	4,469,823	4,766,758
Official reserves	21,551	19,529	15,135	16,881	17,487	20,769
Currency and bank deposits	302,140	318,433	346,096	386,748	414,558	442,188
Deposits in other institutions	201,325	208,203	211,405	183,650	173,614	177,209
Foreign currency and deposits	39,357	40,752	41,662	43,663	51,390	60,940
Consumer credit	97,233	99,170	99,752	104,551	111,166	116,713
Trade receivables	119,540	124,966	130,487	139,379	145,109	156,170
Bank loans	146,307	147,131	150,209	146,588	152,733	156,407
Other loans	84,737	88,518	91,638	92,441	103,787	108,681
Government of Canada short-term paper	119,031	127,863	138,696	139,687	129,356	133,524
Other short-term paper	81,857	66,634	54,139	63,370	66,829	69,965
Mortgages	340,528	370,107	398,735	417,936	433,497	443,906
Canada bonds	126,463	138,830	147,180	160,497	196,841	211,323
Provincial bonds	140,114	156,008	167,854	176,233	177,737	185,148
Municipal bonds	26,882	29,298	30,771	32,413	33,240	32,896
Other Canadian bonds	72,054	89,920	95,287	105,396	117,213	122,893
Life insurance and pensions	401,143	438,819	470,799	526,636	562,116	606,231
Corporate claims	405,642	417,949	436,091	463,841	503,729	538,057
Government claims	122,994	124,187	119,137	115,221	118,599	116,630
Shares	346,609	377,070	402,959	463,964	514,889	565,957
Foreign investments	46,186	57,262	65,302	80,452	96,910	104,850
Other financial assets	213,055	233,238	274,389	325,910	349,023	396,301

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 378-0004.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of dollars								
8,093,032	8,680,603	9,207,059	9,857,339	10,525,675	11,109,074	11,688,356	12,105,954	12,823,081
2,942,327	3,078,129	3,220,684	3,383,667	3,559,939	3,736,498	3,968,627	4,153,483	4,386,039
770,434	798,876	829,677	871,382	906,034	958,361	1,030,432	1,113,011	1,204,005
788,623	819,152	846,859	876,336	917,237	946,039	976,954	1,010,436	1,045,854
295,257	316,950	344,121	362,769	386,839	407,554	423,289	407,558	414,394
236,360	246,692	258,923	277,357	292,519	308,021	331,053	345,833	360,073
151,010	158,782	170,248	179,202	194,775	190,419	193,530	190,613	198,332
700,643	737,677	770,856	816,621	862,535	926,104	1,013,369	1,086,032	1,163,381
5,150,705	5,602,474	5,986,375	6,473,672	6,965,736	7,372,576	7,719,729	7,952,471	8,437,042
28,204	25,705	35,920	41,463	47,801	53,327	56,230	45,689	40,314
464,682	504,193	500,298	540,982	605,517	632,392	670,724	698,232	768,021
181,106	168,562	174,625	185,072	147,525	160,118	164,536	179,943	190,916
80,699	83,313	93,760	106,853	68,596	80,530	95,351	89,082	91,809
124,054	132,826	144,189	158,245	172,093	187,131	203,791	223,549	243,883
164,913	171,371	177,799	193,695	211,106	214,873	220,588	226,154	231,056
155,890	165,433	181,953	179,536	186,650	176,722	177,120	175,890	191,363
116,467	132,026	145,558	159,475	170,121	181,114	191,668	191,253	205,421
117,851	95,038	77,955	85,482	72,775	92,290	97,631	108,420	110,759
80,505	103,581	128,194	157,949	177,559	169,453	175,057	161,896	150,174
459,879	478,715	497,928	519,689	544,082	569,544	597,386	633,179	674,495
236,162	257,268	272,808	270,424	275,418	265,727	252,261	256,297	241,300
188,181	195,123	190,423	212,591	224,659	229,316	243,121	252,515	279,068
33,851	33,669	30,354	28,140	31,248	31,468	32,827	34,068	35,633
126,696	140,898	159,656	181,861	201,508	213,987	244,155	271,082	311,118
655,736	716,423	788,892	861,409	940,531	954,827	982,370	1,005,252	1,053,463
563,758	624,998	698,715	722,555	850,902	959,939	1,035,979	1,045,040	1,136,285
128,317	127,652	129,192	163,384	175,354	188,656	194,949	182,661	184,782
664,883	783,058	885,134	975,368	1,069,900	1,128,780	1,163,913	1,199,220	1,248,306
127,767	150,569	172,303	193,275	225,148	256,414	279,133	264,561	262,052
451,104	512,053	500,719	536,224	567,243	625,968	640,939	708,488	786,824

Table 15.7 National balance sheet, liabilities

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	millions of dollars					
Liabilities and net worth	5,878,353	6,163,452	6,434,833	6,840,437	7,253,898	7,619,835
All liabilities	3,707,254	3,941,295	4,185,837	4,509,196	4,802,904	5,090,947
Currency and bank deposits	310,424	326,280	352,489	393,728	423,528	450,727
Deposits in other institutions	201,522	208,385	211,662	183,874	173,741	177,332
Foreign currency and deposits	71,636	68,836	74,342	72,791	85,759	82,751
Consumer credit	97,233	99,170	99,752	104,551	111,166	116,713
Trade payables	120,624	124,875	130,709	141,647	147,728	158,491
Bank loans	140,106	141,453	144,312	138,914	146,004	147,280
Other loans	111,496	115,509	121,007	120,616	126,871	130,736
Government of Canada short-term paper	136,522	147,644	160,396	172,479	165,199	164,230
Other short-term paper	90,767	77,387	68,542	76,391	78,504	83,360
Mortgages	340,933	370,580	399,140	418,319	433,889	444,326
Canada bonds	181,558	201,602	214,358	236,552	271,078	297,160
Provincial bonds	205,938	239,189	267,849	298,049	324,342	335,454
Municipal bonds	31,331	33,774	35,534	37,553	39,007	38,947
Other Canadian bonds	129,431	149,070	161,012	179,181	199,166	213,669
Life insurance and pensions	401,143	438,819	470,799	526,636	562,116	606,231
Corporate claims	152,405	165,252	183,583	194,280	211,810	234,917
Government claims	122,994	124,187	119,137	115,221	118,599	116,630
Shares	646,477	675,875	699,599	779,751	843,824	907,591
Other liabilities	214,714	233,408	271,615	318,663	340,573	384,402
Net worth	2,171,099	2,222,157	2,248,996	2,331,241	2,450,994	2,528,888

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 378-0004.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of dollars								
8,093,032	8,680,603	9,207,059	9,857,339	10,525,675	11,109,074	11,688,356	12,105,954	12,823,081
5,462,075	5,892,698	6,286,036	6,717,349	7,174,573	7,576,013	7,926,675	8,158,642	8,618,169
471,893	513,500	510,176	552,014	618,349	648,632	684,823	712,462	784,249
181,229	168,672	174,732	185,186	147,525	160,118	164,536	179,943	190,916
94,066	110,575	120,232	124,102	93,335	104,351	112,225	100,917	97,679
124,054	132,826	144,189	158,245	172,093	187,131	203,791	223,549	243,883
165,026	171,156	175,277	191,070	211,065	219,593	227,294	227,727	234,408
142,940	148,571	163,966	164,233	169,675	156,422	157,661	154,913	165,623
138,149	149,057	163,928	178,359	185,707	191,954	196,420	196,580	201,619
142,128	116,782	97,253	98,203	84,362	99,729	107,050	118,941	118,787
94,351	122,071	149,783	172,694	193,726	183,139	190,249	171,625	161,072
460,199	479,026	498,252	520,019	544,397	569,866	597,752	633,535	674,846
330,359	348,389	360,273	359,966	355,308	339,262	331,079	314,716	295,056
338,337	340,617	348,580	352,053	355,713	362,166	377,183	370,809	391,767
39,858	39,432	36,277	33,410	36,071	35,926	36,389	37,202	39,080
225,663	257,565	304,281	327,980	349,626	421,147	468,247	488,678	538,230
655,736	716,423	788,892	861,409	940,531	954,827	982,370	1,005,252	1,053,463
254,539	303,252	345,966	341,944	373,837	418,579	460,059	443,682	442,718
128,317	127,652	129,192	163,384	175,354	188,656	194,949	182,661	184,782
1,027,530	1,157,537	1,285,010	1,403,957	1,603,591	1,715,017	1,794,968	1,880,018	2,013,114
447,701	489,595	489,777	529,121	564,308	619,498	639,630	715,432	786,877
2,630,957	2,787,905	2,921,023	3,139,990	3,351,102	3,533,061	3,761,681	3,947,312	4,204,912

Table 15.8 Canada's international investment position, assets

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of dollars					
All assets	827,578	921,976	979,386	918,241	955,436
Canadian direct investments abroad	356,506	399,253	433,364	403,444	445,063
Canadian portfolio investments	209,212	239,762	268,470	250,979	255,229
Portfolio foreign bonds	35,640	38,870	43,873	45,137	57,471
Portfolio foreign stocks	173,572	200,892	215,521	194,889	186,678
Other Canadian investments	261,860	282,962	277,553	263,818	255,144
Loans	60,520	68,402	71,728	58,426	56,047
Allowances	-10,970	-11,851	-11,918	-11,612	-10,879
Deposits	101,448	108,929	102,704	109,877	112,460
Official international reserves	47,801	53,327	56,230	45,690	40,315
Other assets	63,060	64,155	58,810	61,436	57,202

Note: Data are as at December 31.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 376-0037.

Table 15.9 Canada's international investment position, liabilities

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of dollars					
All liabilities	1,036,415	1,125,414	1,186,332	1,124,412	1,136,563
Foreign direct investments in Canada	319,116	340,429	354,122	354,466	365,675
Foreign portfolio investments	487,517	526,178	555,887	510,446	533,265
Portfolio Canadian bonds	372,440	427,228	450,006	405,742	405,091
Portfolio Canadian stocks	87,116	77,487	80,692	83,316	108,554
Portfolio Canadian money market instruments	27,961	21,463	25,189	21,388	19,621
Other foreign investments	229,781	258,806	276,323	259,500	237,623
Loans	60,675	56,035	59,012	54,504	39,743
Deposits	147,751	181,055	195,036	183,139	175,970
Other liabilities	21,356	21,716	22,275	21,858	21,910
Canada's net international investment position	-208,837	-203,437	-206,946	-206,171	-181,127

Note: Data are as at December 31.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 376-0037.

16 Personal finance

OVERVIEW

After eight years of steady growth, average after-tax income for families of two people or more levelled off in 2002 and stood at \$59,900 in 2003. That compares with \$51,200 in 1993.

Income levels in 2003, however, varied significantly among different family types. For example, married elderly couples earned about \$42,800 in after-tax annual income, whereas two-parent families with children pulled in an average after-tax income of \$69,400.

Single-parent families have seen their incomes rise as well. From 1996 to 2001, the income gains for lone-parent families headed by women were among the strongest, primarily because of rising employment rates among single mothers. But despite those increases, the average single mother made \$30,000 after taxes in 2003, significantly less than the average single father.

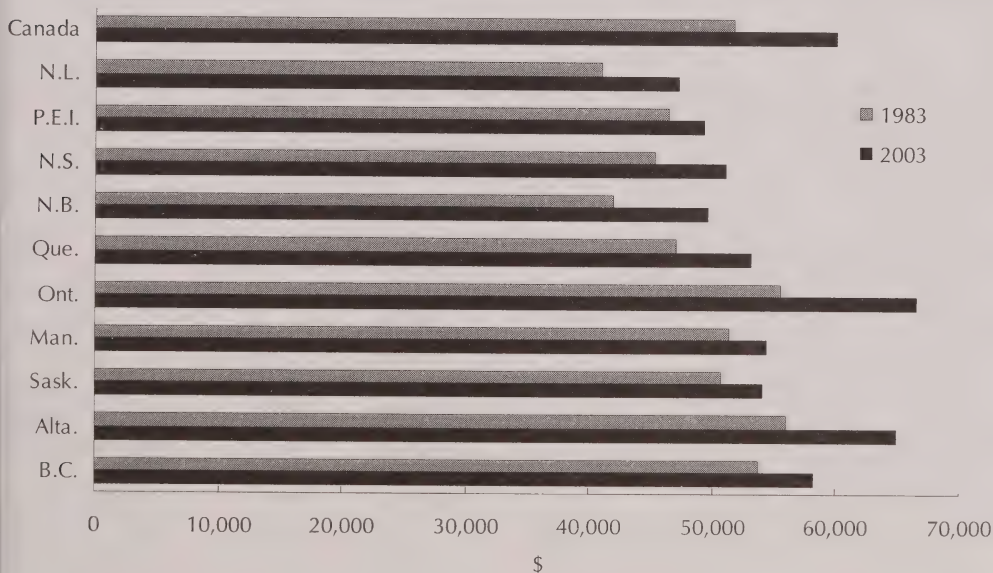
Indeed, families headed by single women were more likely to be among the 726,000 Canadian families living in low income in 2003. Of all families, 8.4% had low incomes in 2003, well below the peak of 12.1% in 1996.

An estimated 843,000 children aged 17 and under, or 12.4% of the total, were living in low-income families in 2003, compared with more than 1.3 million in 1996. The rate was unchanged from 2002, but well below the peak of 18.6% in 1996.

Helping lower-income households

Government transfers, such as Employment Insurance, Old Age Security and child tax benefits, help to reduce income inequality because they moderate income differences

Chart 16.1 Average after-tax income, economic families of two or more persons, by province



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0603.

between rich and poor. For low-income households, these transfers are important: the 20% of families earning the least receive about half their income from transfers. By contrast, transfers represent only 3% of total income for the richest 20% of households.

Taxes are also used to moderate income differences. Higher incomes mean higher income taxes: the 20% of Canadian families earning the most paid an average \$35,300 of income taxes in 2003, which represents about one-quarter of their total income. On the other hand, families that earned the least paid about \$1,100 in income taxes, or about 5% of their total earnings.

How much money families make is determined in part by where they live. Nationally, the median total income for couple families fell 0.5% to \$62,600 in 2003. As in previous years, average after-tax income in 2003 was highest among Ontario families, at \$66,500, followed by those in Alberta, who averaged \$64,900.

Families in Newfoundland and Labrador earned the least, \$47,100. But the highest proportion of low-income households resides on the other side of the country, in British Columbia.

Average household spending, top five expenditures

	2004
	\$
Personal income taxes	12,902
Shelter	12,200
Transportation	8,626
Food	6,910
Recreation	3,678

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 203-0001.

At the city level, couple families in the census metropolitan areas of Oshawa, Ottawa-Gatineau and Windsor have consistently recorded highest median incomes over the years. In 2003, Oshawa's couple families came out on top for the first time, with a median income of \$80,300. The median income for couple families in Ottawa-Gatineau, which ranked first in the three previous years, dropped slightly to \$79,600. In 2003, the only other census metropolitan areas in Canada that posted increases in median family income for couple families were Kingston, Saint John, and St. John's.

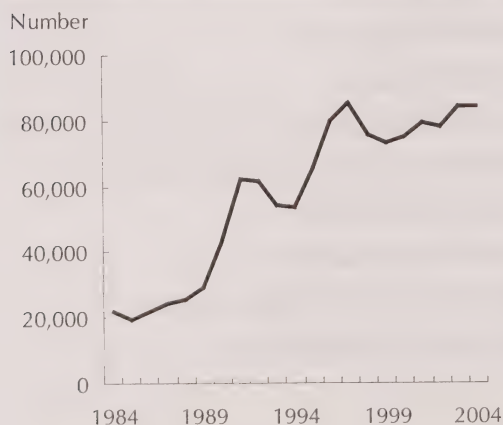
Spending more, owing more

Household spending patterns remained virtually unchanged from 1997 to 2004. Most of the household budget went to personal taxes (20%), followed by shelter (19%), transportation (14%) and food (11%). Households in the lowest income group allocated the highest percentage of their budgets to food, shelter and clothing.

While Canadians have seen their paycheques steadily grow, they have been spending them at an even faster pace. Incomes increased by 10% from 1997 to 2003, whereas household spending grew more than twice as fast. In 2001, almost half of all households were spending more than their pre-tax income.

Over the past 14 years, lower interest rates and a continuing demand for housing and consumer goods have encouraged a significant run-up in household debt. By 2003, for every \$100 of

Chart 16.2 Consumer bankruptcies



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 177-0001.

disposable income, Canadian households had on average \$103 in debt.

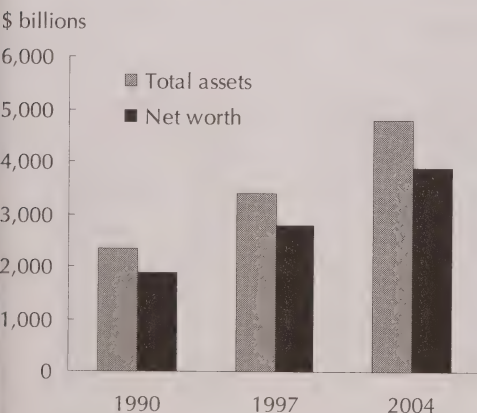
Low-income earners struggled the most. Nearly two out of three households earning less than \$20,000 outspent their income, and they did so by an average of 54%. By contrast, only 15% of households with incomes \$100,000 and over outspent their income. The toll has been high. In 2004, just over 84,000 Canadians declared bankruptcy, a 57% increase from 1994.

Less money saved for the future, but higher net worth

Growing expenditures and debts mean that less and less money is left over for savings. For each dollar of income earned in 1982, Canadians spent 63 cents on personal consumption and 20 cents on taxes, setting the remaining 17 cents aside for saving.

In 2001, by comparison, for every dollar of income, we spent 71 cents and only saved 3 cents. The number of households that saved in 2004 fell to its lowest level since the 1930s.

Chart 16.3 Financial assets and net worth, persons and unincorporated business



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 378-0004.

However, a large increase in the net worth of Canadian households has helped to offset their growing debt, higher spending and lower savings. From 1990 to 2004, the value of household financial assets, such as investments and pension plans, more than doubled.

During the same period, the value of non-financial assets, such as homes and consumer goods, almost doubled. Residential real estate holdings alone accounts for \$1.6 trillion of Canadians' total net worth. Other household non-financial assets that have contributed to the large jump in net worth include vehicles, furniture and appliances.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *Analysis of Income in Canada*. Annual. 75-203-XWE
- *The Assets and Debts of Canadians: Focus on Private Pension Savings*. Occasional. 13-596-XIE
- *Canada's Retirement Income Program*. Occasional. 74-507-XIE
- *Caring Canadians, Involved Canadians: Highlights from the 2000 National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating*. Occasional. 71-542-XIE
- *Class of 2000: Profile of Postsecondary Graduates and Student Debt*. Occasional. 81-595-MIE2004016
- *Income in Canada*. Annual. 75-202-XIE
- *Income Trends in Canada*. Annual. 13F0022XIE
- *Spending Patterns in Canada*. Annual. 62-202-XIE

Which groups are more likely to be affected by low income?

Trends in low income levels are closely watched indicators of economic well-being. While most spells of low income are short, others are more enduring and raise concerns about barriers and their underlying causes.

After climbing throughout the early 1990s, the prevalence of low income among Canadians peaked in 1996, at 15.7%, and then declined to 11.5% in 2003, when 3.6 million persons had low income. The proportion of children living in families with low income fell from a peak of 18.6% in 1996 to 12.4% in 2003.

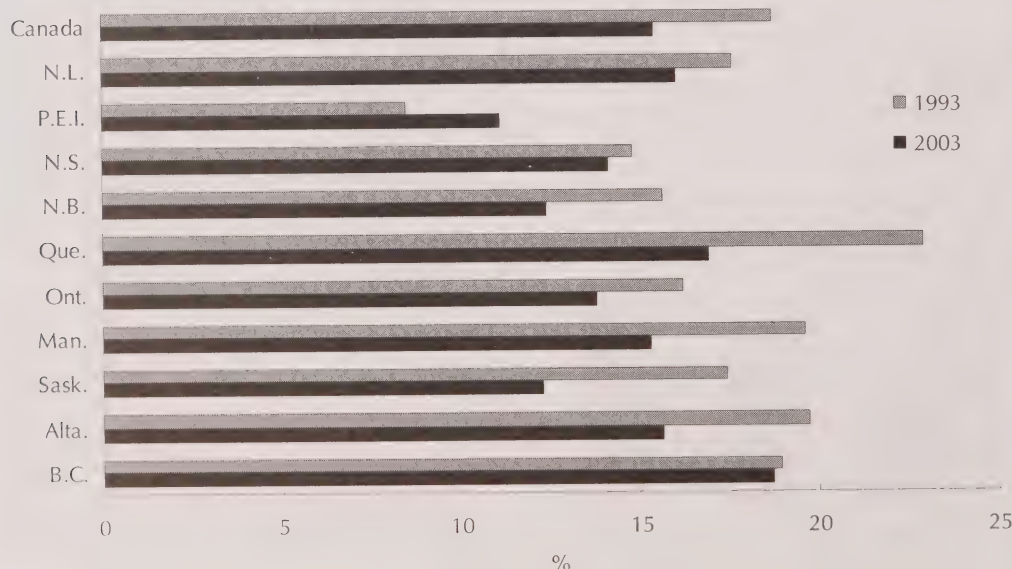
Lately, increases in the rates of people with low income have been concentrated among recent immigrants. In 1980, 25% of recent immigrants had low income. By 2000, this proportion increased to 36%. Among Canadian-born people, the rate fell from 17% to 14%.

Most people do not have low income for long: 3% to 5% of the population lives in low income for four years or more. Changes related to employment are the major reasons why people enter and exit low income status. Marriage and divorce also play a significant role, particularly among women who are single parents.

Five groups comprising 26% of the population account for two-thirds of persistent low income: lone parents, recent immigrants, people with work-limiting disabilities, unattached individuals aged 45 to 64, and off-reserve Aboriginal people.

The likelihood of having persistently low income is six to eight times higher among people in these groups than for the rest of the population. Still, only a minority of people in these five groups are exposed to low income for an extended period of time.

Chart 16.4 Low income rates for families, by province



Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM table 202-0803.

Charitable giving: a profile of Canadian donors and donations

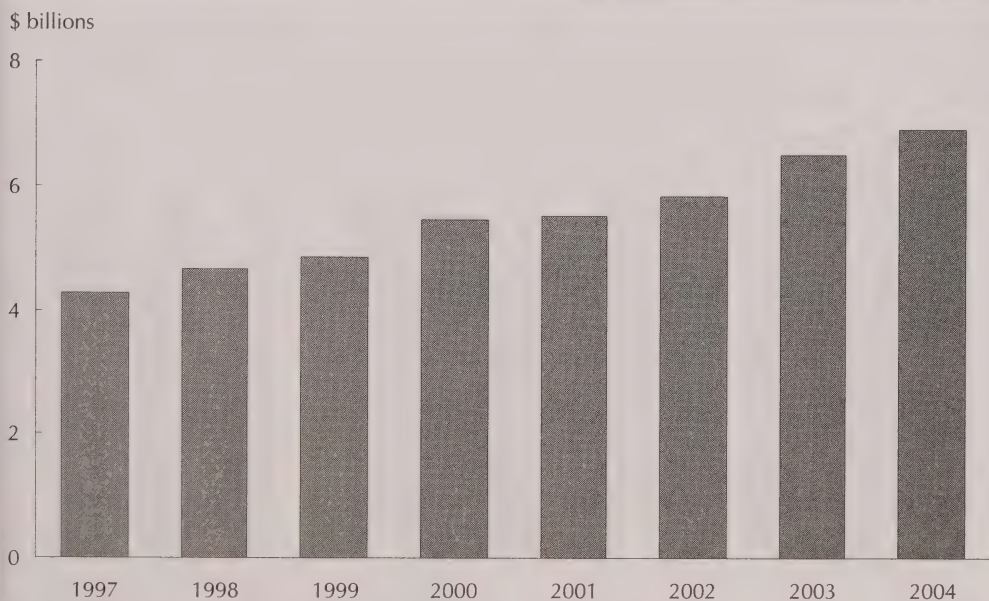
Whether coming to the assistance of victims of a house fire or donating money for cancer research, Canadians have a long tradition of charitable giving. More than 19 million Canadians made direct financial contributions totalling nearly \$5 billion to charitable organizations in 2000, an 11% increase over the 1997 level.

Though the proportion making direct financial donations has remained constant at 78% from 1997 to 2000, the average annual amount donated increased from \$239 to \$259 during this period. Almost all donors said that compassion for people in need and supporting a cause they believe in were the main motivations for making a donation. Religious organizations were the recipients of nearly half the total amount donated in 2000.

Charitable giving tends to vary across the population with factors such as age, sex and education. The average amount given by donors increased with age, peaking with those aged 45 to 54, who reported annual donations of \$338 in 2000. Women were more likely to donate than men, but there was no difference between men and women in the average annual amount donated. Canadians with a university degree were more likely to contribute to charity, and donated an average of \$480 in 2000.

Residents of the Atlantic and Prairie provinces were most likely to make a charitable donation in 2000, with the donation rate ranging from 79% to 87% in the Atlantic provinces and from 83% to 85% in the Prairies. Average annual donations were largest in Manitoba and Alberta, at \$383 and \$369, respectively.

Chart 16.5 Charitable donations, annual total for individuals



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0001.

How are Canadians saving for retirement?

Whether or not Canadians have saved enough for retirement is difficult to judge. How much money is enough? One common belief says that you need two-thirds of your pre-retirement income to maintain a similar standard of living when you retire.

Canada's retirement income programs have a long history. The first employer-sponsored or registered pension plans (RPPs) were established at the end of the 1800s. Old Age Security (OAS) was created in 1952, registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) in 1957 and the Canada and Quebec pension plans (CPP and QPP) in 1966. All of these retirement income programs provided 76% of the income of persons aged 65 and older in 1999.

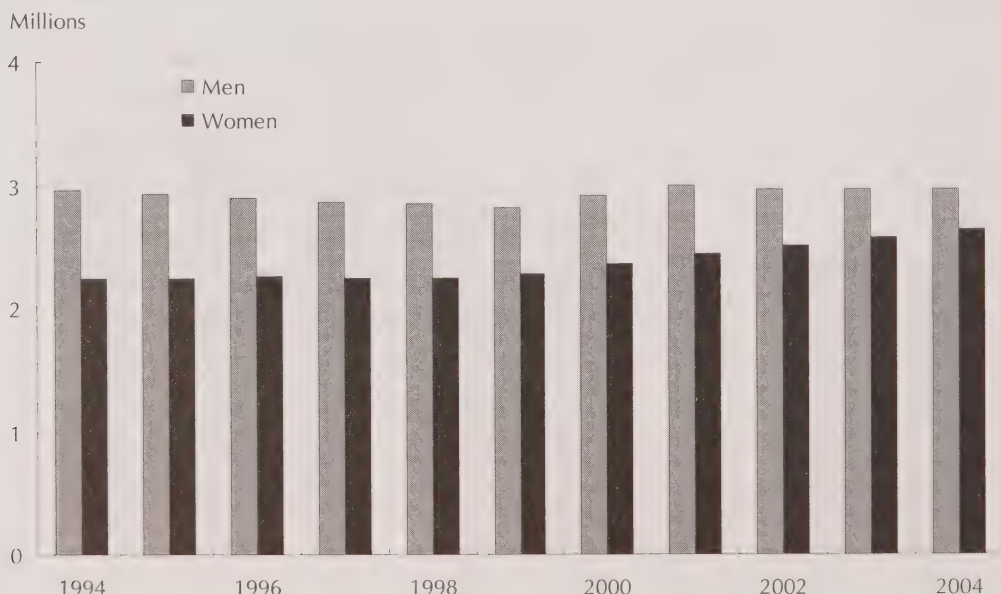
Canadians had accumulated \$1.15 trillion in the three main income programs (except OAS) by the end of 2001. This was almost double the level in 1990, when measured in constant

(inflation-adjusted) dollars. Of the total in 2001, 69% of assets were in RPPs, 25% in RRSPs and 6% in the CPP and QPP.

The percentage of the Canadian labour force with RPPs declined during the 1990s. At the end of 2004, nearly two in five paid workers, or 5.6 million, were participating in an RPP, up 1% from a year earlier and the seventh consecutive annual increase. The number of women belonging to a registered pension plan has grown steadily since 1998.

Canadians increased their contributions to RRSPs in the 2004 tax year for the second year in a row. More than six million taxfilers contributed to RRSPs in 2004, a slight increase from the level of 2003 but still less than the peak of 6.3 million contributors in 2000. However, the total contributions of \$28.8 billion represented only 8% of the contribution room available to these individuals.

Chart 16.6 Registered pension plan members, by sex



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 280-0008.

Tuition hikes mean higher debt loads

The cost of a university or college education has climbed considerably over the past 15 years. In 1990/91, the average tuition for undergraduate students was \$1,464 per year. By 2004/05, this figure had nearly tripled to \$4,214 per year. For a four-year bachelor degree, that's an increase of \$11,000. For many, these tuition hikes have meant higher debt loads.

Not all students require loans. Armed with summer jobs, work while in school, parental assistance, savings, scholarships and bursaries, about half of bachelor and college graduates from the class of 2000 managed to finish post-secondary education debt-free.

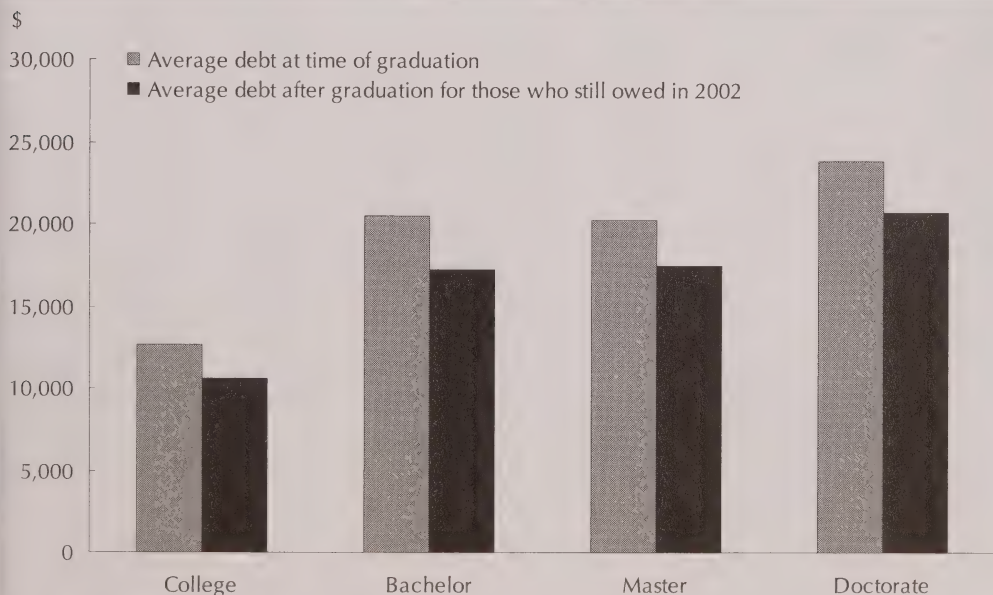
However, many indebted students found themselves graduating with much larger loans than those from previous years. In the class of 2000, the average debt for bachelor graduates who required a loan was \$20,000, about 75% larger

than the average debt of the graduating class of 1990, even after adjusting for inflation.

A student's ability to repay debt depends on the size of their debt and on their ability to find a high-paying job. One in five bachelor graduates from 2000 were able to pay back their loans within two years, but these tended to be the graduates with a lower initial debt and a higher average post-graduate income. By contrast, the bachelor graduates who were unable to repay their loans in full still owed an average of \$17,000 two years after graduating.

College graduates from the class of 2000 who took out loans had an average debt of \$12,700, much less than that of bachelor graduates. However, a larger proportion of college graduates reported repayment difficulties with their average income of \$26,900, compared with the bachelor graduates' average income of \$33,400.

Chart 16.7 Student debt at time of graduations, class of 2000



Note: Graduates who pursued further education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this chart.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 81-595-MIE2004016.

Table 16.1 Average total income, by economic family type

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	constant dollars (2003)				
Economic families¹	66,700	64,800	64,400	63,300	64,000
Elderly families ²	50,400	49,300	47,600	48,300	48,000
Married couples	45,700	44,000	43,100	44,500	44,200
Other elderly families	61,500	61,200	57,800	56,600	56,900
Non-elderly families ³	69,400	67,500	67,300	66,000	66,800
Married couples	64,800	64,000	66,100	64,200	62,300
No earner	31,700	30,900	30,300	29,200	30,100
One earner	55,700	50,500	51,100	51,400	51,900
Two earners	72,600	73,300	76,100	74,900	71,900
Two-parent families with children ⁴	74,300	72,400	72,800	71,100	72,400
No earner	34,500	20,600	20,700	22,300	21,400
One earner	53,600	53,600	53,600	52,400	54,700
Two earners	74,000	73,600	74,900	73,300	75,000
Three or more earners	95,200	91,900	90,600	91,900	92,000
Married couples with other relatives	94,400	89,300	88,700	88,900	89,900
Lone-parent families ⁴	30,700	29,700	30,800	29,200	30,100
Male lone-parent families	46,300	46,700	47,900	41,400	41,500
Female lone-parent families	28,100	27,300	28,600	27,300	28,200
No earner	15,700	16,400	16,800	17,600	17,200
One earner	29,500	29,800	31,700	30,300	31,300
Two or more earners	44,500	43,900	44,700	41,900	46,500
Other non-elderly families	55,100	53,300	47,900	51,500	52,000
Unattached individuals	28,800	26,700	26,900	26,900	26,700
Elderly male	26,000	24,400	26,500	24,500	28,300
Non-earner	24,000	23,000	26,100	23,200	24,900
Earner	41,900	37,400	30,900	36,200	58,700
Elderly female	21,800	21,500	21,200	20,100	20,400
Non-earner	21,100	21,100	20,800	19,600	20,000
Earner	39,100	32,600	28,300	35,100	31,300
Non-elderly male	33,900	30,600	30,400	30,900	31,100
Non-earner	14,000	12,700	12,900	12,800	13,300
Earner	36,900	34,800	34,400	36,200	35,700
Non-elderly female	27,400	25,600	25,800	26,700	24,700
Non-earner	15,200	13,600	13,600	13,200	15,300
Earner	30,300	29,300	30,100	31,300	28,700

Note: 'Average total income' refers to income from all sources, including government transfers and before deduction of federal and provincial income taxes. It may also be called 'income before tax' (but after transfers).

1. A group of individuals who share a common dwelling unit and are related by blood, marriage (including common-law relationships) or adoption.

2. Families in which the major income earner is 65 years of age and older; for data prior to 1996, the head of family is 65 or older.

3. Families in which the major income earner is less than 65.

4. Families with children less than 18 years.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0403.

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
constant dollars (2003)								
64,300	64,600	66,000	68,400	69,900	72,500	73,600	73,400	72,700
50,400	46,300	46,600	47,300	49,100	49,400	49,600	50,200	50,200
45,200	45,200	45,500	46,300	48,400	47,900	48,700	48,700	49,300
62,700	50,100	50,300	50,900	51,500	54,700	52,900	56,000	53,900
66,900	67,500	69,100	71,900	73,300	76,300	77,500	77,200	76,400
63,500	66,200	69,300	70,300	69,600	70,500	74,900	73,400	70,900
28,000	32,000	33,500	31,700	33,300	34,300	39,200	35,900	34,300
51,800	51,100	54,500	55,800	57,900	56,500	61,400	56,100	56,600
73,400	78,300	79,900	82,300	80,000	80,300	84,200	84,300	79,700
72,200	72,400	74,700	78,100	80,100	83,300	84,300	84,700	85,600
19,900	21,800	23,800	23,000	22,500	22,400	24,600	25,000	23,000
52,000	55,600	54,500	61,600	61,100	61,300	61,800	65,400	66,900
75,400	75,300	77,300	80,200	81,400	84,600	85,100	85,200	85,300
91,900	94,900	97,200	95,900	99,300	104,100	105,800	103,600	104,600
88,400	92,400	92,100	94,600	99,100	105,400	102,100	101,600	101,200
30,800	30,000	30,000	32,800	33,900	36,900	37,700	35,900	36,600
42,200	46,300	45,900	48,800	49,700	54,200	51,000	51,200	54,700
29,000	27,500	27,500	30,000	31,000	33,400	34,900	32,300	32,500
17,700	16,500	15,500	16,100	17,000	16,100	16,900	16,200	15,900
31,800	32,200	30,900	32,000	32,400	33,400	34,700	32,700	32,000
48,600	44,500	46,800	49,700	48,900	53,900	55,900	48,800	51,000
51,400	58,300	57,000	61,500	62,200	64,700	64,800	66,600	61,100
27,100	26,500	26,400	27,100	28,800	28,800	29,600	30,200	30,900
27,100	28,000	28,300	29,300	28,100	26,900	28,600	28,400	29,600
24,900	25,500	26,000	25,900	26,400	25,100	26,900	25,800	25,900
47,700	47,900	42,500	49,700	39,600	36,900	39,300	39,600	42,300
21,900	22,800	23,400	23,000	23,000	23,500	24,500	25,000	24,800
21,500	22,200	22,400	22,100	22,300	22,800	23,400	24,400	24,000
34,200	38,900	36,800	35,300	33,800	34,400	38,700	32,000	32,000
30,500	29,800	29,300	30,400	32,000	33,200	33,700	33,900	34,400
12,400	11,100	10,400	10,500	10,200	10,100	11,900	11,700	12,400
35,000	34,600	34,800	35,700	36,500	37,500	37,900	38,500	39,000
26,100	23,800	23,700	24,600	28,100	26,500	27,200	28,700	30,100
13,500	10,800	11,700	11,000	10,800	10,700	12,100	12,000	13,000
30,500	28,900	28,700	30,100	34,400	31,800	32,200	33,800	34,800

Table 16.2 Average total income, by economic family type and by province

	2003		
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island
	constant dollars (2003)		
Economic families¹	72,700	56,100	58,200
Elderly families ²	50,200	32,400	39,700
Married couples	49,300	31,900	41,400
Other elderly families	53,900	33,800	F
Non-elderly families ³	76,400	60,100	61,700
Married couples	70,900	54,000	63,600
No earner	34,300	24,700 ^E	F
One earner	56,600	44,900	47,000
Two earners	79,700	65,700	67,600
Two-parent families with children ⁴	85,600	67,100	63,200
No earner	23,000	F	F ¹
One earner	66,900	51,900	F
Two earners	85,300	71,900	60,700
Three or more earners	104,600	74,200	76,600
Married couples with other relatives	101,200	78,600	82,400
Lone-parent families ⁴	36,600	29,000	31,100
Male lone-parent families	54,700	F	F
Female lone-parent families	32,500	27,100	28,300
No earner	15,900	17,500	F
One earner	32,000	33,200	26,900
Two or more earners	51,000	F	F
Other non-elderly families	61,100	49,200	51,100
Unattached individuals	30,900	19,800	21,700
Elderly male	29,600	19,000	26,400
Non-earner	25,900	F	27,000
Earner	42,300	F	F
Elderly female	24,800	19,800	18,300
Non-earner	24,000	18,400	17,700
Earner	32,000	F	F
Non-elderly male	34,400	20,100	23,600
Non-earner	12,400	F	F
Earner	39,000	26,500	26,900
Non-elderly female	30,100	19,800	21,200
Non-earner	13,000	9,000 ^E	F
Earner	34,800	28,500	26,300

Note: "Average total income" refers to income from all sources, including government transfers and before deduction of federal and provincial income taxes. It may also be called 'income before tax' (but after transfers).

1. A group of individuals who share a common dwelling unit and are related by blood, marriage (including common-law relationships) or adoption.

2. Families in which the major income earner is 65 of age and older.

3. Families in which the major income earner is less than 65.

4. Families with children less than 18 years.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0403.

2003

Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
constant dollars (2003)							
61,500	59,100	65,200	80,900	65,700	64,800	78,300	69,300
43,800	45,600	45,100	55,700	49,700	46,900	51,100	49,500
45,000	45,900	43,900	53,600	50,400	47,700	50,100	49,300
40,300	44,800	48,600	63,600	46,500	42,300	56,700	50,700
65,000	61,300	68,500	85,100	68,700	68,700	82,100	72,800
61,700	56,000	63,700	79,100	63,600	62,500	76,900	72,200
31,200	30,400	28,300	43,100	F	F	F	F
55,100	44,600	55,900	55,900	50,100	48,800	63,000	64,700
68,600	63,900	71,700	91,200	69,100	67,700	83,000	77,600
72,100	69,700	77,500	95,000	74,200	75,500	87,200	81,900
F	F	F	20,600	F	F	F	F
48,400	48,000	61,100	77,300	64,000 ^E	52,800	66,400	56,700
72,300	68,600	79,400	93,500	73,400	72,600	83,800	86,100
93,800	88,500	87,800	116,400	84,000	97,300	112,400	100,700
89,700	81,200	96,800	106,500	107,000	103,400	114,200	92,900
30,200	29,000	35,700	37,900	34,500	32,500	45,200	35,000
F	F	47,800	50,400	F	F	86,000 ^E	64,300 ^E
30,200	26,100	32,600	35,500	32,700	30,000	31,800	27,600
F	F	16,100	16,500	F	F	F	F
30,200	26,800	31,900	33,100	29,400	30,400	31,700	31,700
F	F	50,100	60,400	F	42,300	F	F
50,700	48,400	53,100	71,100	55,100	53,800	64,900	51,300
27,700	22,300	29,000	35,700	27,900	27,600	28,900	29,500
24,100	19,300	26,600	34,400	28,900	29,400	29,500	28,600
23,800	18,200	26,100	27,800	27,600	27,700	26,700	23,100
F	F	F	54,700 ^E	F	F	F	40,600 ^E
23,200	20,700	22,900	27,300	23,200	22,300	25,500	25,300
22,600	20,100	21,400	26,600	22,900	21,600	25,300	24,500
F	F	35,900	33,500	25,500	26,300	26,200	31,700
33,300	24,800	32,100	39,200	31,900	29,600	33,700	33,100
17,900 ^E	F	13,100	13,300	F	9,300	5,100 ^E	13,600 ^E
37,700	29,100	36,100	44,100	33,200	33,000	38,300	38,400
24,400	21,200	29,000	36,400	25,600	28,600	23,100	26,700
11,800 ^E	8,600 ^E	14,700	12,400	16,100 ^E	21,900 ^E	9,900 ^E	11,800 ^E
27,200	24,600	33,500	42,300	28,300	30,000	25,900	31,200

Table 16.3 Average market income, by economic family type

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	constant dollars (2003)				
Economic families¹	59,400	56,900	55,900	54,900	55,600
Elderly families ²	30,700	29,500	27,200	28,300	26,900
Married couples	26,000	24,200	22,800	24,600	23,100
Other elderly families	41,600	41,600	36,900	36,300	35,800
Non-elderly families ³	64,200	61,600	61,100	59,600	60,700
Married couples	61,300	60,000	61,600	59,700	57,800
No earner	20,800	20,400	18,100	17,700	17,500
One earner	51,100	45,300	44,900	45,500	46,100
Two earners	70,400	70,500	73,100	72,000	69,300
Two-parent families with children ⁴	69,300	66,600	66,700	64,900	66,500
No earner	20,000	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,400
One earner	47,600	46,800	46,300	44,700	47,100
Two earners	69,400	68,400	69,600	68,200	70,400
Three or more earners	90,600	86,500	84,700	86,400	86,900
Married couples with other relatives	88,900	83,100	82,100	82,300	83,500
Lone-parent families ⁴	22,400	20,900	21,700	19,100	20,300
Male lone-parent families	40,100	41,000	41,200	33,000	34,300
Female lone-parent families	19,500	18,100	19,200	16,900	18,100
No earner	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,500	1,900
One earner	23,000	23,500	25,400	23,400	24,100
Two or more earners	38,500	37,900	38,500	33,400	39,400
Other non-elderly families	47,100	44,300	38,400	42,800	42,800
Unattached individuals	23,300	20,800	20,800	20,600	20,200
Elderly male	12,900	11,200	13,100	10,900	14,000
Non-earner	10,700	9,600	12,600	9,500	10,400
Earner	30,400	26,200	19,200	24,300	45,800
Elderly female	9,500	9,000	8,400	7,500	6,600
Non-earner	8,600	8,600	7,900	6,900	6,200
Earner	28,200	21,000	16,400	22,700	18,900
Non-elderly male	31,300	27,200	26,800	27,000	27,500
Non-earner	6,500	4,300	4,100	3,700	4,200
Earner	35,000	32,500	32,000	33,900	33,600
Non-elderly female	24,600	22,600	22,500	23,300	20,900
Non-earner	7,800	6,100	5,800	4,900	6,400
Earner	28,500	27,700	28,400	29,400	27,000

Note: 'Average market income' refers to total income minus government transfers.

1. A group of individuals who share a common dwelling unit and are related by blood, marriage (including common-law relationships) or adoption.

2. Families in which the major income earner is 65 and older; for data prior to 1996, the head of family is 65 or older.

3. Families in which the major income earner is less than 65.

4. Families with children less than 18 years.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0202.

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
constant dollars (2003)								
56,300	56,300	57,800	60,400	62,300	65,100	65,800	65,600	64,900
29,800	25,600	25,500	26,100	28,100	28,800	28,600	29,600	29,300
24,600	24,800	24,700	25,300	27,500	27,200	27,900	28,200	28,400
42,000	28,500	28,200	28,800	30,000	34,600	31,500	34,900	32,600
61,100	61,100	63,100	66,000	68,000	71,100	71,800	71,500	70,800
59,200	61,800	64,900	65,900	65,700	66,900	70,900	69,400	66,900
15,400	20,500	21,900	20,200	22,700	23,300	27,400	24,600	22,100
46,100	45,200	47,700	48,900	52,300	51,100	55,400	50,000	50,300
71,100	75,800	77,500	80,100	77,900	78,300	82,000	81,900	77,400
66,700	66,600	69,300	73,100	75,500	78,800	79,200	79,500	80,400
3,000	4,100	5,300	5,300	5,300	6,200	6,900	8,200	7,400 ^E
44,600	48,100	47,400	54,300	54,600	54,800	55,200	58,800	59,600
71,000	70,400	72,700	76,100	77,600	80,900	80,800	80,400	80,800
87,200	90,100	92,800	91,600	95,600	100,300	101,000	99,200	99,900
82,300	86,200	86,000	88,500	93,700	99,900	96,100	96,300	95,700
21,700	20,200	20,800	23,800	25,200	28,900	29,500	27,600	28,400
35,600	39,400	39,300	41,900	43,500	49,300	45,200	45,300	48,800
19,500	17,200	17,900	20,600	21,900	24,700	26,200	23,500	23,800
2,900	1,900	1,300	2,200	2,500	1,400	2,300	2,200	2,400 ^E
25,400	24,500	23,600	24,200	25,000	26,300	27,400	25,400	24,400
41,700	37,900	39,900	42,300	41,700	46,500	48,700	41,200	43,100
43,300	48,000	47,100	51,300	52,900	55,400	55,200	57,100	52,000
21,000	20,500	20,400	21,200	23,300	23,400	24,100	24,600	25,600
13,300	14,200	14,400	15,300	14,200	13,000	15,000	14,600	16,000
11,000	11,600	11,900	11,800	12,300	11,100	13,000	11,800	11,900
35,300	35,100	29,300	36,500	26,400	23,900	26,500	26,800	29,600 ^E
8,600	9,900	10,200	9,700	9,700	10,400	11,200	11,800	11,600
8,100	9,200	9,300	8,800	8,900	9,500	10,100	11,100	10,600
22,700	27,600	22,300	21,500	22,400	23,000	25,800	20,000	19,500
27,300	26,600	26,100	27,400	29,500	30,700	31,100	31,300	31,900
3,900	2,900	3,000	2,800	2,900	2,500	4,200	4,600	5,200
33,100	32,700	32,800	33,900	35,000	36,000	36,300	36,800	37,300
22,800	20,700	20,600	21,500	25,400	23,800	24,300	25,800	27,500
5,100	3,800	4,500	3,800	4,300	4,100	4,800	4,500	6,100
29,100	27,300	27,100	28,600	33,000	30,500	30,800	32,300	33,400

Table 16.4 Average income after tax, by economic family type

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	constant dollars (2003)				
Economic families¹	53,500	52,000	52,000	51,200	51,500
Elderly families ²	43,800	42,400	41,600	42,000	41,700
Married couples	39,800	38,100	37,900	38,700	38,400
Other elderly families	53,100	52,000	49,900	49,000	49,300
Non-elderly families ³	55,200	53,700	53,900	52,800	53,200
Married couples	50,700	50,200	52,100	50,300	49,100
No earner	27,600	26,400	26,900	25,500	26,600
One earner	43,100	40,100	41,500	41,200	41,400
Two earners	56,600	56,900	59,100	57,900	56,000
Two-parent families with children ⁴	58,700	57,100	57,700	56,500	57,100
No earner	27,000	20,100	20,400	21,800	21,100
One earner	42,900	42,500	42,700	42,500	43,300
Two earners	58,200	57,800	59,000	57,700	58,700
Three or more earners	75,500	72,800	72,300	73,300	73,100
Married couples with other relatives	75,100	71,400	71,300	71,300	71,500
Lone-parent families ⁴	27,000	25,900	27,100	26,100	26,600
Male lone-parent families	37,700	36,700	38,400	34,700	33,700
Female lone-parent families	25,200	24,400	25,600	24,800	25,400
No earner	15,600	16,200	16,700	17,500	17,000
One earner	26,100	26,200	27,800	26,800	27,600
Two or more earners	38,600	37,100	38,400	36,900	40,000
Other non-elderly families	45,700	44,500	40,600	42,900	43,300
Unattached individuals	23,500	22,000	22,300	22,200	22,000
Elderly male	22,500	21,400	23,100	21,700	24,000
Non-earner	21,500	20,500	22,900	20,800	22,000
Earner	30,700	30,000	26,100	29,800	41,800
Elderly female	19,700	19,400	19,300	18,500	18,800
Non-earner	19,200	19,100	19,000	18,200	18,600
Earner	31,400	27,700	24,500	28,400	26,200
Non-elderly male	26,700	24,400	24,400	24,400	24,500
Non-earner	12,400	11,800	12,000	11,900	12,400
Earner	28,800	27,300	27,200	28,200	27,700
Non-elderly female	22,300	20,900	21,200	21,700	20,400
Non-earner	13,700	12,300	12,300	12,200	13,900
Earner	24,300	23,600	24,300	24,900	23,200

Note: 'Average income after tax' refers to total income, which includes government transfers, minus income tax.

1. A group of individuals who share a common dwelling unit and are related by blood, marriage (including common-law relationships) or adoption.

2. Families in which the major income earner is 65 and older; for data prior to 1996, the head of family is 65 or older.

3. Families in which the major income earner is less than 65.

4. Families with children less than 18 years.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0603.

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
constant dollars (2003)								
51,600	51,900	52,900	54,700	56,300	58,100	60,400	60,400	59,900
43,300	39,700	40,100	40,400	42,100	41,800	43,200	43,800	43,800
39,000	38,500	38,800	39,200	41,300	40,600	42,200	42,500	42,800
53,500	43,700	44,200	44,500	45,300	46,300	47,200	48,900	47,500
53,100	53,800	55,000	57,000	58,700	60,700	63,200	63,100	62,600
49,800	51,700	53,700	54,500	54,500	55,200	59,600	58,900	57,000
24,900	27,300	28,100	27,200	28,000	28,600	32,900	29,500	29,600
41,000	40,600	43,200	44,000	45,700	44,700	49,500	46,100	45,700
57,000	60,400	61,300	63,200	62,300	62,500	66,700	67,100	63,800
56,800	57,300	58,900	61,400	63,400	65,900	68,200	68,800	69,400
19,600	21,400	23,100	22,400	22,100	21,500	24,200	24,100	22,600
41,800	43,700	42,200	47,200	48,100	48,000	49,800	52,400	53,200
58,700	59,300	60,700	62,800	64,100	66,500	68,500	68,800	68,900
72,700	75,300	77,500	76,400	79,800	83,700	86,500	85,600	85,900
70,200	73,500	73,500	75,200	79,600	84,000	83,800	83,300	83,300
27,000	26,800	26,800	29,000	30,000	32,500	33,700	32,200	32,700
34,300	38,200	37,800	40,100	40,200	43,400	42,200	42,800	45,000
25,800	25,000	25,000	27,100	28,200	30,300	31,900	29,700	30,000
17,400	16,400	15,500	15,900	16,500	16,000	16,900	16,100	15,900
27,700	28,500	27,600	28,500	29,100	30,000	31,500	29,900	29,600
41,300	39,200	41,200	44,100	44,200	48,100	50,300	44,000	45,700
42,900	48,900	48,100	51,200	52,200	52,700	55,500	56,900	52,800
22,300	21,900	21,900	22,300	23,500	23,600	24,700	25,300	25,600
23,400	23,900	24,200	24,900	24,100	23,200	24,900	24,800	25,500
22,100	22,200	22,600	22,700	23,000	22,100	23,600	23,100	22,900
36,000	37,400	33,600	38,800	31,100	29,400	32,400	32,200	34,300
19,700	20,300	20,600	20,400	20,500	20,700	22,000	22,500	22,000
19,400	19,800	20,000	19,900	20,000	20,200	21,200	22,100	21,500
27,900	31,100	29,300	28,500	27,200	28,200	32,900	27,300	26,300
24,100	23,800	23,600	24,200	25,500	26,500	27,400	27,800	28,000
11,500	10,400	9,800	9,900	9,600	9,500	11,100	10,800	11,400
27,300	27,200	27,600	28,000	28,700	29,700	30,500	31,300	31,400
21,300	19,700	19,700	20,300	22,400	21,500	22,700	23,800	24,600
12,500	10,200	10,800	10,200	9,700	9,700	11,200	11,100	11,800
24,400	23,500	23,300	24,400	27,000	25,500	26,500	27,700	28,100

Table 16.5 Average income after tax, by economic family type, by province

	2003		
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island
	constant dollars (2003)		
Economic families¹	59,900	47,100	49,300
Elderly families ²	43,800	30,300	35,300
Married couples	42,800	29,500	36,500
Other elderly families	47,500	32,100	F
Non-elderly families ³	62,600	49,900	51,900
Married couples	57,000	44,500	51,600
No earner	29,600	21,900	F
One earner	45,700	37,800	39,200
Two earners	63,800	53,400	54,800
Two-parent families with children ⁴	69,400	54,800	53,500
No earner	22,600	F	F
One earner	53,200	43,000	F
Two earners	68,900	57,900	50,900
Three or more earners	85,900	61,900	65,200
Married couples with other relatives	83,300	65,600	69,300
Lone-parent families ⁴	32,700	26,700	28,900
Male lone-parent families	45,000	F	F
Female lone-parent families	30,000	25,200	26,800
No earner	15,900	17,300	F
One earner	29,600	30,200	25,600
Two or more earners	45,700	F	F
Other non-elderly families	52,800	43,800	44,900
Unattached individuals	25,600	17,300	19,000
Elderly male	25,500	17,700	23,100
Non-earner	22,900	F	23,700
Earner	34,300	F	F
Elderly female	22,000	18,000	17,300
Non-earner	21,500	17,200	16,900
Earner	26,300	F	F
Non-elderly male	28,000	17,200	19,900
Non-earner	11,400	F	F
Earner	31,400	22,200	22,400
Non-elderly female	24,600	16,800	18,200
Non-earner	11,800	8,500 ^E	F
Earner	28,100	23,600	22,200

Note: "Average income after tax" refers to total income, which includes government transfers, minus income tax.

1. A group of individuals who share a common dwelling unit and are related by blood, marriage (including common-law relationships) or adoption.

2. Families in which the major income earner is 65 and older.

3. Families in which the major income earner is less than 65.

4. Families with children less than 18 years.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0603.

2003

Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
constant dollars (2003)							
51,000	49,500	53,000	66,500	54,400	54,000	64,900	58,200
38,500	40,300	38,700	48,400	42,800	41,300	45,600	43,300
39,200	40,000	37,300	46,600	42,900	41,700	44,600	43,100
36,700	41,200	43,000	55,100	42,300	39,300	51,600	44,200
53,400	51,000	55,300	69,600	56,600	56,800	67,600	60,800
49,800	46,300	49,900	63,800	51,800	51,000	62,400	58,900
26,800	26,300	24,300	36,900	F	F	F	F
44,200	37,400	43,300	46,400	40,800	41,500	52,700	50,400
55,100	52,500	56,000	72,900	56,200	54,600	66,900	63,900
58,800	57,000	62,200	76,700	60,900	62,200	71,400	67,500
F	F	F	20,500	F	F	F	F
40,600	38,700	48,500	60,000	52,200 ^E	43,900	53,300	47,400
58,500	56,100	63,200	75,500	59,700	59,900	68,900	70,100
76,600	72,200	72,100	95,100	70,500	79,700	91,700	84,900
74,200	68,200	77,800	87,700	85,800	84,300	93,800	79,600
27,600	26,700	32,000	34,100	31,200	29,900	39,000	30,900
F	F	39,700	43,100	F	F	67,400 ^E	50,500 ^E
27,800	24,700	30,100	32,400	30,000	28,200	29,700	26,000
F	F	16,000	16,500	F	F	F	F
27,500	25,400	29,400	30,400	26,900	28,400	29,800	29,500
F	F	45,200	53,000	F	39,200	F	F
43,500	42,600	45,800	60,900	47,300	45,700	56,200	45,600
23,100	19,500	23,600	29,200	23,500	23,300	24,700	25,100
21,400	18,100	22,800	28,900	25,100	25,300	26,100	25,500
21,100	17,400	22,400	24,700	24,200	24,300	24,100	21,100
F	F	F	42,100 ^E	F	F	F	35,000 ^E
20,700	19,000	19,800	24,300	21,200	20,200	23,000	22,500
20,200	18,500	19,300	23,800	20,900	19,700	22,800	21,800
F	F	24,600	29,100	23,000	23,100	24,000	27,300
26,600	21,000	25,500	31,700	25,800	24,200	28,000	27,700
15,300 ^E	F	11,800	12,400	F	8,900	5,100 ^E	12,600 ^E
29,800	24,400	28,300	35,300	26,900	26,700	31,800	31,800
20,700	18,300	23,400	29,100	21,400	24,200	20,100	22,700
10,900	7,800 ^E	12,900	11,600	14,400	20,800 ^E	9,300	10,800 ^E
22,900	21,200	26,600	33,400	23,500	24,900	22,400	26,200

Table 16.6 Persons with low income after taxes, by selected characteristics

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	thousands				
All persons	3,191	3,601	3,677	4,004	3,898
Under 18	925	1,014	1,025	1,157	1,102
18 to 64	1,951	2,251	2,348	2,485	2,520
65 and older	316	335	304	362	276
Males	1,392	1,642	1,681	1,822	1,760
Under 18	455	529	531	581	552
18 to 64	864	1,029	1,083	1,144	1,150
65 and older	74	85	67	97	57
Females	1,799	1,958	1,996	2,182	2,139
Under 18	470	486	494	576	550
18 to 64	1,086	1,222	1,265	1,341	1,370
65 and older	242	250	236	265	219
Persons in economic families	2,135	2,379	2,444	2,738	2,625
Males	938	1,098	1,105	1,221	1,182
Females	1,197	1,282	1,340	1,518	1,443
Persons under 18	925	1,014	1,025	1,157	1,102
Two-parent families	479	533	513	605	589
Female lone-parent families	394	443	464	503	438
Other economic families	51	38	47	49	75
Persons 18 to 64	1,163	1,308	1,364	1,506	1,473
Males	457	539	547	599	606
Females	705	769	817	908	867
Persons 65 and older	48	57	56	75	51
Males	26	30	27	41	24
Females	21	27	28	35	27
Unattached individuals	1,056	1,221	1,233	1,266	1,273
Males	454	545	577	601	577
Females	602	677	656	664	696
Persons under 65	788	943	985	979	1,047
Males	407	490	536	545	544
Females	381	454	448	434	503
Persons 65 and older	268	278	248	287	226
Males	47	55	40	56	33
Females	221	223	208	231	193

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0802.

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
thousands								
4,185	4,556	4,474	4,024	3,851	3,741	3,394	3,536	3,552
1,228	1,304	1,242	1,080	1,001	955	835	839	843
2,675	2,922	2,921	2,645	2,572	2,511	2,313	2,413	2,450
282	330	312	299	277	275	246	284	258
1,931	2,135	2,074	1,875	1,817	1,686	1,545	1,628	1,674
617	681	646	575	522	469	418	448	441
1,260	1,372	1,344	1,219	1,223	1,144	1,052	1,098	1,159
54	82	84	81	72	73	75	81	74
2,255	2,420	2,400	2,150	2,033	2,055	1,849	1,908	1,878
611	623	595	505	480	485	416	391	402
1,415	1,550	1,577	1,427	1,349	1,367	1,262	1,314	1,292
229	248	228	218	205	202	170	203	184
2,889	3,146	3,012	2,645	2,489	2,396	2,104	2,273	2,265
1,329	1,460	1,370	1,215	1,161	1,081	952	1,050	1,053
1,559	1,686	1,642	1,429	1,329	1,315	1,153	1,223	1,212
1,228	1,304	1,242	1,080	1,001	955	835	839	843
688	717	672	558	531	540	464	406	433
485	522	495	451	396	372	337	397	365
55	65	74	71	75	43	33	36	45 ^E
1,618	1,777	1,689	1,485	1,434	1,389	1,222	1,372	1,364
691	749	687	607	613	590	509	571	584
927	1,028	1,002	878	821	799	713	801	780
43	65	81	80	53	52	48	61	58
22	30	37	33	26	22	25	31	28 ^E
21	35	44	46	28	30	23	31	30 ^E
1,297	1,410	1,462	1,380	1,361	1,345	1,289	1,263	1,287
601	675	704	659	657	605	593	577	621
695	735	759	720	705	740	696	685	666
1,057	1,145	1,232	1,160	1,138	1,122	1,092	1,040	1,087
570	624	657	611	610	554	543	527	575
488	522	575	549	528	568	549	513	512
239	265	231	219	223	223	197	222	201
32	52	47	48	47	51	50	50	47
208	213	184	171	177	172	147	172	154

Table 16.7 Prevalence of persons with low income after taxes

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	percent				
All persons	11.8	13.2	13.3	14.3	13.7
Under 18	13.8	15.0	14.9	16.7	15.8
18 to 64	11.2	12.8	13.2	13.8	13.9
65 and older	10.8	11.1	9.8	11.5	8.6
Males	10.4	12.1	12.2	13.1	12.5
Under 18	13.2	15.2	15.1	16.4	15.4
18 to 64	10.0	11.7	12.2	12.8	12.7
65 and older	5.9	6.6	5.1	7.1	4.1
Females	13.2	14.2	14.3	15.4	14.9
Under 18	14.3	14.7	14.8	17.1	16.3
18 to 64	12.5	13.9	14.2	14.9	15.0
65 and older	14.4	14.5	13.4	14.8	11.9
Persons in economic families	9.0	9.9	10.1	11.2	10.6
Males	8.0	9.2	9.2	10.1	9.6
Females	10.1	10.7	11.0	12.3	11.6
Persons under 18	13.8	15.0	14.9	16.7	15.8
Two-parent families	8.4	9.3	9.1	10.7	10.2
Female lone-parent families	51.7	54.5	49.0	50.3	50.4
Other economic families	19.8	16.1	19.3	19.1	25.2
Persons 18 to 64	7.8	8.7	9.0	9.8	9.5
Males	6.3	7.3	7.4	8.0	8.0
Females	9.2	10.0	10.5	11.4	10.8
Persons 65 and older	2.4	2.8	2.6	3.5	2.3
Males	2.6	2.8	2.5	3.7	2.1
Females	2.2	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.5
Unattached individuals	31.3	35.4	35.1	35.4	35.0
Males	28.2	33.2	33.4	34.1	32.5
Females	34.2	37.3	36.6	36.7	37.4
Persons under 65	32.6	37.7	38.5	38.3	39.9
Males	29.4	34.8	36.0	36.3	35.7
Females	36.8	41.5	41.9	41.3	45.7
Persons 65 and older	28.1	29.1	25.9	28.1	22.3
Males	20.6	23.8	16.9	21.3	13.1
Females	30.5	30.8	28.8	30.4	25.3

Note: Prevalence of low-income shows the proportion of people living below the low-income cutoffs within a given group.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0802.

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
percent								
14.6	15.7	15.3	13.7	13.0	12.5	11.2	11.6	11.5
17.6	18.6	17.8	15.5	14.4	13.8	12.1	12.2	12.4
14.6	15.7	15.5	13.9	13.4	12.9	11.7	12.1	12.1
8.6	9.8	9.1	8.6	7.8	7.6	6.7	7.6	6.8
13.6	14.9	14.3	12.8	12.4	11.4	10.3	10.7	10.9
17.3	19.1	18.0	16.0	14.7	13.4	12.0	12.7	12.6
13.7	14.8	14.3	12.9	12.7	11.8	10.6	11.0	11.4
3.8	5.6	5.6	5.4	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.4
15.6	16.5	16.3	14.5	13.6	13.6	12.1	12.4	12.1
17.9	18.1	17.5	14.9	14.1	14.2	12.2	11.8	12.1
15.4	16.6	16.7	15.0	14.0	14.1	12.8	13.1	12.7
12.2	13.0	11.8	11.1	10.3	10.0	8.3	9.7	8.7
11.6	12.5	11.9	10.4	9.7	9.3	8.1	8.6	8.5
10.7	11.8	10.9	9.6	9.1	8.4	7.4	8.0	8.0
12.4	13.2	12.8	11.1	10.2	10.0	8.7	9.2	9.1
17.6	18.6	17.8	15.5	14.4	13.8	12.1	12.2	12.4
11.8	12.4	11.7	9.8	9.3	9.5	8.2	7.2	7.7
53.5	55.8	53.2	46.1	41.9	40.1	37.4	43.0	40.9
21.5	23.0	25.0	22.2	24.2	14.4	10.4	10.9	13.8 ^E
10.3	11.2	10.6	9.2	8.8	8.4	7.3	8.1	8.0
9.0	9.8	8.9	7.8	7.8	7.4	6.3	7.0	7.1
11.5	12.5	12.1	10.6	9.8	9.5	8.3	9.2	8.9
1.9	2.8	3.4	3.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.2
1.9	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.0 ^E
1.9	3.1	3.8	3.9	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.4	2.3 ^E
35.0	37.3	37.9	35.1	34.0	32.9	30.8	29.5	29.4
33.8	35.8	36.6	33.8	32.9	30.0	28.4	27.1	28.4
36.1	38.8	39.2	36.4	35.1	35.6	33.2	32.0	30.5
39.6	41.9	43.8	40.4	38.7	37.3	35.3	33.2	33.6
37.5	38.4	39.8	36.5	35.4	32.1	30.3	29.0	30.7
42.5	46.9	49.5	45.8	43.4	44.3	42.1	39.0	37.5
23.1	25.4	22.0	20.8	21.0	20.6	18.1	19.4	17.7
12.1	19.8	17.2	17.5	17.2	17.6	16.8	15.9	14.7
26.7	27.3	23.7	22.0	22.3	21.6	18.6	20.7	18.9

Table 16.8 Average earnings, by sex and work pattern

	All earners			Full-year, full-time workers		
	Females	Males	Earnings ratio ¹	Females	Males	Earnings ratio ¹
	constant dollars (2003)		percent	constant dollars (2003)		percent
1990	21,700	37,100	58.4	32,400	48,400	66.8
1991	21,700	36,000	60.1	33,000	48,100	68.7
1992	22,100	35,600	61.9	34,200	48,600	70.3
1993	22,300	35,700	62.5	34,300	48,100	71.3
1994	22,200	36,700	60.5	33,500	48,900	68.5
1995	22,900	36,100	63.4	34,900	48,200	72.4
1996	22,700	36,100	63.1	34,300	47,400	72.3
1997	22,900	37,000	61.9	34,000	49,700	68.3
1998	23,900	38,100	62.8	36,500	50,700	71.9
1999	24,300	38,800	62.6	35,000	51,300	68.4
2000	24,700	40,100	61.7	36,200	51,200	70.6
2001	24,800	40,000	62.1	36,500	52,300	69.9
2002	25,100	40,000	62.8	36,800	52,400	70.2
2003	24,800	39,100	63.6	36,500	51,700	70.5

1. Represents female-to-male earnings ratio.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0102.

Table 16.9 Earners, by sex and work pattern

	All earners			Full-year, full-time workers		
	Both sexes	Females	Males	Both sexes	Females	Males
	thousands					
1990	15,239	6,891	8,348	8,835	3,398	5,437
1991	15,011	6,804	8,207	8,564	3,352	5,212
1992	15,048	6,867	8,181	8,405	3,305	5,100
1993	14,905	6,795	8,110	8,461	3,347	5,114
1994	15,006	6,800	8,206	8,654	3,349	5,305
1995	15,346	6,993	8,352	8,843	3,478	5,365
1996	15,187	6,880	8,307	7,881	3,044	4,837
1997	15,577	7,122	8,455	8,008	3,135	4,873
1998	15,896	7,298	8,599	8,178	3,239	4,939
1999	16,403	7,590	8,813	8,497	3,431	5,066
2000	16,858	7,830	9,028	8,305	3,349	4,956
2001	17,226	8,004	9,221	8,713	3,518	5,194
2002	17,445	8,121	9,324	8,483	3,477	5,006
2003	17,940	8,404	9,537	8,747	3,668	5,079

Note: Data before 1996 are drawn from the Survey of Consumer Finances and data from 1996 on are taken from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. The surveys use different definitions and, as a result, the number of people working full year, full time in the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics is smaller than in the Survey of Consumer Finances.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0101.

Table 16.10 Average expenditures of spender and saver households, by selected categories

	1982		2001	
	Spenders ¹	Savers ²	Spenders ¹	Savers ²
	dollars			
Total expenditure	48,300	47,490	53,760	56,710
Current consumption	38,970	33,890	41,700	37,920
Food	7,390	7,310	6,060	6,470
Shelter	8,830	8,010	10,620	10,340
Household operation	2,190	2,010	2,520	2,560
Household furnishings and equipment	1,930	1,620	1,720	1,480
Clothing	3,110	2,840	2,310	2,340
Transportation	7,120	4,970	9,060	5,870
Health care	950	920	1,390	1,350
Personal care	900	850	930	950
Recreation	2,480	2,040	3,430	3,240
Reading materials and other printed matter	280	280	260	280
Education	380	300	960	780
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,800	1,480	1,340	1,230
Miscellaneous ³	1,620	1,270	1,110	1,050
Personal income taxes	6,160	9,810	8,430	14,190
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	1,750	2,330	2,450	3,460
Gifts of money and contributions	1,420	1,460	1,170	1,140

1. Households whose total expenditure exceeds income.

2. Households whose total expenditure equals or is less than income.

3. Includes union dues and games of chance.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-XIE.

Table 16.11 Average household expenditures, by selected categories and by province

	2004		
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island
	dollars		
Total expenditure	63,636	49,867	50,849
Current consumption	45,436	37,003	38,453
Food	6,910	6,180	6,072
Shelter	12,200	8,259	9,220
Household operation	2,920	2,694	2,686
Household furnishings and equipment	1,870	1,615	1,541
Clothing	2,506	2,296	2,016
Transportation	8,626	7,333	7,762
Health care	1,690	1,448	1,756
Personal care	897	740	754
Recreation	3,678	3,247	3,115
Reading materials and other printed matter	283	185	258
Education	1,078	719	805
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,495	1,385	1,324
Games of chance (net amount)	264	270	284
Miscellaneous	1,020	632	860
Personal income taxes	12,902	8,699	8,068
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	3,645	2,972	3,143
Gifts of money and contributions	1,652	1,193	1,184

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 203-0001.

2004

Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
dollars							
54,559	51,531	54,494	71,583	56,317	53,314	71,256	64,266
39,349	37,624	38,579	51,047	39,685	38,609	50,169	46,754
6,189	6,063	6,874	7,106	6,414	5,673	7,125	7,124
9,604	8,802	9,421	14,679	9,582	9,494	13,253	12,987
2,979	2,728	2,386	3,264	2,766	2,747	3,303	2,853
1,570	1,613	1,408	2,304	1,575	1,740	2,077	1,662
2,040	1,984	2,190	2,830	2,260	2,131	2,836	2,368
7,675	7,748	7,163	9,851	7,726	7,458	9,268	8,640
1,593	1,614	1,709	1,471	1,467	1,593	2,149	2,077
760	757	904	959	768	785	943	817
3,215	3,072	3,114	3,883	3,392	3,499	4,647	3,900
282	252	248	310	273	246	319	277
907	801	633	1,383	722	838	1,130	1,342
1,480	1,265	1,466	1,535	1,517	1,283	1,660	1,429
288	247	258	275	350	257	272	214
768	678	807	1,196	872	864	1,186	1,065
10,684	9,413	11,634	14,593	10,937	9,560	15,143	12,098
3,176	3,326	3,367	3,946	3,689	3,418	3,933	3,437
1,350	1,170	913	1,996	2,007	1,727	2,012	1,977

Table 16.12 Retirement savings, by sex and by personal income

	Taxfilers ¹ who save	Average savings ²	2001		
			Share of savings in registered retirement savings plans ²	Share of savings in registered pension plans ²	Share of income ³ saved
	thousands	dollars		percent	
Both sexes	7,941	6,402	49.6	50.4	10.9
Under \$10,000	147	1,314	45.4	54.6	24.7
\$10,000–\$19,999	508	1,596	69.3	30.7	10.1
\$20,000–\$29,999	991	2,370	59.1	40.9	9.3
\$30,000–\$39,999	1,396	3,523	50.8	49.2	10.1
\$40,000–\$59,999	2,325	5,785	44.4	55.6	11.8
\$60,000–\$79,999	1,343	9,180	41.1	58.9	13.3
\$80,000 and over	1,231	13,638	57.4	42.6	9.4
Males	4,202	7,293	51.7	48.3	10.4
Under \$10,000	42	1,533	41.1	58.9	30.7
\$10,000–\$19,999	145	1,795	75.1	24.9	11.4
\$20,000–\$29,999	338	2,370	68.3	31.7	9.3
\$30,000–\$39,999	584	3,306	57.8	42.2	9.4
\$40,000–\$59,999	1,282	5,522	47.0	53.0	11.1
\$60,000–\$79,999	877	8,823	42.8	57.3	12.8
\$80,000 and over	935	13,657	57.4	42.6	9.1
Females	3,740	5,400	46.4	53.6	11.8
Under \$10,000	106	1,228	47.5	52.5	22.5
\$10,000–\$19,999	364	1,517	66.5	33.5	9.6
\$20,000–\$29,999	653	2,371	54.4	45.6	9.3
\$30,000–\$39,999	812	3,680	46.4	53.6	10.5
\$40,000–\$59,999	1,043	6,107	41.5	58.5	12.6
\$60,000–\$79,999	466	9,852	38.4	61.6	14.4
\$80,000 and over	296	13,576	57.3	42.8	10.7

1. Includes taxfilers aged 25 to 64 as of December 31, 2001.

2. Savings refer to registered retirement savings plan contributions and pension adjustment as reported for the 2001 tax year. The pension adjustment is used to estimate retirement savings through registered pension plans.

3. Income as reported on line 150 of the income tax return form.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 74-507-XCB.

OVERVIEW

For several years, Canada's population has been both growing at a slower pace and getting older. Another major trend has been the continued move toward large cities. Since 1990, an average of 225,000 immigrants have arrived annually, with the vast majority settling in major urban centres.

Canada has more than 32 million people. In terms of surface area, it is the second largest country in the world. But it is also one of the least densely populated countries on the planet, with only 3.5 inhabitants per square kilometre.

Most of the population is concentrated within a narrow corridor extending along the country's southern border with the United States. In 2005, Ontario and Quebec alone accounted for 60% of the total population.

Canada's northernmost areas remain sparsely populated. While the polar region of the

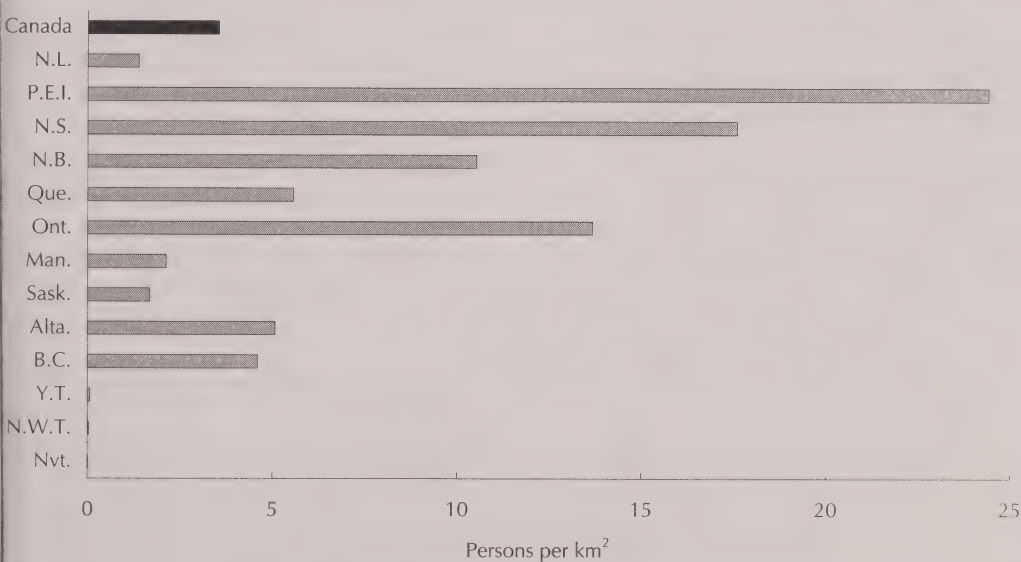
Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut account for 40% of Canada's land mass, the region's inhabitants made up just 0.3% of the population in 2004.

Slowing population growth

For the first time in a century, in the 1990s Canada posted lower population growth rates than the United States, due to the latter's exceptionally high fertility rates for a developed country. Nonetheless, Canada's population growth rate was much faster than that of many other developed countries.

In general, however, the population growth rate has slowed since the 1960s, mainly because of lower fertility levels. From 1996 to 2001, Canada experienced population growth of

Chart 17.1 Population density, July 2005 estimate



ources: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0005; Natural Resources Canada.

4%, one of the slowest growth rates recorded between census periods.

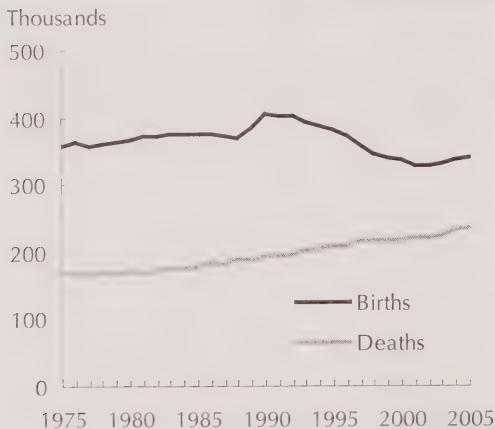
Since the 1990s, natural population growth has slowed in all provinces, whereas immigration has remained relatively stable. Immigration is now the main component of population growth, with net migration accounting for more than 66% of our population growth in 2001 to 2004.

In 2005, 65% of Canadians lived in one of the country's 27 census metropolitan areas (CMAs). A little more than one in three lived in Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver.

From July 2003 to July 2004, the growth rate of all CMAs was 1.1%, compared with 0.5% for non-metropolitan areas.

With growth rates of 2.4% and 2.5%, Abbotsford and Oshawa had the highest population growth rates among CMAs. However, Toronto continued to show the most significant gain in absolute numbers, followed by Montréal and Vancouver. A major source of Toronto's growth was immigration from other countries, which largely offset the losses from Torontonians migrating to other areas of Ontario.

Chart 17.2 Births and deaths



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

Components of population growth

	1985	1995	2005
	number of persons		
Births	376,265	381,998	337,856
Deaths	179,085	209,389	234,645
Total net migration	59,502	153,160	192,933

Note: All figures are for the one-year period ending June 30.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

A rapidly aging population

Canada's population is rapidly aging as a result of lower fertility and higher life expectancies. Those aged 65 or over has more than doubled in the past 35 years, reaching 4.1 million in 2003, close to 13% of the population.

During this same year, close to one in three Canadians were aged 35 to 54, an age group that essentially corresponds to the baby-boom generation. Within a few years, this generation will have reached retirement age. By 2011, those aged 65 and over will represent 15% of the total population.

The fastest growing group is aged 80 and over. From 1993 to 2003, their numbers increased by 41% to reach 932,000. This figure is expected to increase by another 43% from 2001 to 2011, when it will reach 1.3 million.

As the population ages, it generally includes fewer men, since women tend to live longer. In 2003, the 65-to-74 age group had 90 men for every 100 women. In the 90-and-over age group, this ratio fell to 35 men for every 100 women. In contrast, for the under-18 age group, there were 105 men for every 100 women.

Marriage waning in popularity

After peaking in 1972, the proportion of married people fell steadily until the late 1990s, after which it remained relatively stable. In 2003, approximately 60% of Canadians aged 15 or over were married, almost the same as in 2001.

At the same time, the proportion of single people has increased, mainly since 1981. It is especially high in the 18-to-24 age group, since young people are waiting longer before marriage or living together as couples. In 2003, the proportion of single people in this age group reached 85%.

After strong growth in most provinces in the late 1980s, the number of divorces remained relatively stable in the 1990s, but then fell slightly in the early 2000s. In 2002, there were 223.7 divorces per 100,000 people.

Since women have longer life expectancies than men, and since women are more likely to marry older men, the proportion of widows is higher than that of widowers. In 2003, close to 44% of women aged 65 and over were widows, whereas only 13% of men in that age group were widowers.

On the move

In 2001, 42% of Canadians aged five or over had changed residence in the previous five years, the lowest figure in more than 20 years. This decrease was mainly due to the increase in

the older population, which tends to move less often than young adults.

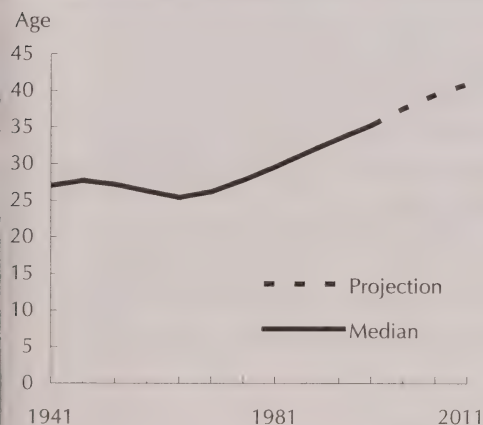
Most movers migrated just a short distance. From 1996 to 2001, almost 6.3 million people—or 22% of the population aged 5 and over—changed residence but remained in the same municipality, accounting for nearly half of all movers. About 3.6 million moved to another municipality inside the same province, while 905,700 moved from one province or territory to another.

Young adults aged 15 to 29 are much more mobile than the rest of the population, mainly because they move in with others, go to university or join the labour market. From 1996 to 2001, half of them moved, in many cases to a larger census metropolitan area.

Following in the footsteps of prior migrants, Canadians who changed provinces or territories from 1996 to 2001 still tended to move westward. However, internal migrants are choosing Alberta over British Columbia as their favoured destination. This shift may be partly due to Alberta's economic status as a prosperous and oil-rich province.

Among the group aged 45 to 64, only 27% changed addresses from 1996 to 2001. The proportion is lower still among seniors aged 65 and over at 18%.

Chart 17.3 Median age, 1941 to 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 96F0030XIE2001002.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *Annual Demographic Statistics*. Annual. 91-213-X1B
- *Canadian Social Trends*. Quarterly. 11-008-X1E
- *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories*. Occasional. 91-520-XWE
- *Quarterly Demographic Statistics*. Quarterly. 91-002-XWE

Older Canadians shaping regional demographics

The aging of the Canadian population is affecting the regions of this country in varying degrees. For example, in 2001 Saskatchewan had the highest proportion of elderly people, with 15% of its population falling into the 65-and-over age group. By contrast, elderly people represented just 4% of the Northwest Territories' population and 6% of Yukon's.

In the 1990s, however, the largest increases in the proportion of elderly people were observed in Yukon and the Northwest Territories. They were followed by Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec and Alberta. In Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, the proportion of elderly people increased by less than 2%.

All parts of the country experience population aging due to lower fertility and higher life expectancy. Geographic variations in population aging tend to reflect the movement of young people away from weaker economies in rural areas toward growing economies in other regions.

For instance, the exodus of working-age youth from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Atlantic provinces has contributed to the increased aging of the population in these areas.

Older people returning to the places where they grew up, particularly in the Atlantic provinces and in the eastern Prairies, has also helped to raise the average age of the population in those places. Similarly, elderly people migrating to areas that are attractive to retirees swell the numbers further. British Columbia, Ontario and Prince Edward Island are the main provinces feeling this effect.

Cities with industries based on natural resources—including Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Chicoutimi and Trois-Rivières—have seen larger increases in their proportions of seniors, partly because of the exodus of youth. In Toronto and Vancouver, the arrival of younger people has helped to keep the proportion of seniors under the national average.

Chart 17.4 Population aged 65 and over, by province and territory



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

Young adults waiting to start families

They have been called the boomerang kids and the generation on hold. Nowadays, there are more and more young adults who are slow to leave the family home or are actually deciding to return to it.

In 2001, 41% of the 3.8 million young Canadian adults aged 20 to 29 lived with their parents, compared with 28% in 1981. This trend was particularly strong among young men, 47% of whom lived with their parents, compared with 35% of young women. Pursuing an education, chasing elusive jobs, falling marriage rates, choosing common-law arrangements and postponing their first marriage are some of the factors in this trend.

With more and more young people having second thoughts about leaving the family nest, the number of conjugal relationships keeps decreasing among young adults. In 2001, 35%

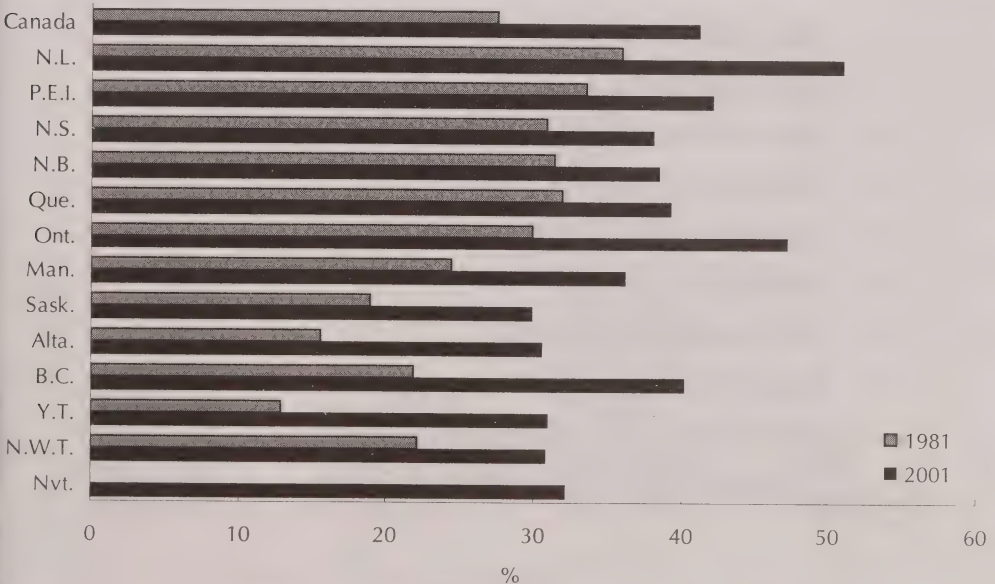
of young people aged 20 to 29 were married or in a common-law relationship, compared with 52% in 1981. Most of these young people chose to try living common law as a first conjugal experience, and then ended up getting married.

The first experience with conjugal relationships among young men and women is more likely to end in separation or divorce than among older people. More break-ups lead to more second relationships and more blended families.

Increased relationship breakdown also leads to an increase in the number of people living alone and to more single-parent families.

In 2001, married couples and those in common-law relationships with children aged 24 or under living at home represented only 44% of all families, compared with 55% in 1981. The proportion of couples without children living at home was 41%, up from 34% in 1981.

Chart 17.5 Young adults aged 20 to 29 living with their parent(s), by province and territory



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 96F0030XIE2001003.

The multicultural face of cities

In the decade preceding the 2001 Census, Canada welcomed some 1.8 million immigrants from every part of the globe, with most coming from Asia. This influx of newcomers is changing the face of this country's major census metropolitan areas (CMAs).

Almost all immigrants who came to Canada during that period settled in one of our three largest CMAs: Toronto, Montréal or Vancouver. Social networks and links with family and friends can encourage immigrants to choose a particular location. Immigrants also feel that it can be easier to find work if they settle in a larger urban centre.

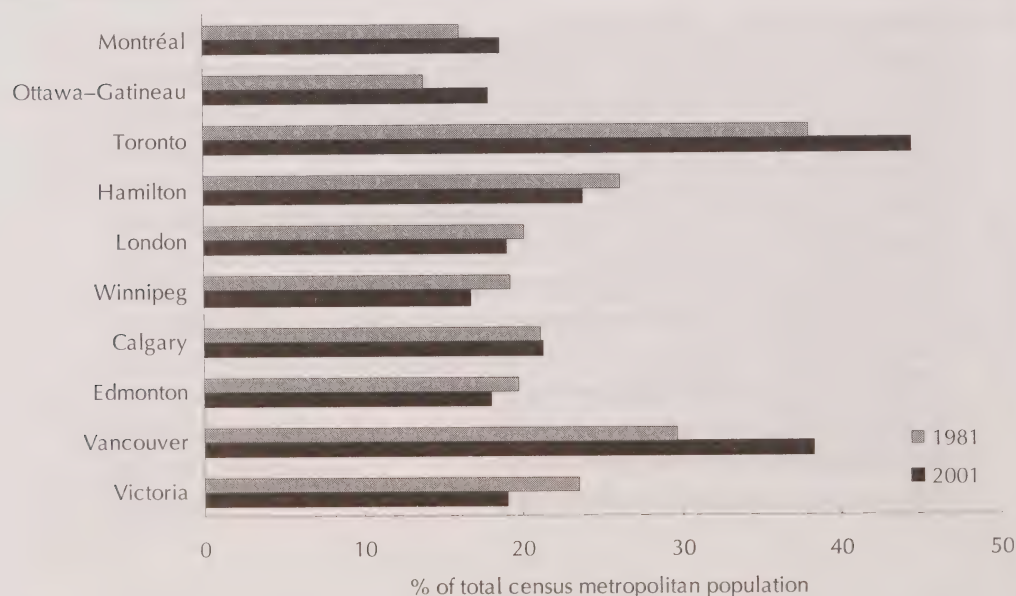
Even if they are highly educated, recent immigrants who live in a large city tend to have lower employment rates and lower salaries than people who were born in Canada. As well, recent immigrants with university diplomas are much more likely than their Canadian-born

counterparts to hold a job that does not require training beyond high school. Immigrants list their lack of Canadian work experience and the difficulty of getting their foreign qualifications and experience recognized as the main obstacles to integrating into the labour market.

Immigration has repercussions on the delivery of public services in urban areas. In Montréal, for instance, 48% of recent immigrants used public transportation in 2001 to get to work, more than double the proportion among those born in Canada.

Immigration also has an impact on primary and secondary schools. In 2001, about one in four children under 18 living in Toronto and Vancouver were recent immigrants or born in Canada to parents who were recent immigrants. Most of these children lived in homes where the main language spoken by the parents was neither English nor French.

Chart 17.6 Immigrant population of selected census metropolitan areas



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-613-MWE2004003.

Aboriginal people: A young and urban population

Canada's Aboriginal population is far younger than its non-Aboriginal one. In 2001, the median age of our Aboriginal population was 24.7, or 13 years younger than the median age of the non-Aboriginal population.

Many Aboriginal people live in urban areas. In 2001, approximately 700,000 lived off reserve—about 71% of the country's entire Aboriginal population. Most Aboriginal people living off reserve lived in an urban area. Close to half the off-reserve Aboriginal population was under 25, compared with 32% of the non-Aboriginal population.

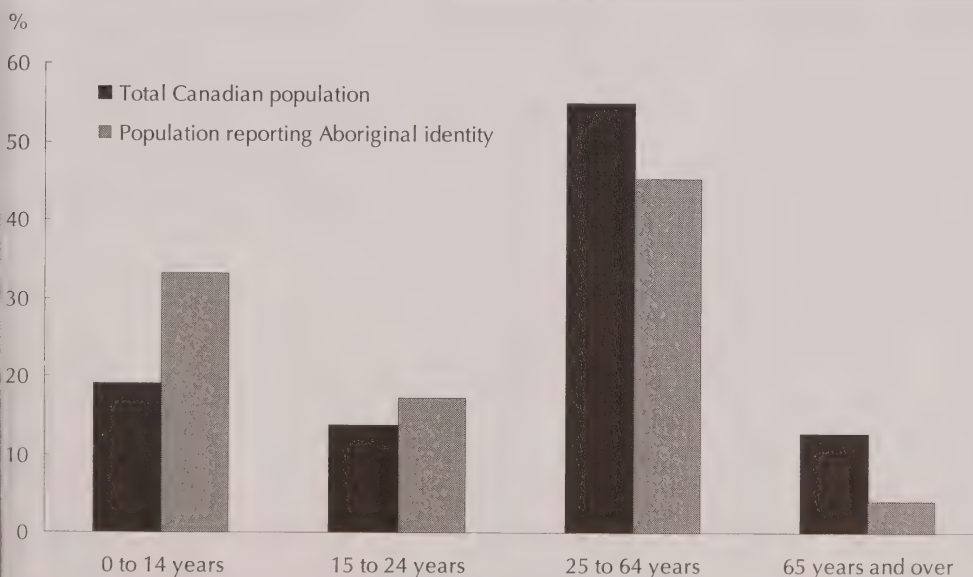
In general, the Aboriginal population living off reserve reports being in poorer health than the Canadian population overall, but this discrepancy is negligible in the case of young adults. Approximately 69% of Aboriginal people aged 15 to 24 and living off reserve claimed to be in very good or excellent health,

compared with 71% of the general population in the same age group. Diabetes and chronic illnesses such as arthritis, rheumatism, high blood pressure and asthma are also more widespread in the Aboriginal population living off reserve compared with other Canadians.

Education levels have increased among Aboriginal people aged 25 to 44 years. A growing proportion has completed postsecondary studies. Obstacles such as family and financial responsibilities prevent many from completing their postsecondary education.

Aboriginal children are much more likely to live in single-parent families than are non-Aboriginal children. In 2001, 32% of Aboriginal children aged 14 or under and living on reserve lived in a single-parent family. This proportion reached 46% among those living in a census metropolitan area. By contrast, 17% of non-Aboriginal children lived in a single-parent family.

Chart 17.7 Population reporting Aboriginal identity, by age group, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001 and Catalogue no. 96F0030XIE2001007.

Table 17.1 Population, by year and by province and territory

	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
	number						
Canada¹	3,229,633	3,689,257	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,787,949²
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island	80,857	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259	93,728	88,615
Nova Scotia	330,857	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574	492,338	523,837
New Brunswick	252,047	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120	351,889	387,876
Quebec	1,111,566	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898	2,005,776	2,360,510
Ontario	1,396,091	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,527,292	2,933,662
Manitoba	.. ³	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	461,394	610,118
Saskatchewan	..	..	..	..³	91,279	492,432	757,510
Alberta	..	..	..	..³	73,022	374,295	588,454
British Columbia	51,524	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657	392,480	524,582
Yukon	..	..	..	..³	27,219	8,512	4,157
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	6,691	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,129	6,507	8,143
Northwest Territories ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: Prior to 1961, data are as of Census Day; from 1961 on, data are as of July 1.

1. Beginning in 1951, Newfoundland and Labrador is included.

2. Includes 485 members of the Royal Canadian Navy whose province of residence is not known.

3. Included with Northwest Territories.

4. Prior to July 1, 1991, only data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut combined are available.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001, Catalogue no. 11-516-XIE.

Table 17.2 Population, by sex and age group and by province and territory

	2005			
	Both sexes			
	All ages	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older
	thousands			
Canada	32,270.5	5,685.5	22,367.3	4,217.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	516.0	80.8	367.4	67.7
Prince Edward Island	138.1	24.5	94.2	19.5
Nova Scotia	937.9	152.1	652.3	133.6
New Brunswick	752.0	121.5	525.8	104.7
Quebec	7,598.1	1,258.0	5,294.5	1,045.7
Ontario	12,541.4	2,276.4	8,656.3	1,608.7
Manitoba	1,177.6	231.7	787.3	158.6
Saskatchewan	994.1	194.7	652.4	147.1
Alberta	3,256.8	623.9	2,292.4	340.6
British Columbia	4,254.5	695.4	2,972.4	586.8
Yukon	31.0	5.7	23.2	2.2
Northwest Territories	43.0	10.5	30.5	2.0
Nunavut	30.0	10.4	18.8	0.8

Note: Population as of July 1.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2004
number								
10,376,786	11,506,655	14,009,429	18,238,247	21,961,999	24,820,393	28,031,394	31,021,251	31,974,363
..	..	361,416	457,853	530,851	574,775	579,518	521,986	517,284
88,038	95,047	98,429	104,629	112,591	123,741	130,306	136,672	137,861
512,846	577,962	642,584	737,007	797,291	854,646	915,102	932,389	937,509
408,219	457,401	515,697	597,936	642,469	706,325	745,528	749,890	752,078
2,874,662	3,331,882	4,055,681	5,259,211	6,137,306	6,547,705	7,064,586	7,396,990	7,547,728
3,431,683	3,787,655	4,597,542	6,236,092	7,849,002	8,811,312	10,428,132	11,897,647	12,407,347
700,139	729,744	776,541	921,686	998,874	1,036,433	1,109,614	1,151,285	1,170,229
921,785	895,992	831,728	925,181	932,037	975,867	1,002,686	1,000,134	994,300
731,605	796,169	939,501	1,331,944	1,665,717	2,294,198	2,592,626	3,056,739	3,204,780
694,263	817,861	1,165,210	1,629,082	2,240,472	2,823,933	3,373,464	4,078,447	4,201,867
4,230	4,914	9,096	14,628	18,991	23,903	28,907	30,129	30,856
9,316	12,028	16,004	22,998	36,398	47,555	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	38,746	40,822	42,851
..	..	..	..	..	..	22,179	28,121	29,673

2005							
Males				Females			
All ages	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older	All ages	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older
thousands							
15,979.5	2,910.6	11,234.8	1,834.1	16,291.0	2,774.9	11,132.5	2,383.7
253.4	41.5	181.7	30.3	262.5	39.3	185.8	37.4
67.2	12.5	46.3	8.4	70.9	12.0	47.9	11.0
459.3	77.6	324.1	57.5	478.6	74.4	328.1	76.0
371.2	62.2	264.1	44.9	380.9	59.3	261.7	59.9
3,750.1	644.6	2,666.5	439.0	3,848.0	613.4	2,627.9	606.6
6,191.6	1,162.4	4,327.2	702.0	6,349.8	1,114.0	4,329.1	906.7
584.8	118.7	398.4	67.7	592.7	113.0	388.9	90.9
493.8	99.8	330.0	64.0	500.4	94.9	322.3	83.1
1,645.7	320.3	1,173.3	152.1	1,611.1	303.5	1,119.1	188.5
2,109.1	357.5	1,486.0	265.5	2,145.4	337.9	1,486.3	321.2
15.7	2.9	11.7	1.1	15.3	2.8	11.5	1.0
22.1	5.3	15.7	1.0	20.9	5.2	14.7	1.0
15.5	5.4	9.7	0.5	14.5	5.0	9.1	0.3

Table 17.3 Population of census metropolitan areas

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	thousands					
All census metropolitan areas	17,277.0	17,489.9	17,684.0	17,903.5	18,125.8	18,359.7
St. John's	175.4	176.9	178.4	177.7	177.2	176.7
Halifax	337.1	339.7	342.7	345.4	348.1	351.7
Saint John	129.2	129.3	129.2	128.8	128.3	127.9
Saguenay	164.6	164.5	164.9	164.5	163.5	162.5
Québec	660.9	667.1	674.6	679.3	680.9	684.0
Sherbrooke	146.2	147.0	147.9	149.0	150.1	151.7
Trois-Rivières	139.4	140.6	140.7	141.1	141.4	141.8
Montréal	3,291.4	3,306.1	3,327.5	3,347.3	3,364.2	3,379.2
Ottawa-Gatineau	960.8	977.9	994.9	1,005.9	1,014.3	1,020.9
Kingston ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oshawa	248.4	255.3	261.1	266.8	272.1	276.6
Toronto	4,029.8	4,094.0	4,147.9	4,226.6	4,308.9	4,392.2
Hamilton	618.7	622.1	624.3	629.2	635.6	641.9
St. Catharines-Niagara	375.8	378.2	378.5	378.6	379.4	382.7
Kitchener	368.5	373.1	376.9	382.1	387.2	394.2
London	411.9	415.6	418.0	421.6	425.6	428.1
Windsor	278.3	280.0	282.1	285.8	289.5	295.3
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	167.9	170.4	171.0	170.6	170.1	169.9
Thunder Bay	130.0	130.6	130.5	130.2	130.1	130.0
Winnipeg	671.1	672.8	675.3	676.9	679.6	678.6
Regina	194.6	195.5	196.7	197.3	198.1	199.1
Saskatoon	214.2	216.4	218.1	220.0	223.1	225.4
Calgary	766.4	780.6	791.1	805.8	823.1	843.1
Edmonton	854.3	865.9	873.2	875.2	876.8	883.2
Abbotsford ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vancouver	1,646.9	1,690.0	1,733.8	1,788.7	1,845.6	1,906.7
Victoria	295.5	300.4	304.7	309.3	313.0	316.4

Notes: Population as of July 1.

Data reflect 2001 Census boundaries.

1. Kingston and Abbotsford became census metropolitan areas in 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0034.

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
thousands								
18,605.9	18,831.7	19,061.5	19,332.2	19,959.7	20,285.3	20,533.8	20,784.8	21,030.1
176.1	174.8	175.2	175.9	176.2	177.5	178.8	180.7	182.5
355.6	359.2	363.2	366.3	369.1	373.8	377.0	379.2	380.8
127.5	126.9	126.8	126.6	126.0	126.1	126.4	126.6	126.7
162.1	161.8	161.0	159.4	157.8	156.2	155.0	153.7	153.0
686.0	687.6	689.8	692.6	696.4	701.6	705.6	711.4	717.6
152.9	154.0	154.4	155.6	157.0	158.7	160.5	162.2	163.7
141.6	141.2	140.9	140.6	140.1	140.0	140.4	141.0	142.2
3,395.1	3,411.6	3,437.7	3,471.3	3,507.4	3,547.1	3,578.8	3,609.6	3,635.7
1,030.1	1,042.1	1,057.3	1,078.5	1,102.9	1,118.8	1,131.8	1,141.4	1,148.8
..	..	..	..	152.7	154.4	155.6	156.0	156.2
282.3	288.6	294.5	301.8	308.5	315.8	324.1	332.2	340.3
4,481.8	4,565.7	4,646.4	4,747.2	4,883.8	5,020.4	5,116.7	5,214.0	5,304.1
651.3	660.5	669.3	678.8	689.2	697.9	705.0	710.4	714.9
385.2	387.0	388.1	390.3	391.7	393.2	394.5	395.9	396.9
401.0	407.6	414.9	423.4	431.3	438.7	444.7	451.8	458.6
431.9	436.0	439.8	445.0	449.6	454.5	457.7	461.2	464.3
299.0	303.0	307.4	313.7	320.8	325.9	328.7	330.7	332.3
168.6	166.6	163.8	162.2	161.5	161.0	161.1	161.1	161.1
129.4	128.3	127.7	126.8	126.6	126.2	126.8	126.7	126.5
678.0	679.0	682.3	686.4	690.1	693.7	697.1	702.4	706.9
198.4	198.3	198.6	198.0	196.8	196.5	197.4	198.2	199.0
226.9	228.9	230.0	230.3	230.8	231.8	232.7	234.3	235.8
871.8	903.2	928.4	952.5	976.8	1,002.0	1,019.6	1,038.7	1,060.3
896.7	915.3	931.1	946.9	961.5	979.9	991.0	1,002.7	1,016.0
..	..	..	..	153.7	155.2	156.4	158.8	162.8
1,958.2	1,985.4	2,012.6	2,040.3	2,076.1	2,111.3	2,142.1	2,174.0	2,208.3
318.5	319.0	320.4	321.8	325.4	326.8	328.4	329.8	334.7

Table 17.4 Population, by selected ethnic origins

	Total responses	2001	
		Ethnic origin, single responses ¹	Ethnic origin, multiple responses ²
		number	
Population	29,639,035	18,307,545	11,331,490
Canadian	11,682,680	6,748,135	4,934,545
English	5,978,875	1,479,525	4,499,355
French	4,668,410	1,060,760	3,607,655
Scottish	4,157,210	607,235	3,549,975
Irish	3,822,660	496,865	3,325,795
German	2,742,765	705,600	2,037,170
Italian	1,270,370	726,275	544,090
Chinese	1,094,700	936,210	158,490
Ukrainian	1,071,060	326,195	744,860
North American Indian	1,000,890	455,805	545,085
Dutch (Netherlands)	923,310	316,220	607,090
Polish	817,085	260,415	556,665
East Indian	713,330	581,665	131,665
Norwegian	363,760	47,230	316,530
Portuguese	357,690	252,835	104,855
Welsh	350,365	28,445	321,920
Jewish	348,605	186,475	162,130
Russian	337,960	70,895	267,070
Filipino	327,550	266,140	61,405
Métis	307,845	72,210	235,635
Swedish	282,760	30,440	252,325
Hungarian (Magyar)	267,255	91,800	175,455
American (U.S.A.)	250,005	25,205	224,805
Greek	215,105	143,785	71,325
Spanish	213,105	66,545	146,555
Jamaican	211,720	138,180	73,545
Danish	170,780	33,795	136,985
Vietnamese	151,410	119,120	32,290

1. The respondent reported having only one ethnic origin.

2. The respondent reported having more than one ethnic origin.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population.

Table 17.5 Foreign-born population, by census metropolitan area

	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
	percent				
Population	16.1	15.6	16.1	17.4	18.4
St. John's	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.9
Halifax	7.3	6.9	6.4	7.0	6.9
Saint John	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.8
Saguenay	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9
Québec	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.9
Sherbrooke ¹	...	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.6
Trois-Rivières	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5
Montréal	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.8	18.4
Ottawa-Gatineau	14.2	13.4	14.7	16.3	17.6
Ontario part	...	...	17.7	19.8	21.1
Quebec part	...	...	5.4	5.6	6.6
Kingston ²	...	...	13.5	12.8	12.4
Oshawa	19.4	17.2	17.2	16.5	15.7
Toronto	37.8	36.0	38.0	41.9	43.7
Hamilton	25.9	24.1	23.5	23.6	23.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	21.8	20.4	18.9	18.3	17.8
Kitchener	21.9	20.7	21.5	21.8	22.1
London	20.0	18.2	18.8	19.2	18.8
Windsor	21.3	20.0	20.6	20.4	22.3
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	10.7	10.0	8.1	7.5	7.0
Thunder Bay	16.8	15.2	13.1	12.2	11.1
Winnipeg	19.2	17.9	17.4	16.9	16.5
Regina	10.6	9.4	8.4	8.0	7.4
Saskatoon	11.5	9.5	8.2	7.6	7.6
Calgary	21.2	20.6	20.3	20.9	20.9
Edmonton	19.6	18.2	18.3	18.5	17.8
Abbotsford ²	29.3	28.4	19.8	20.3	21.8
Vancouver	23.3	20.7	30.1	34.9	37.5
Victoria	...	...	19.5	19.3	18.8

Note: Census metropolitan areas are based on the areas of the 2001 Census of Population.

1. Sherbrooke became a census metropolitan area in 1986.

2. Kingston and Abbotsford became census metropolitan areas in 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population; Catalogue nos. 93-155, 92-913.

Table 17.6 Population, by mother tongue and by province and territory

	2001				
	Canada	Newfound- land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Population	29,639,035	508,080	133,385	897,570	719,710
Mother tongue, single responses ¹	29,257,885	507,425	132,855	893,195	713,770
English	17,352,315	499,750	125,125	832,660	465,170
French	6,703,325	2,110	5,665	34,025	236,665
Non-official languages	5,202,245	5,495	2,065	26,510	11,935
Chinese	853,745	520	130	2,125	1,215
Cantonese	322,315	50	0	425	190
Mandarin	101,790	25	20	115	105
Hakka	4,565	0	0	15	10
Chinese (not otherwise specified)	425,085	445	115	1,505	915
Italian	469,485	115	60	865	510
German	438,080	340	190	3,015	1,420
Polish	208,375	75	65	960	220
Spanish	245,495	55	55	700	510
Portuguese	213,815	105	15	355	150
Punjabi	271,220	90	0	275	80
Ukrainian	148,085	20	20	320	105
Arabic	199,940	215	145	4,035	535
Dutch	128,670	90	480	1,980	855
Filipino (Tagalog)	174,060	130	20	335	150
Greek	120,360	35	0	1,110	165
Vietnamese	122,055	60	10	480	110
Cree	72,885	0	0	30	10
Inuktitut (Inuit)	29,010	550	10	10	15
Other non-official languages	1,506,965	3,090	860	9,930	5,815
Mother tongue, multiple responses ²	381,145	650	530	4,375	5,940
English and French	112,575	330	440	2,555	5,255
English and non-official language	219,860	310	85	1,660	550
French and non-official language	38,630	0	0	125	105
English, French and non-official language	10,085	10	0	35	35

1. The respondent reported only one language as mother tongue.

2. The respondent reported more than one language as mother tongue.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population.

2001

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
7,125,580	11,285,550	1,103,695	963,150	2,941,150	3,868,875	28,520	37,105	26,670
7,028,225	11,122,935	1,087,415	953,500	2,907,380	3,820,125	28,190	36,660	26,210
557,040	7,965,225	823,910	817,955	2,379,515	2,825,780	24,590	28,650	6,940
5,761,765	485,630	44,340	17,775	58,645	54,400	890	950	395
709,420	2,672,085	219,160	117,765	469,220	939,945	2,705	7,065	18,875
43,745	404,250	9,115	6,010	78,205	307,990	175	160	25
6,140	158,035	2,530	1,430	26,255	127,160	30	65	10
4,050	41,845	700	395	5,580	48,880	10	10	0
70	2,245	15	20	570	1,625	0	0	0
33,490	202,125	5,945	4,170	45,795	130,330	150	90	10
124,695	295,205	4,945	890	13,935	28,165	30	60	15
17,690	156,080	63,215	32,515	78,040	84,605	725	215	25
17,155	138,940	9,910	3,015	20,635	17,320	20	40	10
70,095	111,690	5,210	1,970	19,820	28,240	75	60	15
33,355	152,115	7,005	405	6,110	14,155	0	15	10
9,900	110,540	5,420	535	22,535	121,740	70	20	0
5,125	48,620	26,540	19,650	33,970	13,600	55	50	15
76,285	94,640	1,280	1,085	15,390	6,235	10	70	0
3,220	69,655	3,975	1,930	19,575	26,740	100	65	0
9,550	88,870	11,385	1,545	11,705	35,940	100	300	25
41,980	65,285	1,315	975	2,770	6,680	10	25	0
21,640	55,240	2,950	1,390	16,680	23,215	65	160	0
11,810	4,405	11,110	22,055	15,105	1,115	20	155	10
8,620	160	70	50	95	50	15	765	18,605
214,550	869,400	41,645	23,730	107,635	224,070	1,215	4,910	105
7,350	162,605	16,285	9,650	33,770	48,750	335	440	455
50,060	37,135	2,675	1,375	5,780	6,780	85	85	20
15,045	114,275	13,070	7,910	26,420	39,525	250	335	430
26,890	8,000	435	255	1,090	1,705	0	15	10
5,355	3,200	110	115	475	745	0	10	10

Table 17.7 Population reporting an Aboriginal identity, by age group and by province and territory

	2001				
	Canada	Newfound- land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
All ages	976,305	18,780	1,345	17,015	16,990
0 to 4	102,610	1,465	160	1,800	1,675
5 to 9	113,075	1,665	115	1,880	1,660
10 to 14	108,270	1,920	170	1,730	1,550
15 to 19	92,985	2,050	125	1,570	1,630
20 to 24	76,080	1,550	115	1,425	1,200
25 to 34	148,550	2,920	155	2,730	2,645
35 to 44	145,855	2,995	165	2,455	2,840
45 to 54	96,365	2,285	180	1,915	1,945
55 to 64	52,830	1,055	80	835	1,085
65 and older	39,680	875	80	675	755

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population.

Table 17.8 Population reporting an Aboriginal identity, by age group and by selected census metropolitan area

	2001			
	All ages	0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14
	number			
St. John's	1,195	85	120	55
Halifax	3,525	245	240	275
Saguenay	1,150	95	30	60
Québec	4,130	320	265	275
Montréal	11,085	690	680	880
Ottawa-Gatineau	13,485	805	920	1,080
Toronto	20,300	1,615	1,830	1,685
Hamilton	7,270	700	725	635
St. Catharines-Niagara	4,970	400	570	465
London	5,640	610	675	495
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	7,385	420	810	685
Thunder Bay	8,200	890	1,030	825
Winnipeg	55,755	6,295	6,555	5,685
Regina	15,685	2,055	2,150	1,925
Saskatoon	20,275	2,720	2,740	2,290
Calgary	21,915	2,040	2,285	2,365
Edmonton	40,930	4,545	4,435	4,350
Vancouver	36,860	2,840	3,400	3,490
Victoria	8,695	770	770	735

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population.

2001								
Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
79,400	188,315	150,040	130,185	156,220	170,025	6,540	18,730	22,720
7,580	17,160	18,000	16,785	16,890	15,445	635	1,880	3,135
8,090	20,165	18,985	17,885	18,675	17,900	665	2,245	3,150
7,840	18,320	17,085	16,855	18,130	18,650	675	2,245	3,100
6,700	16,575	14,400	13,395	15,535	16,315	575	1,800	2,330
6,085	14,150	11,615	10,570	13,145	12,415	450	1,485	1,880
11,780	28,745	22,890	18,870	25,190	25,470	900	2,705	3,535
12,130	31,710	20,820	16,355	22,330	27,555	1,230	2,685	2,585
9,240	20,925	13,305	9,890	14,005	18,860	665	1,675	1,480
5,405	11,935	7,410	5,375	7,185	10,170	405	985	895
4,555	8,630	5,540	4,210	5,135	7,240	345	1,025	625

2001						
15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and older
number						
115	195	235	135	150	85	30
360	340	685	645	410	165	155
50	100	170	195	205	120	125
225	320	575	745	675	325	405
845	940	1,650	2,055	1,640	990	730
1,050	1,120	2,400	2,780	1,940	880	510
1,375	1,540	3,830	3,985	2,395	1,215	835
725	570	1,130	1,215	895	435	235
505	345	770	765	620	270	245
475	560	910	930	655	230	110
755	555	1,100	1,265	865	570	360
685	575	1,365	1,295	805	435	290
4,940	4,670	8,965	8,370	5,705	2,770	1,810
1,510	1,375	2,550	1,995	1,120	630	370
1,955	1,985	3,460	2,700	1,515	530	390
1,840	2,095	4,145	3,610	2,115	825	605
4,025	3,735	7,010	5,785	3,815	1,960	1,270
3,240	2,840	6,545	6,700	4,405	2,110	1,285
920	785	1,455	1,410	990	530	3300

Table 17.9 Population reporting an Aboriginal identity, by mother tongue and by province and territory

	2001				
	Canada	Newfound- land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Aboriginal population	976,305	18,775	1,345	17,010	16,990
Mother tongue, single responses ¹	956,240	18,685	1,320	16,805	16,565
English	704,770	16,595	1,105	11,975	9,165
French	64,130	50	25	785	4,385
Non-official languages	187,340	2,040	195	4,050	3,020
Aboriginal languages	186,835	2,040	195	4,045	3,005
Cree	72,680	10	0	30	10
Inuktitut	29,005	545	10	10	20
Ojibway	20,890	0	0	10	10
Montagnais–Naskapi	9,655	1,470	0	0	0
Micmac	7,230	10	185	3,995	2,265
Dakota/Sioux	3,880	0	0	0	0
Blackfoot	2,740	0	0	0	0
Salish languages	2,590	0	0	0	0
South Slave	1,380	0	0	0	0
Dogrib	1,860	0	0	0	0
Carrier	1,225	0	0	0	0
Wakashan languages	1,275	0	0	0	0
Chipewyan	575	0	0	0	0
Other Aboriginal languages	31,840	0	0	15	715
Non-Aboriginal languages	505	0	0	0	15
Mother tongue, multiple responses ²	20,070	90	20	205	425
Multiple Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal responses	15,470	75	10	135	190
English and Aboriginal language(s)	14,130	75	10	135	175
French and Aboriginal language(s)	1,010	0	0	0	15
English, French and Aboriginal language(s)	330	0	0	0	0
Other multiple responses	4,600	15	10	70	235

1. The respondent reported only one language as mother tongue.
2. The respondent reported more than one language as mother tongue.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population.

2001

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
79,400	188,310	150,040	130,190	156,220	170,025	6,545	18,725	22,720
77,560	185,010	145,845	127,125	153,000	167,240	6,360	18,440	22,290
9,180	151,320	106,050	95,095	127,505	154,640	5,540	12,965	3,640
32,900	13,560	6,400	1,585	2,050	2,180	60	135	25
35,480	20,125	33,395	30,445	23,445	10,420	755	5,340	18,625
35,455	19,970	33,315	30,405	23,380	10,315	755	5,340	18,615
11,810	4,385	18,090	22,020	15,010	1,160	15	155	0
8,620	160	70	50	100	50	20	760	18,605
20	9,670	8,840	1,370	625	275	10	65	0
8,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
690	60	0	20	0	15	0	0	0
0	10	730	350	2,765	25	0	0	0
10	25	25	15	2,630	35	10	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	2,570	10	0	0
0	0	0	0	250	100	20	1,005	0
0	10	0	10	10	20	0	1,830	0
0	0	0	0	0	1,215	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1,270	0	0	0
0	10	20	0	225	10	10	300	10
6,130	5,640	5,540	6,570	1,760	3,570	675	1,215	0
30	155	75	45	70	105	0	0	10
1,845	3,300	4,200	3,065	3,215	2,790	195	290	445
970	1,605	3,645	2,845	2,915	2,225	160	270	435
325	1,485	3,520	2,695	2,770	2,100	150	260	425
565	65	95	95	90	70	0	10	10
80	55	30	55	55	55	10	0	0
875	1,695	555	220	300	565	35	20	10

Table 17.10 Components of population growth

	1851 to 1861	1861 to 1871	1871 to 1881	1881 to 1891	1891 to 1901	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931
	thousands							
Census population at end of period	3,230	3,689	4,325	4,833	5,371	7,207	8,788	10,377
Total population growth ²	793	459	636	508	538	1,836	1,581	1,589
Births	1,281	1,370	1,480	1,524	1,548	1,925	2,340	2,415
Deaths	670	760	790	870	880	900	1,070	1,055
Immigration ³	352	260	350	680	250	1,550	1,400	1,200
Emigration ³	170	410	404	826	380	740	1,089	970

1. Beginning in 1951, Newfoundland and Labrador is included.

2. The change in population numbers between two censuses.

3. Different calculations for this component were used prior to 1971.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population.

Table 17.11 Components of population growth, by province and territory

	2004 to 2005				
	Canada	Newfound- land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Births	337,856	4,511	1,409	8,580	7,023
Deaths	234,645	4,429	1,259	8,413	6,446
Immigration	244,579	547	312	1,705	870
Emigration	35,866	78	30	793	300
Net temporary emigration	25,563	105	34	374	223
Returning emigrants	15,786	72	23	339	272
Net non-permanent residents	-6,003	34	53	-191	382
Net interprovincial migration	...	-1,875	-222	-473	-1,650

Notes: Period from July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005.

Preliminary data.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

1931 to 1941	1941 to 1951 ¹	1951 to 1956	1956 to 1961	1961 to 1966	1966 to 1971	1971 to 1976	1976 to 1981	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001
thousands											
11,507	13,648	16,081	18,238	20,015	21,568	23,450	24,820	26,101	28,031	29,611	31,021
1,130	2,141	2,433	2,157	1,777	1,553	1,488	1,371	1,281	1,930	1,580	1,410
2,294	3,186	2,106	2,362	2,249	1,856	1,760	1,820	1,872	1,933	1,936	1,705
1,072	1,214	633	687	731	766	824	843	885	946	1,024	1,089
149	548	783	760	539	890	1,053	771	678	1,164	1,118	1,217
241	379	185	278	280	427	358	278	278	213	338	376

2004 to 2005								
Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
75,303	131,454	14,111	12,144	41,015	40,465	345	711	785
55,429	88,919	10,264	9,195	19,817	30,001	164	171	138
43,459	129,998	7,676	2,089	17,353	40,423	58	80	9
5,601	15,991	1,327	599	4,043	7,063	12	17	12
4,073	10,625	562	515	2,934	6,069	23	17	9
2,785	6,546	987	181	1,981	2,585	15	0	0
-3,694	-10,025	538	304	1,866	4,859	-81	-28	-20
-2,332	-8,375	-3,832	-4,583	16,615	7,456	-6	-427	-296

Table 17.12 Births, by province and territory

	2000 to 2001	2001 to 2002	2002 to 2003	2003 to 2004 ^r	2004 to 2005 ^p
	number				
Canada	327,107	328,155	330,523	335,701	337,856
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,732	4,636	4,596	4,595	4,511
Prince Edward Island	1,381	1,313	1,374	1,416	1,409
Nova Scotia	8,922	8,693	8,635	8,628	8,580
New Brunswick	7,202	6,971	7,104	7,086	7,023
Quebec	71,825	72,602	72,273	74,378	75,303
Ontario	127,741	128,947	129,256	131,121	131,454
Manitoba	13,939	13,746	13,765	13,985	14,111
Saskatchewan	12,084	11,996	11,794	12,063	12,144
Alberta	37,197	37,602	39,450	40,520	41,015
British Columbia	40,367	39,932	40,534	40,099	40,465
Yukon	348	344	322	339	345
Northwest Territories	656	651	658	706	711
Nunavut	713	722	762	765	785

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

Table 17.13 Birth rate, by province and territory

	2000 to 2001	2001 to 2002	2002 to 2003	2003 to 2004 ^r	2004 to 2005 ^p
	per 1,000 population				
Canada	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.7
Prince Edward Island	10.1	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.2
Nova Scotia	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.2
New Brunswick	9.6	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.3
Quebec	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.9	9.9
Ontario	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.5
Manitoba	12.1	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.0
Saskatchewan	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.2
Alberta	12.3	12.2	12.6	12.7	12.7
British Columbia	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.6
Yukon	11.5	11.4	10.6	11.0	11.2
Northwest Territories	16.1	15.8	15.7	16.6	16.6
Nunavut	25.6	25.4	26.3	26.0	26.3

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 051-0001, 051-0004.

Table 17.14 Deaths, by province and territory

	2000 to 2001	2001 to 2002	2002 to 2003	2003 to 2004 ^r	2004 to 2005 ^p
	number				
Canada	219,114	220,494	224,702	231,260	234,645
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,233	4,126	4,241	4,349	4,429
Prince Edward Island	1,209	1,205	1,246	1,260	1,259
Nova Scotia	7,847	7,922	8,093	8,271	8,413
New Brunswick	5,972	6,065	6,172	6,318	6,446
Quebec	54,017	54,735	54,813	56,134	55,429
Ontario	81,119	80,993	83,595	86,371	88,919
Manitoba	9,873	9,720	9,948	10,127	10,264
Saskatchewan	9,001	8,650	8,976	9,102	9,195
Alberta	17,590	17,937	18,572	19,210	19,817
British Columbia	27,815	28,697	28,596	29,657	30,001
Yukon	135	150	151	158	164
Northwest Territories	175	164	170	170	171
Nunavut	128	130	129	133	138

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

Table 17.15 Death rate, by province and territory

	2000 to 2001	2001 to 2002	2002 to 2003	2003 to 2004 ^r	2004 to 2005 ^p
	per 1,000 population				
Canada	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.6
Prince Edward Island	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.1
Nova Scotia	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.0
New Brunswick	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.6
Quebec	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.3
Ontario	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1
Manitoba	8.6	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.7
Saskatchewan	9.0	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.2
Alberta	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1
British Columbia	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.1
Yukon	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.3
Northwest Territories	7.4	7.0	7.0	4.0	4.0
Nunavut	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 051-0001, 051-0004.

Table 17.16 Population projections, by age group

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
	thousands					
All ages ¹	32,547.2	33,909.7	35,266.8	36,608.5	37,882.7	39,029.4
0 to 4	1,697.5	1,724.7	1,781.9	1,816.8	1,812.8	1,781.3
5 to 9	1,842.6	1,780.8	1,810.7	1,871.9	1,910.9	1,910.9
10 to 14	2,084.6	1,916.4	1,858.1	1,892.0	1,956.8	1,999.4
15 to 19	2,164.8	2,170.4	2,006.4	1,952.7	1,990.3	2,058.4
20 to 24	2,252.9	2,295.3	2,304.1	2,145.8	2,096.8	2,138.2
25 to 29	2,226.1	2,330.2	2,376.7	2,391.9	2,241.4	2,198.8
30 to 34	2,222.6	2,354.8	2,462.8	2,518.1	2,542.1	2,402.7
35 to 39	2,351.1	2,327.1	2,462.6	2,576.9	2,639.6	2,671.1
40 to 44	2,698.3	2,409.3	2,390.6	2,530.6	2,649.3	2,717.1
45 to 49	2,671.5	2,711.2	2,431.6	2,418.6	2,561.7	2,683.3
50 to 54	2,363.9	2,651.5	2,695.4	2,425.9	2,417.8	2,563.0
55 to 59	2,082.5	2,327.4	2,614.1	2,662.9	2,404.5	2,401.4
60 to 64	1,583.3	2,027.9	2,272.3	2,557.8	2,612.4	2,367.8
65 to 69	1,227.3	1,513.1	1,942.1	2,184.7	2,466.6	2,527.6
70 to 74	1,044.2	1,130.8	1,401.5	1,806.8	2,044.1	2,318.2
75 to 79	878.0	907.6	993.3	1,241.0	1,610.8	1,837.3
80 to 84	638.3	692.2	724.3	804.0	1,016.1	1,332.1
85 to 89	342.8	422.2	465.5	494.6	560.3	719.8
90 to 94	137.3	169.2	211.2	237.4	257.2	299.2
95 to 99	33.1	42.4	54.4	68.6	79.0	87.4
100 and older	4.7	5.4	7.1	9.5	12.1	14.4

Note: Of the six projection scenarios, based on population estimates at July 1, 2005, results from medium-growth scenario 3 are presented in this table.
1: Figure may not add to totals because of rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 052-0004.

18 Prices and price indexes

OVERVIEW

For government, businesses and individuals alike, every change in the price of a barrel of oil, a month's rent, or even a case of beer has an impact on how we spend—and earn—our money. Statistics Canada tracks these and many other price movements using a number of key price indexes.

First and foremost is the Consumer Price Index (CPI), and its impact is felt all over the economy. Wages are adjusted to reflect price changes, as are pensions and old age security cheques.

Come tax time, the income tax brackets we find ourselves in and the deductions we can make are determined in part by the CPI. Businesses use the index to set prices and make investment decisions, while the government relies on the CPI to help set interest rates and determine transfer payments.

Keeping track with rising prices

The CPI's importance relates to its ability to track purchasing power. Statistics Canada regularly collects 68,000 price quotes from across the country for a basket of about 600 popular goods and services—from french fries and bus fares to tuition and Internet service—to measure price changes in the marketplace. When the overall cost of this basket rises, we experience inflation, and our purchasing power declines.

Every month, the overall price change of the basket is measured against what the basket cost in the base year of the CPI, which is currently 1992 and represented with a value of 100. By July 2000, the index had reached 114.1, meaning overall costs had grown by just over 14%. Five years later, in July 2005, the index

Chart 18.1 Consumer Price Index, historical summary

Index (1992=100)



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0002.

measured 127.5—reflecting price inflation of more than 27% since 1992.

While prices in general have increased, they have not increased uniformly. The prices of goods and services Canadians buy regularly have climbed faster than the prices of items purchased rarely.

For example, the cost of daily travel has risen significantly. Filling up the family van with gas in July 2005 cost 27% more than only five years earlier, and 73% more than in 1992. Big jumps in car insurance premiums and parking fees over the same periods have also driven the cost of car ownership higher. Public commuter transportation in 2005 was nearly 60% more expensive than in 1992, and the cost of air travel has more than doubled.

The costs of transporting goods and information have generally declined relative to the cost of all goods and services over the last 50 years. And Canada's small towns and rural areas are reaping the benefits. These declining costs make rural communities a competitive home for newer manufacturing jobs that are part of just-in-time delivery networks. However, rural

Selected special aggregates, goods and services

	1984	2004
	1992=100	
Goods and services	72.1	124.6
Goods	75.2	119.7
Services	68.8	130.1

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0002.

areas still face challenges from increased costs of moving people into and out of rural areas.

Many home costs are rising too

We are also spending more maintaining hearth and home. Although the cost of bananas and lettuce has fallen since 1992, stocking the fridge with meat, dairy and bakery products cost one-third more by 2005.

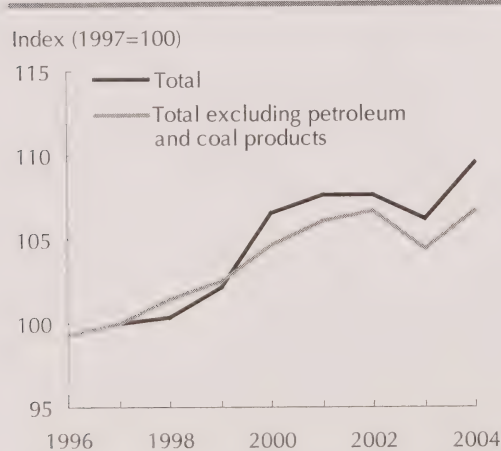
And though falling interest rates have reduced mortgage interest costs by one-tenth since 1992, homeowners have seen insurance costs rise by 76%, and monthly water, fuel and electricity bills climb 60%.

On the other hand, our purchasing power for items we buy less frequently—many big-ticket items in particular—has actually increased. Since 2000, prices have dropped for durable goods by 4%, and for semi-durable goods by 2.4%. Declining technology costs have lowered prices for computers, home entertainment equipment and appliances, and furniture prices have barely moved.

And, due to cheaper clothing and footwear imported from China and other developing economies, the cost of dressing up in 2005 declined about 4% since 2000, and was effectively unchanged from 1992.

While the CPI is the most widely-used and recognized price index, Statistics Canada also maintains several specialized indexes such as the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI), the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), the New Housing Price Index (NHPI) and the Farm

Chart 18.2 Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 329-0039.

Product Price Index (FPPI) to help business and industry track and forecast price trends.

Manufacturers paying more for many raw materials

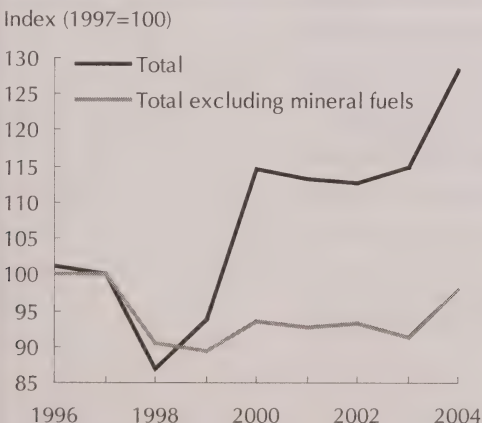
The RMPI tracks price changes for raw materials purchased by Canadian factories for further processing, such as crude oil, mined metals and wood. In June 2005, the RMPI stood at 145.4, meaning that manufacturers were paying 45% more for raw materials than in the base year of 1997. However, a 145% increase in the cost of mineral fuels alone accounts for much of this rise. Wood prices, on the other hand, have fallen by 25%, while prices for vegetable products are down nearly 20%.

The IPPI—which tracks the prices manufacturers receive for the goods they produce with those raw materials—climbed 11% from 1997 to 2005. Here again, much of the increase stems from the near-doubling of prices for products created with crude oil. While prices for chemical, tobacco and metal products have climbed considerably since 1997, prices for textiles, lumber and motor vehicles have fallen.

Interestingly, although the cost of wood and lumber products has fallen since 1997, the NHPI shows a steady rise in the selling prices of new residential properties. Fuelled in part by lower mortgage interest rates and demand in a hot housing market, the price of a brand new home rose by nearly 25% from 1997 to 2004.

The FPPI measures the change through time in the prices received for various agricultural commodities. At the end of 2004, the FPPI stood at 94.8, meaning that it had fallen 5.2% since the base year of 1997. The price of crops has especially been on the decline, with the FPPI for total crops in late 2005 dipping below 80 for the first time since 1993. The FPPI for livestock and animal products, on the other hand, was consistently above 100 throughout 2005 after dipping in 2003 with the BSE crisis. In the first half of 2003, the FPPI for cattle and calves fell by more than 50% from 127.7 in January to a low of 63.2 in July.

Chart 18.3 Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 330-0006.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- Analytical Series – Prices Division. Occasional. 62F0014MIE
- *The Consumer Price Index*. Monthly. 62-001-XIB
- *Farm Product Price Index*. Monthly. 21-007-XWE
- *Industry Price Indexes*. Monthly. 62-011-XWE

Other

- Bank of Canada
- Canadian Economy Online, Government of Canada
- Department of Finance Canada

The price of oil: Feeling the pinch at the neighbourhood gas pump

Given oil's dominant role in so many aspects of the Canadian economy and our daily lives, when prices go up, we feel the effects. So Canadians were feeling the pinch in 2005, as global instability, natural disasters and a growing world appetite for oil combined to lift the price of oil to record levels.

But oil's new record highs are merely the latest increases in what has been a steady rise in oil prices since the 1990s. Industry has seen the price of crude oil almost double from 1997 to 2004, and rise another 60% by July 2005. Moreover, companies relying on products derived from crude oil, such as gasoline, heavy fuels and lubricants, have seen costs for these items rise by 60% from 1997 to 2004, and double by July 2005.

Naturally, these price increases get passed down from industry to consumer. From 2000

to 2005, for example, transportation costs rose nearly 15% and home fuel oil bills increased more than 50%.

Nowhere were the increases more visible than at the neighbourhood gas pump, where prices can be highly volatile. From July 2000 to July 2005, the price of gasoline climbed 27%; by August, it had increased another 7%, and by September another 11%.

Since transportation costs account for about one-fifth of average household expenses (and gasoline alone nearly 5%), it is not surprising that the hunt for cheap gasoline is practically a national pastime. But the cost of filling up differs from city to city. In October 2003, Winnipeggers and Edmontonians were paying nearly 10% less for gas than the national average, whereas people in Saint John were paying 14% more.

Chart 18.4 Consumer Price Index, gasoline component

Index (1992=100)



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0002.

The price of moving

One of the biggest decisions a Canadian family can make is to pick up and move to another part of the country. And as if adjusting to a new job, a new town and new friends weren't enough, families often have to adjust their budget because their purchasing power changes.

Moving from a small city to a big city provides the biggest shock. For example, in Toronto—Canada's most expensive city—the cost of the Consumer Price Index's basket of goods and services is 10% above the national average. On the other hand, costs in Regina—Canada's least expensive urban centre—are 10% below the national average. Charlottetown and Summerside, Saint John, Montréal and Winnipeg, all have much lower-than-average costs, whereas Canadians can expect to pay more for things in Ottawa and Vancouver.

One of the biggest differences that Canadians moving to other cities must contend with is

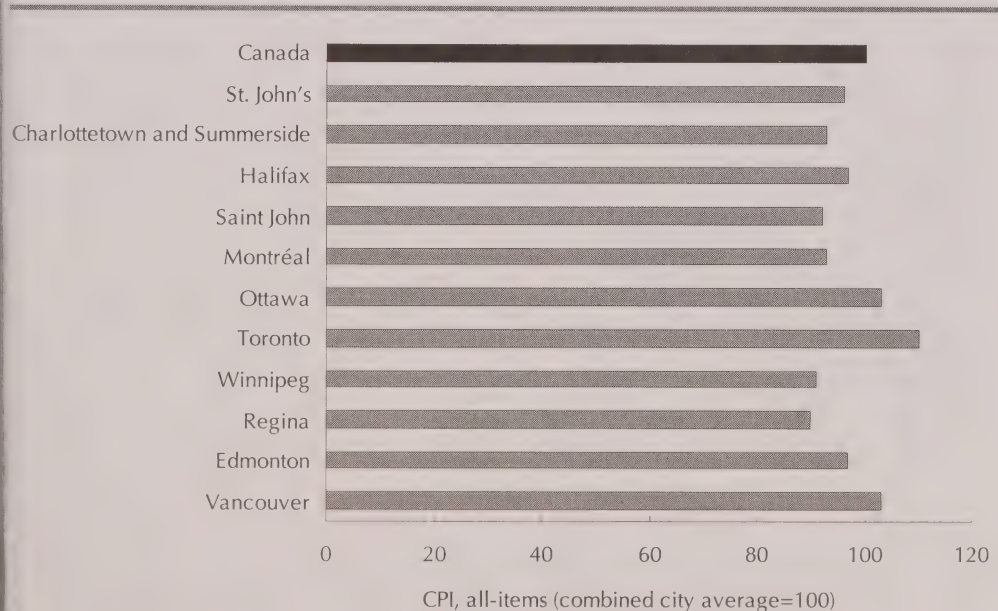
the price of shelter, which accounts for about 27% of household expenses. Renting or buying a home in Toronto, for example, will cost about 25% more than the Canadian average. By contrast, accommodation is at least 30% cheaper in Regina and in Atlantic Canadian cities such as Saint John and Charlottetown.

Below-average food prices, both in the grocery store and at restaurants, can be found in Montréal, Winnipeg and Regina. Residents of St. John's and Vancouver pay the most for food.

Getting around town via public or private transportation is cheapest in Winnipeg and Regina, but most costly in Toronto and, interestingly, in St. John's.

And for those who place recreation, education and reading among their favourite pursuits, Montréal is the place to be. Edmonton has the best prices for clothing and footwear.

Chart 18.5 Intercity retail price differentials index, October 2004



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 62-001XIB2006002.

Inflation and deflation in Canada

In times of fast-changing prices, managing the family budget—not to mention multi-million dollar business operations—involves considerable guesswork about where prices will be in a month, a year or even further down the road.

Fortunately for Canadians today, the average rate of inflation from 1992 to 2004 was just under 2%—one of the longest periods of low and stable inflation this country has ever seen. In July 2005, inflation was exactly 2%. If prices continued to rise at this pace, they would double by 2039.

This stability has helped Canadians maintain their purchasing power and has created a more stable and predictable economic environment. But this has not always been the case. Over the past century, Canadians have seen periods of both high deflation and high inflation.

Although just nine deflationary years have occurred in Canada since 1914, they have been

vicious. During the early 1920s, for example, prices dropped a total of 20%. And during the worst years of the Great Depression, from 1930 to 1933, prices plummeted a total of 25%. Since falling prices lead to lower profits, shrinking incomes and higher unemployment, the deflationary cycles during these periods tended to reinforce themselves, and were particularly difficult to break.

Conversely, a generation of Canadians grew up in the 1970s and 1980s with the general expectation that prices would rise considerably year after year. The inflation rate during this period fluctuated widely, running anywhere from 2.9% to 12.4%, but was generally quite high, averaging 7% each year. Canadians also saw prices jump significantly during the three-year periods following the two world wars. The highest rate of inflation ever recorded in Canada was in 1917, when prices actually climbed 19% in a single year.

Chart 18.6 Consumer Price Index, all-items, annual change



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0002.

Do Canadians experience inflation differently?

Does the Consumer Price Index accurately track inflation for the not-so-average Canadian shopper? After all, low-income, high-income and senior households spend very differently from each other and from the average Canadian. As it turns out, inflation affects all Canadians just about equally.

A close look at the expenditures of the 20% of households with the lowest incomes and the 20% with the highest incomes from 1992 to 2004 shows that the inflation experienced by these families was virtually identical—despite their different spending patterns.

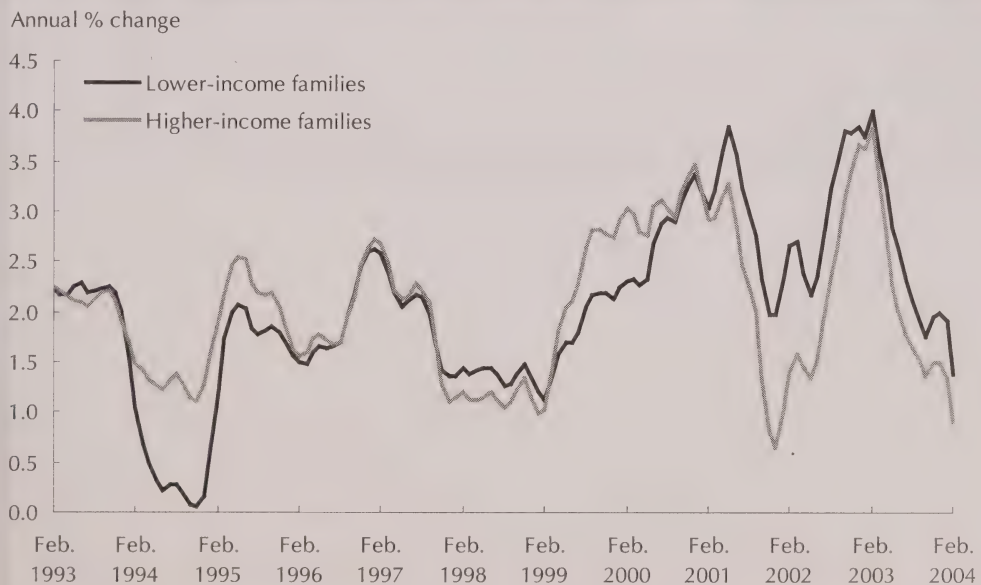
During this period, the prices of many items that figure prominently in the expenditures of lower-income families—such as rent and food purchased at stores—rose slower than the rate of inflation. Starting in 2002, this was offset by above-average increases for tobacco, which lower-income families are more likely to use.

In comparison, while the price changes of items more frequently bought by higher-income households—such as electronics and mortgages—did not increase as quickly as the rate of inflation, the slower increase was offset by much higher costs for items such as fuel and meals at restaurants.

For households composed of seniors, the rate of inflation from 1992 to 2004 was virtually identical to other households. During this span, senior households experienced an average inflation rate of 1.95%, compared with 1.84% for all other households.

Seniors did not benefit as much from the below-average price increases of electronics and clothing. They spent proportionally more on other items—such as travel, reading material and utilities—whose prices rose at above-average rates.

Chart 18.7 Consumer Price Index annual growth rate, by income group (three-month moving average)



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-621-MIE2005030.

Table 18.1 Consumer Price Index

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1992 = 100							
All-items	78.1	81.5	84.8	89.0	93.3	98.5	100.0
Food	82.8	86.4	88.7	92.0	95.8	100.4	100.0
Shelter	76.8	80.3	84.0	88.9	93.9	98.2	100.0
Household operations and furnishings	84.8	87.3	90.6	93.8	95.8	99.5	100.0
Clothing and footwear	77.2	80.5	84.7	88.1	90.6	99.1	100.0
Transportation	82.1	85.1	86.7	91.2	96.3	98.0	100.0
Health and personal care	76.1	80.0	83.5	87.1	91.4	97.8	100.0
Recreation, education and reading	76.6	80.4	84.9	88.8	92.5	98.9	100.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	59.2	63.1	67.8	74.1	80.6	94.4	100.0
Special aggregates							
All-items excluding food	77.1	80.5	84.0	88.4	92.8	98.2	100.0
All-items excluding energy	77.8	81.4	84.9	89.2	93.2	98.4	100.0
percentage change from previous year							
All-items	4.1	4.4	4.0	5.0	4.8	5.6	1.5
Food	5.1	4.3	2.7	3.7	4.1	4.8	-0.4
Shelter	2.8	4.6	4.6	5.8	5.6	4.6	1.8
Household operations and furnishings	3.0	2.9	3.8	3.5	2.1	3.9	0.5
Clothing and footwear	2.7	4.3	5.2	4.0	2.8	9.4	0.9
Transportation	3.1	3.7	1.9	5.2	5.6	1.8	2.0
Health and personal care	4.1	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.9	7.0	2.2
Recreation, education and reading	5.1	5.0	5.6	4.6	4.2	6.9	1.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	11.9	6.6	7.4	9.3	8.8	17.1	5.9
Special aggregates							
All-items excluding food	4.0	4.4	4.3	5.2	5.0	5.8	1.8
All-items excluding energy	5.1	4.6	4.3	5.1	4.5	5.6	1.6

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM table 326-0002.

1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1992 = 100												
101.8	102.0	104.2	105.9	107.6	108.6	110.5	113.5	116.4	119.0	122.3	124.6	127.3
101.7	102.1	104.5	105.9	107.6	109.3	110.7	112.2	117.2	120.3	122.4	124.9	128.0
101.4	101.8	102.9	103.1	103.3	103.7	105.1	108.8	112.8	113.8	117.5	120.5	124.2
101.0	101.2	103.1	105.3	106.6	108.2	109.0	110.0	112.2	113.8	114.6	115.2	115.8
101.0	101.8	101.7	101.4	102.7	103.9	105.3	105.5	106.0	105.2	103.3	103.1	102.6
103.2	107.8	113.4	117.8	121.5	120.5	124.5	130.7	130.8	134.4	141.4	144.8	150.7
102.7	103.6	103.5	104.1	105.9	108.1	110.2	112.0	114.2	115.5	117.0	118.8	120.8
102.4	105.5	109.5	112.1	114.9	117.5	119.6	122.5	124.3	126.3	127.3	127.7	127.4
101.6	85.0	84.9	86.6	89.3	92.6	94.5	97.6	105.1	123.6	136.0	143.3	147.2
101.9	102.0	104.2	105.9	107.6	108.6	110.5	113.9	116.3	118.8	122.4	124.5	127.3
101.9	102.0	104.3	105.9	107.5	109.0	110.5	112.2	114.9	118.1	120.9	122.6	124.5
percentage change from previous year												
1.8	0.2	2.2	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.7	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.8	1.9	2.2
1.7	0.4	2.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	4.5	2.6	1.7	2.0	2.5
1.4	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.4	3.5	3.7	0.9	3.3	2.6	3.1
1.0	0.2	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.9	2.0	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.5
1.0	0.8	-0.1	-0.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.5	-0.8	-1.8	-0.2	-0.5
3.2	4.5	5.2	3.9	3.1	-0.8	3.3	5.0	0.1	2.8	5.2	2.4	4.1
2.7	0.9	-0.1	0.6	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7
2.4	3.0	3.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.4	1.5	1.6	0.8	0.3	-0.2
1.6	-16.3	-0.1	2.0	3.1	3.7	2.1	3.3	7.7	17.6	10.0	5.4	2.7
1.9	0.1	2.2	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.7	3.1	2.1	2.1	3.0	1.7	2.2
1.9	0.1	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.4	2.8	2.4	1.4	1.5

Table 18.2 Consumer Price Index, all-items, by province

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
1992 = 100						
Canada	52.4	75.0	93.3	104.2	113.5	127.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	54.9	79.6	93.2	104.4	113.3	126.1
Prince Edward Island	54.7	77.3	92.3	103.3	111.7	128.5
Nova Scotia	54.4	77.2	93.6	103.8	114.2	129.6
New Brunswick	53.7	77.3	93.3	103.4	112.8	127.4
Quebec	51.6	74.2	91.5	101.8	110.6	123.5
Ontario	51.6	74.2	94.6	104.3	114.2	128.4
Manitoba	54.2	75.5	93.8	106.9	118.1	131.2
Saskatchewan	54.8	76.6	94.1	106.9	116.7	132.2
Alberta	54.7	76.5	93.1	105.0	117.4	134.3
British Columbia	53.5	76.4	92.4	107.9	113.3	125.3
percentage change from previous year						
Canada	10.1	4.0	4.8	2.2	2.7	2.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	11.6	4.2	4.4	1.5	3.0	2.6
Prince Edward Island	10.5	3.8	5.1	1.6	4.1	3.2
Nova Scotia	10.8	4.5	5.1	1.5	3.5	2.8
New Brunswick	10.3	4.6	4.6	1.6	3.3	2.4
Quebec	10.3	4.4	4.3	1.8	2.4	2.3
Ontario	10.3	4.1	4.9	2.5	2.9	2.2
Manitoba	9.9	4.1	4.6	2.7	2.5	2.7
Saskatchewan	10.3	3.7	4.4	1.9	2.6	2.2
Alberta	10.1	3.0	5.7	2.3	3.5	2.1
British Columbia	9.4	3.2	5.4	2.3	1.9	2.0

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0002.

Table 18.3 Composite Leading Index

	January 2005	December 2005	January 2006	December 2005 to January 2006
	percentage change			
Composite Leading Indicator (1992 = 100)	201.4	210.3	211.4	0.5
Housing Index (1992 = 100) ¹	138.7	143.0	145.9	2.0
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	2,618	2,679	2,684	0.2
Stock Price Index, Toronto Stock Exchange 300 (1975 = 1,000)	9,004	10,832	11,087	2.4
M1, Money Supply (millions of dollars, 1992) ²	131,877	139,313	141,053	1.2
U.S. Conference Board Leading Indicator (1992 = 100) ³	123.8	125.9	126.2	0.2
Manufacturing				
Average work week (hours)	38.3	38.5	38.5	0.0
New orders, durables (millions of dollars, 1992) ⁴	23,842	26,058	26,122	0.2
Shipments to inventory ratio of finished goods ⁴	1.91	1.83	1.84	0.6
Retail trade				
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of dollars, 1992) ⁴	2,122	2,301	2,315	0.6
Other durable goods sales (millions of dollars, 1992) ⁴	7,777	8,134	8,114	-0.2
Unsmoothed composite (1992 = 100)	202.7	212.8	214.8	0.9

1. Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (Multiple Listing Service).

2. Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for All-items.

3. Data reflect findings published in the month indicated, but the data themselves refer to the month immediately preceding.

4. Data reflect findings published in the month indicated, but the data themselves refer to two months prior.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 377-0003.

Table 18.4 Consumer Price Index, food

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	1992 = 100				
All-items	116.4	119.0	122.3	124.6	127.3
Food	117.2	120.3	122.4	124.9	128.0
Food purchased from stores	116.9	119.8	121.6	123.7	126.6
Meat	125.2	127.0	129.3	134.9	137.5
Fresh or frozen meat (excluding poultry)	127.1	129.9	131.0	136.4	138.9
Fresh or frozen poultry meat	117.5	118.5	124.2	133.0	134.0
Processed meat	126.0	127.0	127.8	130.9	135.1
Fish and other seafood	122.5	123.2	122.8	122.0	122.1
Fish	120.1	119.9	119.3	119.2	120.4
Other seafood	129.3	132.3	132.6	130.0	126.7
Dairy products and eggs	116.7	120.1	123.9	127.0	133.3
Dairy products	115.4	118.8	122.3	125.3	132.0
Eggs	129.3	133.9	140.4	144.3	146.1
Bakery and other cereal products	118.1	121.4	126.6	129.9	133.3
Bakery products	115.5	119.2	126.1	130.3	134.8
Other cereal grains and cereal products	124.2	126.9	128.9	130.4	131.8
Fruit, fruit preparations and nuts	106.3	109.4	107.4	108.6	108.1
Fresh fruit	108.4	113.1	109.1	110.7	108.8
Preserved fruit and fruit preparations	103.0	103.7	104.6	105.0	106.3
Nuts	108.1	110.0	109.3	111.7	113.3
Vegetables and vegetable preparations	109.7	117.6	110.8	108.3	110.0
Fresh vegetables	112.1	122.3	112.7	108.7	109.9
Preserved vegetables and vegetable preparations	103.5	104.5	106.3	108.0	111.5
Other food products	115.9	117.0	120.9	122.2	125.3
Sugar and confectionery	139.4	142.0	150.5	152.7	153.0
Fats and oils	123.4	126.1	130.8	134.7	136.8
Coffee and tea	129.0	124.2	125.2	127.6	131.8
Condiments, spices and vinegars	118.0	118.7	119.4	119.7	122.2
Other food preparations	109.6	111.9	117.2	119.3	122.1
Non-alcoholic beverages	101.6	101.2	100.6	100.4	104.6
Food purchased from restaurants	118.4	122.1	125.1	128.4	132.1

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 326-0002.

Table 18.5 Farm Input Price Index, by region

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1992 = 100							
Canada							
Farm inputs	116.6	117.0	124.1	129.5	128.5	132.8	129.7
Building and fencing	117.1	123.1	119.8	120.0	122.8	122.4	137.8
Machinery and motor vehicles	124.0	125.6	137.7	143.7	143.5	157.0	155.3
Crop production	124.3	121.6	121.5	137.6	135.7	154.7	151.1
Animal production	117.0	117.5	127.8	135.1	132.3	128.2	114.6
Supplies and services	111.8	112.0	118.4	121.1	120.7	127.5	126.9
Hired farm labour	115.4	113.3	119.5	125.4	128.2	129.0	135.4
Property taxes	111.1	113.8	114.1	112.6	118.9	126.4	129.9
Interest	86.4	87.6	96.1	90.5	84.9	83.9	80.7
Farm rent	122.3	120.5	113.8	113.8	121.8	131.9	136.2
Eastern Canada							
Farm inputs	114.7	115.0	121.6	126.6	126.2	129.0	127.6
Building and fencing	117.2	122.9	121.2	121.9	124.3	124.2	136.2
Machinery and motor vehicles	124.7	126.4	139.4	144.4	145.9	159.3	156.4
Crop production	120.6	120.4	119.1	130.1	128.3	137.0	139.8
Animal production	116.5	114.7	122.1	129.3	128.0	125.4	117.8
Supplies and services	111.7	111.8	120.4	123.4	121.8	129.8	129.1
Hired farm labour	115.5	115.6	121.8	127.2	130.4	128.9	135.2
Property taxes	72.8	76.4	74.6	79.7	84.8	90.0	93.8
Interest	86.4	88.6	98.0	92.6	86.7	85.8	83.2
Farm rent	89.1	85.9	81.2	85.2	93.5	97.8	101.7
Western Canada							
Farm inputs	118.5	119.0	126.7	132.9	130.9	137.5	131.7
Building and fencing	116.9	123.2	118.6	118.5	121.6	120.9	138.8
Machinery and motor vehicles	123.5	125.0	136.0	143.3	140.7	154.4	154.3
Crop production	126.7	122.4	123.1	142.7	140.6	167.1	158.4
Animal production	117.7	120.3	133.6	141.0	136.6	131.0	111.5
Supplies and services	111.8	112.3	116.2	118.6	119.6	125.0	124.4
Hired farm labour	115.9	111.0	117.1	123.8	126.0	129.9	136.5
Property taxes	122.6	124.6	126.1	121.4	127.9	136.0	139.4
Interest	86.5	86.9	95.0	89.2	83.7	82.7	79.1
Farm rent	139.2	138.4	130.6	128.0	135.6	148.9	153.2

Note: The Farm Input Price Index measures the change through time in the prices received for agricultural commodities at the first transaction point. The prices used in computing the index are, as closely as can be determined, the transaction prices received by farmers when ownership first changes hands. These prices include any bonuses and premiums, which can be attributed to specific commodities, but they exclude any storage, transportation, processing and handling charges, which are deducted before the farmer is paid.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 328-0014.

Table 18.6 Industrial Product Price Index

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	1997 = 100						
All industrial products	76.8	78.9	82.3	84.0	84.2	83.3	83.8
Intermediate goods	76.6	79.2	84.5	86.1	85.1	82.6	82.2
First-stage intermediate goods	76.2	81.6	95.2	97.3	90.5	81.8	79.5
Second-stage intermediate goods	76.5	78.2	81.1	82.6	83.2	82.5	82.6
Finished goods	76.9	78.4	78.9	80.7	82.9	84.4	86.1
Finished foods and feeds	77.4	80.0	81.9	84.6	87.1	88.9	89.8
Capital equipment	75.8	76.6	77.0	78.8	80.6	82.0	84.8
All other finished goods	77.4	78.5	78.5	79.8	82.1	83.4	85.0
Aggregation, by commodities							
Meat, fish and dairy products	75.4	78.7	79.1	79.7	82.0	82.8	83.7
Fruits, vegetables, feeds, other food products	76.7	77.8	83.3	86.4	86.6	86.3	87.4
Beverages	74.4	76.4	79.3	84.0	86.5	89.5	90.8
Tobacco, tobacco products	53.1	56.0	58.3	61.2	66.2	73.4	78.9
Rubber, leather, plastic fabricated products	77.4	79.7	85.9	88.9	89.3	89.0	88.1
Textile products	83.5	85.4	88.5	90.3	91.4	91.4	91.2
Knitted products and clothing	81.3	84.2	86.6	88.9	91.1	92.2	92.6
Lumber, other wood products	60.8	62.3	63.4	65.9	65.5	64.4	69.8
Furniture and fixtures	74.6	78.0	81.0	84.4	87.4	88.4	87.9
Pulp and paper products	75.6	82.6	90.5	93.4	91.9	83.0	79.7
Printing and publishing	61.8	65.1	69.2	72.7	74.8	77.4	79.1
Primary metal products	77.8	82.7	98.1	97.8	88.6	81.2	79.0
Metal fabricated products	74.9	77.0	80.6	83.3	84.0	83.9	83.7
Machinery and equipment	77.0	78.8	81.6	85.5	87.4	88.7	90.0
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	78.9	78.8	76.6	76.3	76.7	78.2	82.3
Electrical and communications products	84.7	86.9	90.6	93.8	94.0	93.6	94.4
Non-metallic mineral products	81.7	85.3	89.1	90.5	91.5	90.8	90.3
Petroleum and coal products	96.1	91.5	84.7	86.4	97.3	94.0	86.7
Chemicals and chemical products	75.1	77.5	86.5	87.7	85.4	86.5	85.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	77.7	79.9	82.3	84.1	85.1	86.6	86.9
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	116.0	119.4	123.7	104.6	95.0	84.5	83.2

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 329-0039, 329-0040, 329-0041, 329-0042, 329-0044, 329-0045, 329-0046, 329-0048.

1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1997 = 100												
86.8	92.0	98.9	99.3	100.0	100.4	102.2	106.5	107.6	107.6	106.2	109.5	111.1
85.1	91.8	101.1	100.1	100.0	98.4	99.9	105.3	105.0	104.2	103.8	109.9	112.8
76.2	92.1	118.5	100.1	100.0	93.8	96.5	111.9	104.5	101.8	105.6	118.0	123.2
86.5	91.7	98.3	100.1	100.0	99.0	100.4	104.3	105.1	104.6	103.5	108.7	111.2
89.4	92.5	95.4	98.0	100.0	103.4	105.6	108.3	111.3	112.6	109.7	108.9	108.7
91.4	93.7	95.9	98.2	100.0	100.9	102.2	104.3	106.4	108.0	110.3	112.0	112.1
89.1	92.7	96.0	98.0	100.0	104.9	106.6	107.3	110.7	112.6	107.1	104.5	102.4
88.6	91.8	95.0	97.9	100.0	103.5	106.4	110.7	113.8	114.7	111.1	110.3	111.0
88.3	90.3	92.5	97.0	100.0	98.7	100.4	104.6	107.7	107.2	108.5	109.7	107.2
88.6	93.0	95.8	99.6	100.0	97.9	95.6	95.6	98.2	101.6	103.6	104.9	102.8
92.2	92.8	94.9	97.4	100.0	102.4	105.6	109.0	111.4	114.6	117.7	120.4	121.3
84.1	86.9	89.6	93.4	100.0	103.8	109.4	114.2	127.4	139.5	162.7	169.3	176.3
87.7	91.4	100.2	99.4	100.0	99.8	100.2	105.2	106.1	105.0	106.2	108.1	114.3
92.3	94.1	97.8	99.2	100.0	101.2	99.6	99.1	100.5	100.4	99.4	98.9	99.9
92.8	94.2	96.7	99.0	100.0	101.6	102.2	102.8	103.2	103.8	104.1	104.5	104.3
87.1	97.8	94.0	99.3	100.0	95.9	105.1	95.9	94.6	94.0	90.3	101.1	92.6
89.8	92.1	98.3	99.3	100.0	101.1	102.3	104.8	106.3	107.5	109.2	111.8	114.9
77.3	85.8	119.5	105.7	100.0	103.5	101.7	115.2	115.0	106.0	102.8	104.1	103.5
82.9	87.7	98.6	99.4	100.0	103.5	105.8	109.2	111.8	114.1	113.0	114.0	115.3
78.2	92.4	105.4	97.9	100.0	96.0	95.2	100.6	94.4	96.3	96.2	113.4	116.5
85.6	89.1	96.4	98.5	100.0	102.6	103.0	104.7	104.9	106.5	107.2	117.0	121.5
92.8	95.6	97.6	99.2	100.0	102.3	103.7	104.8	105.9	106.9	105.9	106.0	107.3
87.8	92.2	94.9	97.5	100.0	107.1	108.5	109.0	113.5	115.1	106.3	101.2	96.5
97.0	99.8	102.2	101.1	100.0	100.1	100.2	98.5	99.4	101.3	95.8	94.7	93.7
91.0	94.5	98.9	100.1	100.0	100.2	102.0	105.2	107.4	108.7	109.7	111.6	114.8
85.8	85.6	90.4	100.5	100.0	82.3	96.1	140.3	133.7	125.5	138.4	161.8	199.9
87.0	93.2	101.8	99.8	100.0	96.9	98.6	104.8	107.4	107.3	110.4	113.8	121.0
90.0	95.8	98.7	100.0	100.0	101.4	103.0	104.3	105.5	107.5	107.2	109.6	110.7
91.3	102.9	120.3	111.1	100.0	90.3	90.3	86.4	86.6	90.8	95.8	125.1	163.7

Table 18.7 Raw Material Price Index

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	1997 = 100						
All raw materials	93.8	114.7	113.2	112.6	114.8	128.3	145.3
Mineral fuels	103.1	160.2	157.5	154.5	165.6	193.9	244.8
Vegetable products	79.8	78.7	84.8	97.7	92.2	88.8	80.3
Animals and animal products	96.0	103.9	108.9	103.6	100.3	101.4	104.6
Wood	87.9	91.9	85.0	83.9	82.2	83.0	75.1
Ferrous materials	88.3	88.8	87.0	92.8	95.9	125.0	125.1
Non-ferrous metals	86.7	90.4	82.0	81.3	82.0	104.8	119.7
Non-metallic minerals	105.6	108.1	109.0	110.5	116.4	122.6	133.9
All raw materials excluding mineral fuels	89.5	93.6	92.7	93.2	91.4	97.9	99.3

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 330-0006.

OVERVIEW

Primary industries are those that harvest or extract raw material from nature, such as agriculture, oil and gas extraction, logging and forestry, mining, fishing, and trapping. Together, agriculture and the extraction of oil and gas contributed 3.5% to Canada's total economic output in 2004, while the remaining primary industries delivered 2.6%.

For much of our history, primary industries have played an important role, steadily contributing around 5% to 10% of the total economy. In recent years, output from primary industries has hovered around 6% of the total value of goods and services produced in Canada.

Primary industries also comprise a major part of Canada's trade with other countries, provide raw materials for manufacturing and heavy industries, and furnish an economic base for rural and isolated communities.

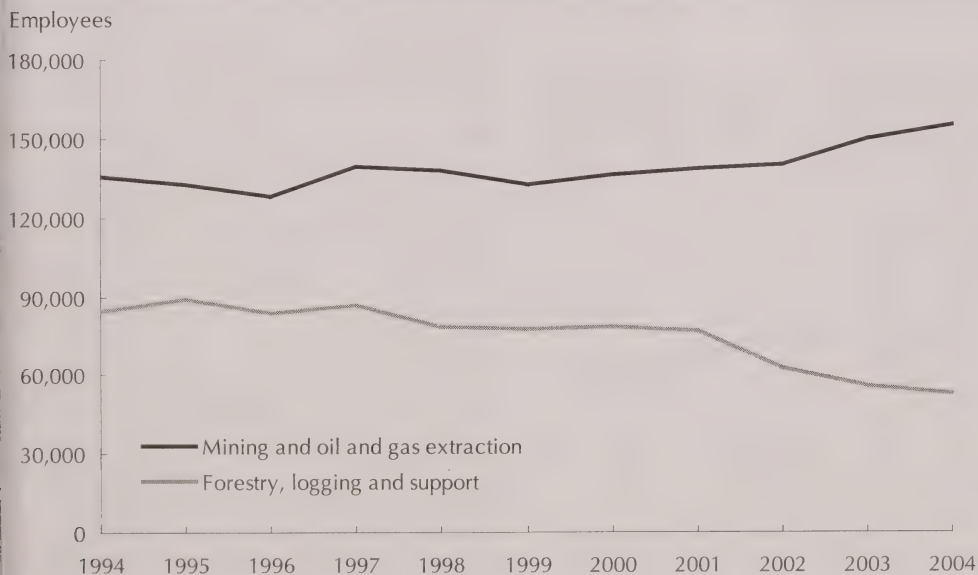
In recent years, there have been important shifts in many primary industries. Fishing and trapping have undergone dramatic changes, formerly important industries such as asbestos mining have virtually disappeared, and new enterprises such as diamond production have emerged as valuable new industries.

Wild fish stocks are shrinking

When the impact of over-fishing became evident on Canada's coasts in the early 1990s, the federal government announced fishing bans for certain species. As a result, Canada's fishing industry began to change radically; among other things, we have seen much lower catches and a big increase in aquaculture.

In 1990, before quotas were imposed, Canada ranked 15th in the world by the size of its

Chart 19.1 Primary industry employment, selected industries



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 281-0024.

catch. By 2002 we had fallen to 21st place. In 1990, 1.3 million tonnes of seafish and shellfish were landed in the Atlantic fishery. From 1990 to 2003, the size of this catch fell 35% to 851,294 tonnes.

Canada has strong fishing industries on both the East and West coasts, with the Atlantic fishery being the larger of the two. In 2003, just over half of the Atlantic fishery's landings were shellfish. Although landings in the Pacific fishery are about one-quarter of the Atlantic's, virtually all the salmon and much of the halibut caught in 2003 came from the Pacific fishery.

In 2003, almost 60% of our catch was exported. Of these, 35% were fresh and frozen shellfish. The United States buys most of our exports, but China and Japan are also large markets.

Like fishing, the trapping industry has also seen major shifts. Wildlife pelts represented 67% of the fur harvested in Canada in 1970, but by 2002 that had fallen to 44%. Today, most fur comes from fur farms. The annual production of pelts has remained fairly constant over the last few years, but their value has been rising. Most

Chart 19.2 Primary industries' share of gross domestic product, at basic prices



Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM table 379-0017.

Forest regions

	2001 thousands of hectares
Forest land	310,134
Other wooded land	91,951
Stocked forest land	274,918
Total	677,003

Source: Natural Resources Canada.

were exported to the United States or Europe, and there is also a growing market in China.

Forestry employment on the decline

With almost half of Canada's land mass (402 million hectares) covered by trees, it is little wonder that forestry is so important to many Canadians. Most of these forests and the industries associated with them are concentrated in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

As well, many of the rural communities directly involved in forestry are economically dependent on the industry. In 1996, there were 337 forestry-dependent communities in Canada, the majority in Quebec and British Columbia.

Despite its importance to so many communities, direct forestry employment has been steadily declining. From 2000 to 2004, employment fell 33%, hitting a low of 52,367 people in 2004. Jobs indirectly associated with forestry have also been on the decline. In 2003, 285,000 were employed in forestry-related industries, a 2% decrease from 2002.

Canada has a trade surplus in forest products with almost all of our trading partners. Our biggest trading partner in forest products is the United States, which received 78% of our forest product exports in 2003. As such, the softwood lumber dispute created problems for the industry and those communities dependent on it.

Stimulating the mining industry

While the lure of gold and silver attracted numerous prospectors to Canada in the nineteenth century, it wasn't until after the Second World War that Canada's mineral industries, including copper, nickel, iron ore and uranium, took off. The total value of Canadian mineral production was \$18.6 billion in 2003, up 1.5% from 2002.

Although gold, nickel, silver and potash remain important natural resources, diamonds have recently become a hot commodity. As well, the mining of other valuable gemstones—such as high-quality emeralds in areas of British Columbia and Yukon, and sapphires in Nunavut—are anticipated to become significant new mining industries.

Since 1995, overall employment in Canada's mining industry has decreased by 25%, falling to just under 46,000 employees in 2003. The diamond industry has been the lone bright spot in terms of employment in the mining industry, with jobs in diamond mining more than tripling from 1999 to 2003.

Selected sources

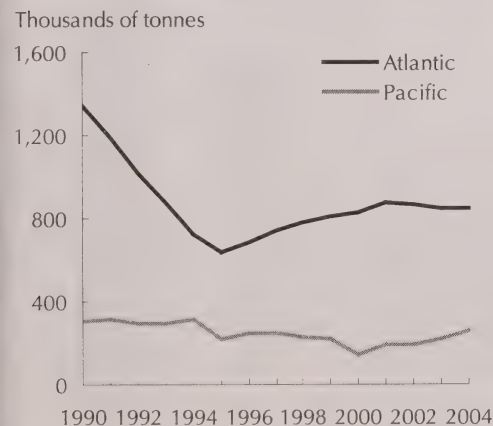
Statistics Canada

- *Aquaculture Statistics*. Annual. 23-222-XWE
- *Canada's Mineral Production*. Annual. 26-202-XIB
- *Diamonds: Adding Lustre to the Canadian Economy*. Occasional. 11-621-MWE2004008
- *Fur Statistics*. Semi-annual. 23-013-XWE
- *Innovation in the Forest Sector*. Occasional. 88F0006XIE2002011

Other

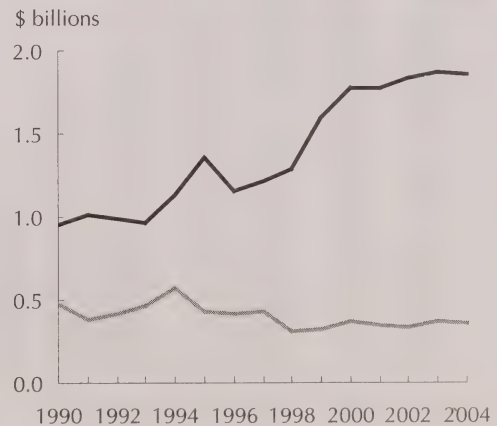
- Agriculture and Agri-food Canada
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada
- National Forestry Database
- Natural Resources Canada

Chart 19.3 Fisheries, commercial landings, quantity



Source: Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

Chart 19.4 Fisheries, commercial landings, value



Source: Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

A diamond boom in the North

Just 20 years ago, very few people believed that a diamond industry was even possible in Canada. Yet, from 1998 to 2002, about 13.8 million carats of this precious gemstone were mined, with a total value of \$2.8 billion. That's roughly equivalent to a 1.5-kilogram bag of ice each day for five years, with each bag worth \$1.5 million.

Increased investment in the diamond industry has begun to show dividends. In 2004 alone, a total of 12.6 million carats of diamonds were mined in Canada, with a value of \$2.1 billion. Along with the established Ekati and Diavik mines in the Northwest Territories, diamond exploration has begun in Ontario and Nunavut.

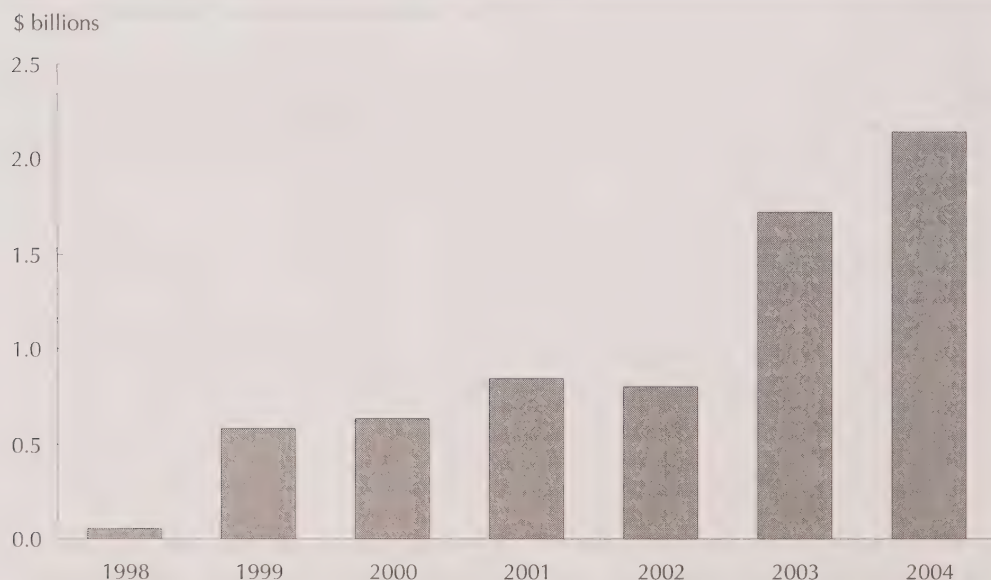
The diamond industry has provided a windfall for the territories. Diamond mining accounted for just over one-fifth of the Northwest Territories' gross domestic product in 2002. Like in any economic boom, many industries share the

benefits, including the non-residential construction, wholesale trade and transportation industries. In 2002, more than 9,000 loads of materials were transported to these two mines.

Diamond mining also means both direct and indirect employment for many northern and Aboriginal residents. Of the over 1,400 workers employed by the Ekati and Diavik mines, three out of four are northern residents and almost 4 out of 10 are Aboriginal workers.

Canada's diamond mines are not just abundant, they also produce gems of very high quality. In 2001, the average price per carat of a Canadian diamond was the third highest in the world at \$228, behind only Namibia and Angola. Canada has also shifted from its earlier role as a net importer of diamonds to being a net exporter of diamonds. The United Kingdom and Belgium are the principal destinations for Canadian diamond exports.

Chart 19.5 Diamond production value



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-621-MWE2004008.

From fishing to aquaculture

In the late 1600s, fishermen caught an estimated 100,000 tonnes of cod each year in the waters off Newfoundland and Labrador. During the 1960s, the size of these annual catches peaked at two million tonnes annually. In the years that followed, however, what was once thought to be an inexhaustible supply of wild fish began to quickly decline.

Over-fishing has affected many species, driving some to the brink of extinction. The use of modern fishing tools, such as global positioning systems for navigation, sonars for locating fish and high-efficiency trawlers for netting fish are partly to blame. To protect certain species from over-fishing, the Canadian government established quotas for the Atlantic fishery in the early 1990s.

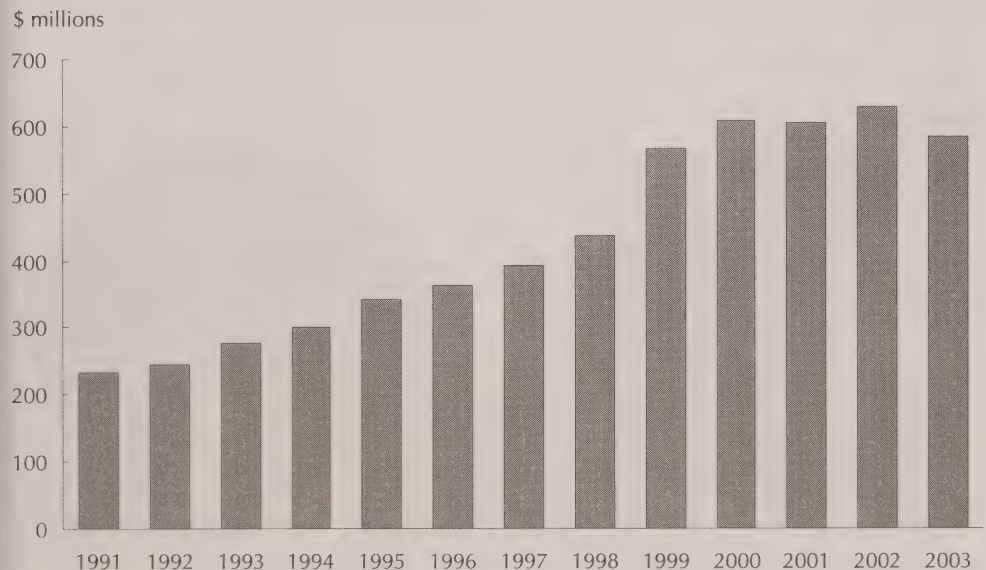
As wild stocks declined, aquaculture has become an alternative. Commercial aquaculture production dates back to the 1950s, when trout and

oysters were the major species cultivated. In the ensuing decades, the industry has expanded into two distinct branches: one for finfish, like salmon and trout, and another for shellfish, such as mussels and clams.

Aquaculture has benefited from the quotas on wild fish. In 1990, before quotas were imposed, the aquaculture industry produced 36,462 tonnes of fish. By 2003, aquaculture output had more than quadrupled, producing 155,634 tonnes.

Despite the large increases in aquaculture production, wild stocks remain the major source of income for the fishing industry. Since a limited number of species can be farmed successfully, in 2003, aquaculture accounted for only 8% of the volume of the Atlantic fishery. Thanks to scientific advances, however, aquaculture is still growing in importance as a method of fishing.

Chart 19.6 Aquaculture production value



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 23-222-XWE2003000.

Canada's forests under threat

While fires and insect infestations have always posed natural threats to Canada's forests, human activity also plays a major role in spreading forest fires.

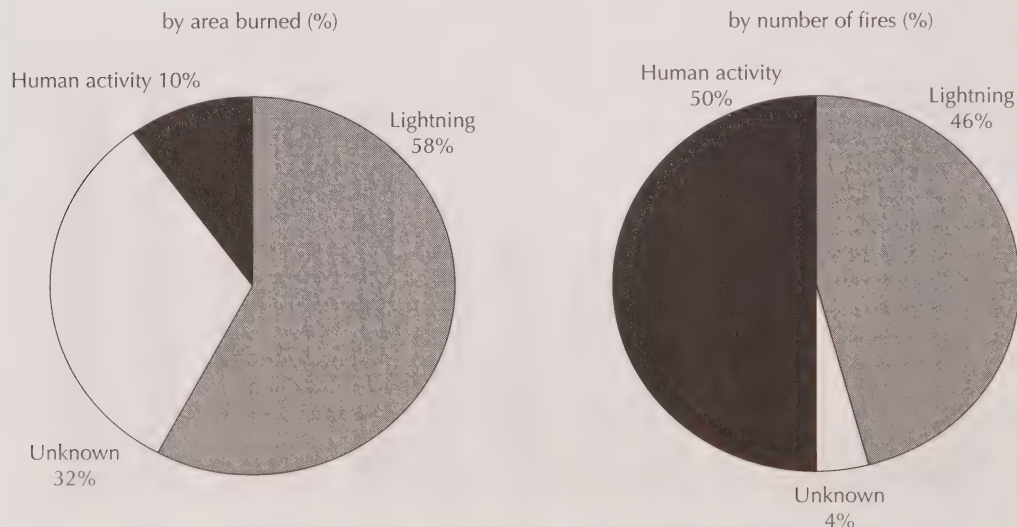
Though destructive, forest fires play a natural role in the forest renewal cycle. In 2002, a total of 7,792 forest fires destroyed 2.8 million hectares of forest across the country. To put that into perspective, the forestry industry harvested 974,000 hectares that year—roughly one-third of what was destroyed by fire.

Human activity was responsible for almost half of these fires. More than 1,000 were caused by individuals involved in recreational activities like camping. Industry was responsible for another 564 fires that burned 241,076 hectares of forest—an area far larger than that destroyed by all other human activity. Lightning is the major natural source of forest fires. Lightning strikes in 2002 burned more than 1.5 million hectares of forest.

Human activity is also contributing to infestation by introducing alien insects to our forests. This is an ongoing side effect of international trade. Wood packaging from abroad, for example, is thought to have been the source of the Asian longhorn beetle, which has no natural predators in Canada. The Asian longhorn has the potential to destroy a whole range of hardwoods by burrowing deep under the bark. Earlier alien invaders include the gypsy moth, which attacks oaks and other broadleaf trees.

Canada's native species of insects also cause enormous damage to forests. One example is the mountain pine beetle, which attacks many Western Canadian pine trees such as the *Pinus ponderosa*. In 2002, more than 18 million hectares of forest suffered moderate to severe damage from defoliation and beetle-killed trees. As a forest management practice, about 250,000 hectares of forest were sprayed with insecticides in 2002.

Chart 19.7 Forest fire sources, 2002



Source: National Forestry Database.

The changing fur industry

A thriving fur industry was one of the initial pulls that brought many of the first European settlers to Canada. Fur was one of Canada's first major industries, and it drove the economy for many years. Although no longer an economic leader, the fur industry remains important, and is a source of income for more than 65,000 Canadians.

From 1970 to 1987, the fur industry was stable, with average sales of 4.6 million pelts a year. Over the next three years, however, as animal rights activists raised concerns about the fur industry's practices, pelt production fell 62% to a low of 1.7 million in 1990.

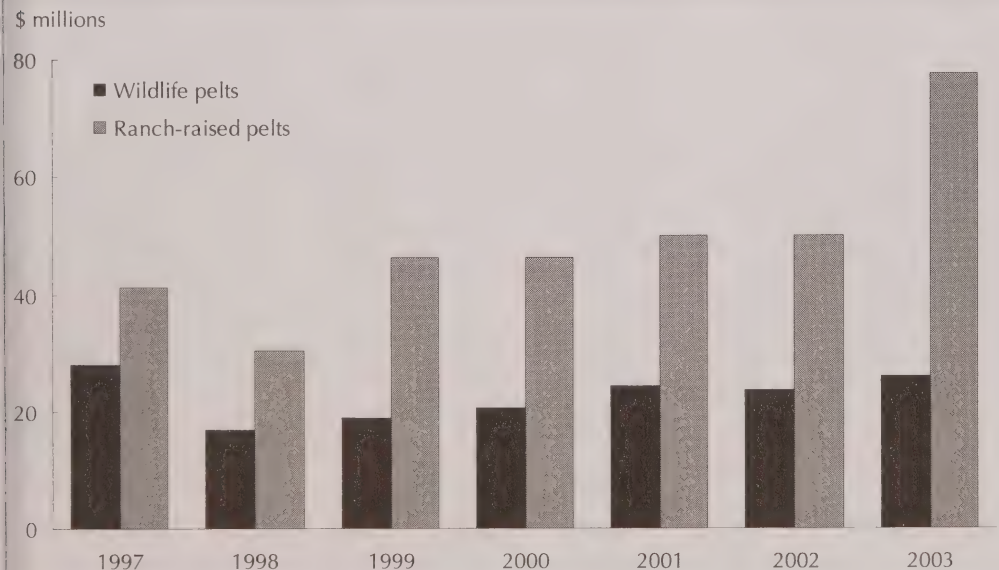
In the years following the collapse, the production and value of pelts fluctuated as the industry tried to find new markets. Since 1998, the total sales for fur pelts have more than doubled, reaching \$103.6 million in 2003.

Total pelt production, however, increased only slightly during this period. The big difference was the increase in the average value per fur pelt, which almost doubled to \$43.49 in 2003 from \$22.91 in 1998.

Fur trappers have historically been the major suppliers to the fur industry. Over the past few years, however, ranchers raising mink and fox have expanded to become the largest producers of fur pelts. The value of ranch-raised pelts has more than doubled since 1998, reaching \$77.5 million in 2003.

Nova Scotia has emerged as Canada's leader in ranch-raised pelts, producing more than half of the total sales of ranched fur in 2003. Quebec and Ontario remain the major centres for fur trapping. In 2003, these two provinces accounted for more than one-third of the total wildlife pelts produced in Canada.

Chart 19.8 Fur pelt value, by source



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 003-0013.

Table 19.1 Gross domestic product at basic prices, primary industries

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
millions of constant dollars (1997)						
All industries	707,670	697,540	703,485	720,700	753,118	772,843
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21,000	20,636	19,054	20,397	20,683	20,993
Crop production	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging	5,739	4,944	5,007	5,375	5,586	5,764
Fishing, hunting and trapping	1,683	1,490	1,372	1,415	1,154	940
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	2,011	1,868	1,920	1,873	1,963	2,051
Mining and oil and gas extraction	26,922	28,088	28,917	30,158	31,479	32,601
Oil and gas extraction	15,796	16,731	18,535	19,537	20,393	21,030
Mining (excluding oil and gas)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal mining	1,105	1,108	867	1,013	1,050	1,111
Metal ore mining	5,739	6,016	5,796	5,413	4,995	5,053
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying	2,185	2,034	1,989	1,995	2,306	2,444
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction	2,372	2,400	1,766	2,269	2,814	3,033

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0017.

Table 19.2 Gross domestic product at basic prices, primary industries, by province and territory

	2004					
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
millions of chained dollars (1997)						
All industries	1,040,779.0	13,534.3	3,092.9	22,902.6	19,056.0	219,193.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	24,583.0	386.4	197.2	690.3	1,003.5	4,398.2
Crop and animal production ¹	14,834.0	41.1	113.4	189.2	391.8	2,353.0
Forestry and logging	7,226.0	67.2	11.4	199.5	452.5	1,603.0
Fishing, hunting and trapping	987.0	276.0	63.0	301.4	106.3	85.0
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	1,682.0	15.6	8.6	28.9	61.4	422.0
Mining and oil and gas extraction	39,458.0	2,403.5	2.3	416.9	205.8	1,326.0
Oil and gas extraction	23,848.0	x	0.0	x	0.0	0.0
Coal mining	1,206.0	0.0	0.0	x	4.7	0.0
Metal ore mining	4,480.0	253.0	0.0	0.0	x	824.0
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying	3,958.0	13.8	2.1	x	x	350.0
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction	6,339.0	x	1.6	x	30.2	156.0

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

1. This combines the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes 111, 112.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 379-0017, 379-0025.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of constant dollars (1997)								
783,810	816,763	848,963	896,577	946,025	960,657	989,337	1,012,785	1,045,795
21,228	20,427	21,696	23,322	22,904	20,811	19,848	21,869	23,358
..	9,622	10,587	11,684	10,623	8,147	7,073	9,002	9,543
..	3,145	3,281	3,490	3,725	4,016	3,944	3,839	3,966
5,274	5,564	5,641	5,849	6,195	6,215	6,397	6,456	7,202
966	847	825	806	833	913	938	968	982
2,007	1,249	1,362	1,493	1,528	1,520	1,496	1,604	1,665
32,948	33,935	34,461	34,399	35,459	35,507	36,212	39,100	40,425
20,804	21,203	21,885	21,991	21,609	21,133	22,355	23,059	23,580
..	8,700	8,827	9,085	9,491	9,608	9,510	10,058	10,555
1,141	1,209	1,183	1,152	1,221	1,357	1,166	1,083	1,187
5,225	5,027	5,241	5,047	5,440	5,163	5,039	4,679	4,649
2,333	2,464	2,403	2,886	2,830	3,088	3,305	4,296	4,719
3,467	4,032	3,749	3,323	4,359	4,766	4,347	5,983	6,290

2004

Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
millions of chained dollars (1997)							
432,903.2	32,460.3	30,497.1	130,714.5	126,856.7	1,132.6	3,727.0	862.0
4,529.5	1,582.2	2,075.0	3,356.3	5,180.2	4.0	18.0	1.2
3,362.7	1,439.9	1,824.2	2,756.3	1,149.3	1.9	2.2	0.0
923.9	75.3	139.0	370.5	3,386.2	2.1	0.7	0.0
18.2	9.7	1.2	1.5	126.1	0.2	1.6	1.2
231.4	63.0	117.7	187.3	500.9	0.1	12.9	0.0
2,920.3	547.9	4,131.3	21,424.7	3,726.4	67.6	1,994.4	21.7
20.2	55.7	2,154.2	17,120.6	1,762.3	11.9	158.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	x	397.6	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
1,967.6	434.0	x	x	x	x	x	x
683.3	37.4	1,077.3	x	100.5	x	x	0.0
253.6	29.1	454.8	4,640.4	447.8	x	x	x

Table 19.3 Mineral production, by province and territory

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
thousands of dollars					
Canada	19,834,922	19,537,369	19,917,954	20,077,218	24,167,636
Newfoundland and Labrador	967,121	863,195	872,806	845,161	811,510
Prince Edward Island	5,482	3,983	5,285	3,974	3,658
Nova Scotia	295,249	x	x	263,194	278,282
New Brunswick	772,546	807,203	653,479	702,496	759,992
Quebec	3,653,206	3,603,927	3,742,025	3,563,171	3,997,748
Ontario	5,711,381	5,634,975	5,937,321	5,690,433	7,222,318
Manitoba	1,068,806	885,093	850,459	892,234	1,232,614
Saskatchewan	2,282,648	x	x	2,276,573	2,818,176
Alberta	1,064,411	989,965	1,052,523	1,191,488	1,199,579
British Columbia	2,891,467	2,866,791	2,863,556	2,913,537	3,589,668
Yukon	56,264	41,137	43,109	33,589	61,633
Northwest Territories	681,743	778,530	874,174	1,666,722	2,156,846
Nunavut	384,597	320,910	271,629	34,649	35,612

Note: Excludes oil and gas.

Source: Natural Resources Canada.

Table 19.4 Mineral production, by selected types

	2004
thousands of dollars	
Metallic minerals	
Nickel	3,348,131
Gold	2,206,482
Copper	2,030,654
Iron ore	1,370,593
Zinc	996,872
Uranium	635,990
Platinum group	463,676
Non-metallic minerals	
Diamonds	2,140,123
Potash ¹	1,930,025
Cement	1,623,444
Sand and gravel ¹	1,078,764
Stone ¹	1,070,632
Salt	431,518
Sulphur, elemental	273,514

Note: Excludes oil and gas.

1. Shipments of gypsum, silica, stone and sand and gravel to Canadian cement, lime and clay plants and shipments of potash to Canadian potassium sulphate plants are not included in this table.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 26-202-XIB.

OVERVIEW

Scientific research and innovation improves the lives of Canadians and makes our country competitive internationally. But it's not all robots and rocket science—in addition to large research projects, thousands of smaller studies and projects are continually increasing Canada's intellectual property output.

A major goal of scientific research is being the first to discover new technologies or ideas. Countries that are highly innovative can gain a competitive advantage by being the first to reap the economic benefits of new scientific advancements. Analyzing a country's innovation levels can be tricky, however, since they can be difficult to quantify or measure.

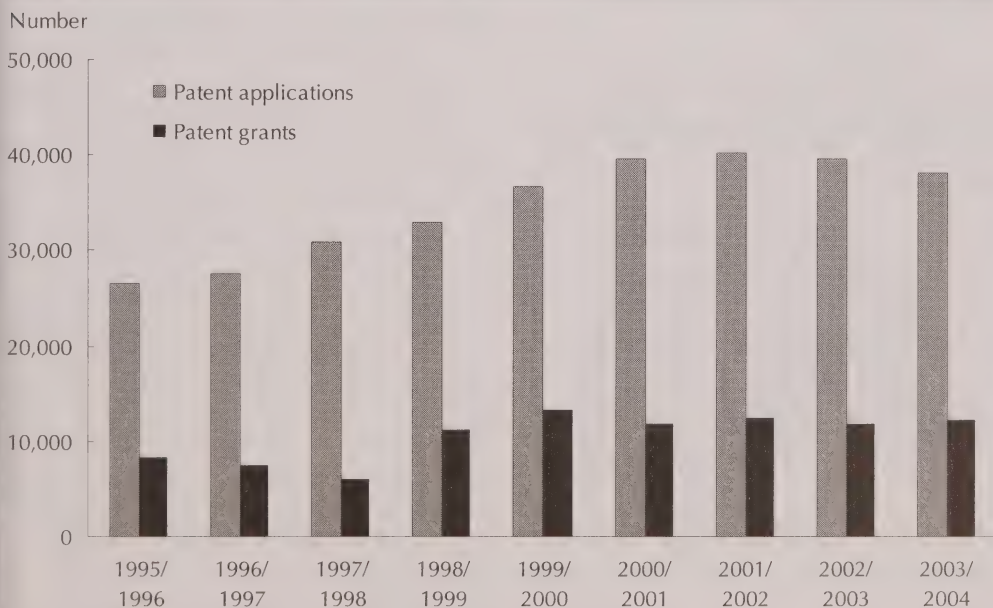
Patents are one measure of innovation. They help to spread new scientific knowledge and to encourage new business growth and product

development. The number of patent applications have generally been increasing in all areas of scientific endeavour, suggesting that innovation in traditional fields—such as mechanical engineering and organic chemistry—is as robust as that in newer fields like biotechnology and artificial intelligence. In 2003, almost 40,000 new patent applications were filed with the Canadian Intellectual Property Office, and almost 12,000 were granted.

Scientific articles

Scientific articles are also a key indicator of innovation. The number of science and engineering articles published by Canadian authors remained relatively flat during the most recent 14-year reporting period of 1988 to 2001. In

Chart 20.1 Patent applications and grants



Source: Canadian Intellectual Property Office.

2001, the number of articles was 22,626, down from a high of 24,583 in 1996. Comparatively, the total articles across the world increased almost 40% during the same period, driven mainly by growth in Western Europe and Asia. Articles from the United States, Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom and France accounted for nearly 60% of all science and engineering articles published in 2001.

In 2004, private industry, Canadian universities, hospitals and government laboratories spent a about \$25.2 billion on research and development (R&D). This amount, called the gross expenditures of research and development (GERD), refers to all monies spent on R&D performed within the country in a given year.

GERD includes R&D performed within a country and funded from abroad but excludes payments sent abroad for R&D performed in other countries.

An indicator of science and technology (S&T) activities, the GERD is a key benchmark for determining the research intensity in a given country and for making national and

Spending on research and development for selected OECD countries

	1999	2001 ¹	2003 ²
	% of GDP		
Canada	1.80	2.09	1.97
France	2.18	2.23	2.19
Germany	2.44	2.51	2.55
Italy	1.04	1.11	..
Japan	2.96	3.07	3.15
Sweden ¹	3.65	4.27	..
United Kingdom	1.87	1.87	1.89
United States ²	2.65	2.73	2.60

1. Underestimated or based on underestimated data.

2. Excludes most or all capital expenditures.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-001-XIE.

international comparisons. Higher levels of R&D funding are expected to reflect the creation of more scientific knowledge.

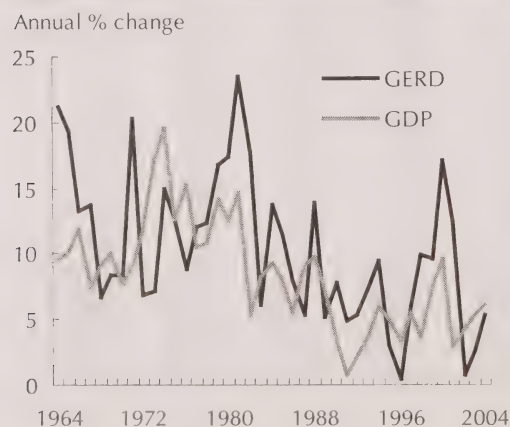
Research and development

The most recent GERD figures for countries around the world show that Canada ranked ninth in 2003, a slight increase from the tenth place ranking eight years before. The higher ratio on R&D spending as a percentage of GDP exhibited in other countries can be attributed in part, to greater defence R&D expenditures. Over this same period, Canada's investment in R&D grew from 1.72% to 1.95% of gross domestic product, an 13% increase.

The federal government is the principal source of R&D funds in Canada. In 2004/05, the government's spending on science and technology (S&T) was estimated at \$9.1 billion. Spending on S&T (which includes R&D monies) remained a stable 3.6% of the total federal budget through most of the 1990s, then climbed to 4% in 1998/99 and to an estimated 5% in 2004/05.

More than 65 different federal departments and agencies either perform S&T activities or have budgets to fund these activities. Four organizations account for one-third of the federal government's total S&T expenditures: the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research

Chart 20.2 Gross expenditures of research and development (GERD), annual variation



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0001.

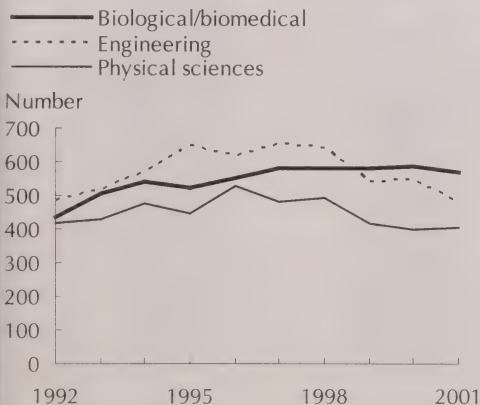
Council, the National Research Council, the Canadian Institutes of Health Research and Environment Canada.

More than one million employees work in S&T jobs. Even when the national unemployment rate reached 11.4% in 1993, unemployment in S&T occupations was considerably less at 6%. In 2004, the national unemployment rate was 7.2%, but only 3.8% for scientists and engineers.

Science workers

But this is not an isolated Canadian phenomenon; the demand for S&T workers is strong world-wide. In OECD countries, employment in science and technology occupations grew approximately twice as fast as overall employment from 1995 to 2000. Canada, however, produces a smaller proportion of university graduates in life and physical sciences, mathematics and engineering than any other G8 nation, excluding the United States (2000). Of the more than 3,000 doctoral graduates in 2004, 21% graduated from biological science programs and 13% from engineering programs.

Chart 20.3 Doctorate degrees in science and technology



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0012.

Attracting foreign workers from abroad is one way to address this shortage. In 2001, more than two times as many immigrants as Canadian-born population were working in engineering and natural sciences. In fact, one out of three men who immigrated to Canada in the 1990s with postsecondary credentials had trained in a technology-related field such as engineering, computer science or applied mathematics at the university level, or electronic technologies at the college or trade school level.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *Federal Scientific Activities*. Annual. 88-204-XIE
- *Innovation Analysis Bulletin*. Occasional. 88-003-XIE
- Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division Research Papers. Occasional. 88F0017MIE
- Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division Working Papers. Occasional. 88F0006XIE
- *Science Statistics*. Occasional. 88-001-XIE

Other

- Canadian Intellectual Property Office
- National Institute for Nanotechnology, National Research Council Canada
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Our burgeoning biotech sector

From virus-resistant crops to new burn treatments, Canada is a biotechnology leader. Our biotechnology sector consistently ranks near the top worldwide along with the United States and the United Kingdom, in terms of new companies, patents, publications and venture capital.

Biotechnology uses micro-organisms in the industrial process. It is an enabling technology—similar to electricity or microelectronics—that transforms processes, products and services in diverse areas, such as health, agriculture, natural resources and chemicals.

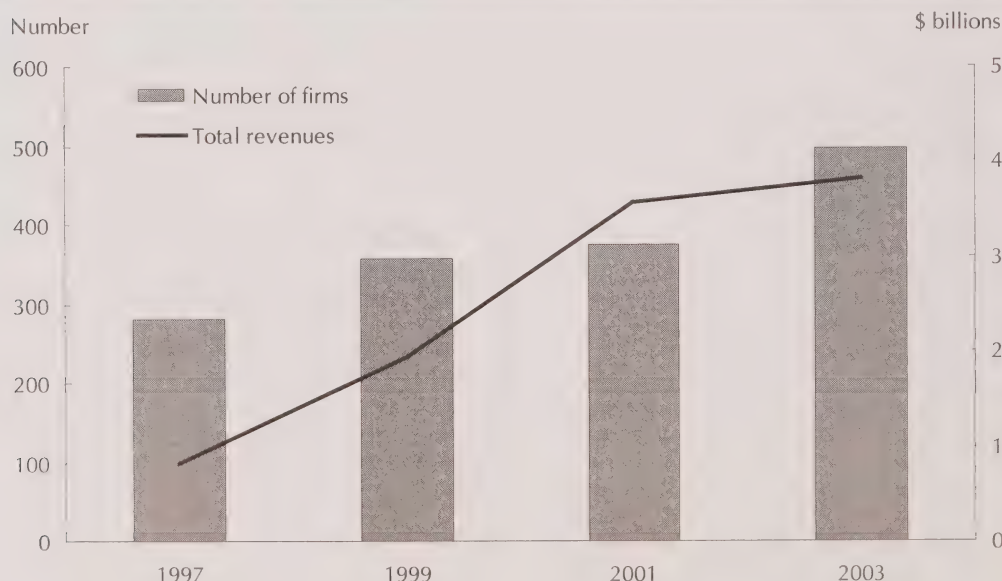
In 2003, about 490 innovative firms were using biotechnology to develop new products or processes in Canada, a 74% expansion from 1997. Nearly three in four of these firms were smaller companies, with fewer than 50 employees. These companies quadrupled their revenues from 1997 to 2003, to a high of \$3.8 billion.

Three out of every four innovative biotechnology firms are based in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Together, firms in these three provinces generated more than 85% of Canadian biotechnology revenues in 2003. Ontario firms led the way in revenues, but companies in Quebec spent the most on research and development.

Even though more firms were in the biotechnology business in 2003, the number of people working in biotechnology-related activities remained stable at 11,900, or 16% of the total number of employees at these firms. Quebec had the largest biotechnology work force.

In 2003, around 11,000 biotechnology products were on the market, greater than six times the 1,758 available in 1997. Companies in the business of human health diagnostics, therapeutics or drug delivery accounted for 79% of these products.

Chart 20.4 Innovative biotechnology companies



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-003-XIE2005002 and 88-003-XIE2002001.

The small, small world of nanotechnology

Nanotechnology is the science of developing or manipulating materials at a scale of one-billionth of a metre—about three or four atoms wide.

In 2003, there were 89 Canadian firms involved in nanotechnology research and development (R&D) in seven different industries, including scientific R&D services (65% of these firms), chemical manufacturing (11%), and pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing (7%).

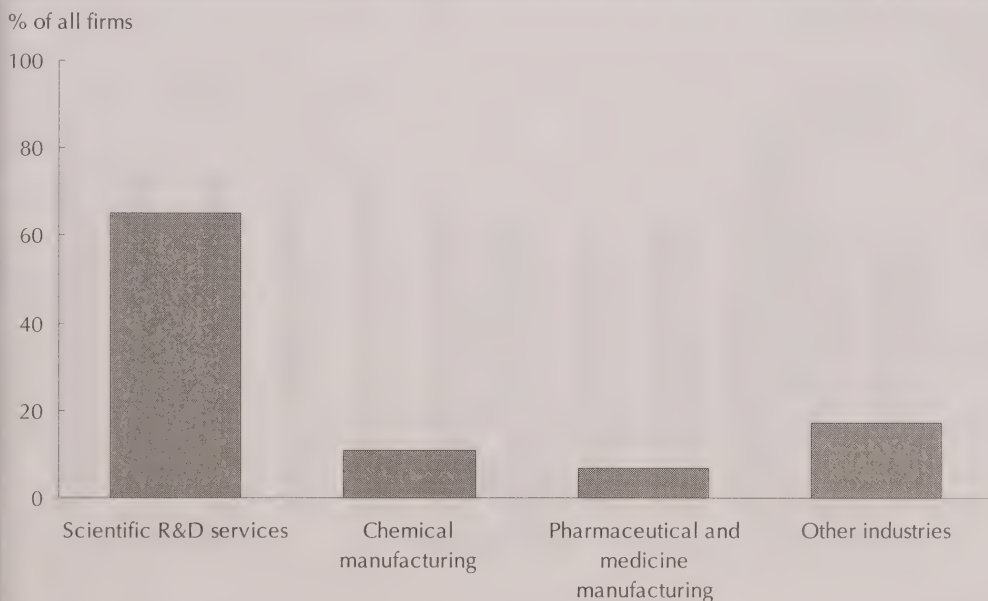
Although still few in number, more and more companies are getting involved in developing nanotechnology. They are exploring applications in medicine, energy, the environment, computing and telecommunications. Canadian researchers foresee supercomputers the size of a single cell, digital cameras that work in darkness, and even clothing that generates electricity from sunlight. Nanotechnology products are already available in the

marketplace—for example, silver-infused bandages that help to fight infection and materials 100 times stronger than steel at 1/16th the weight.

According to the OECD, more than 30 countries had established R&D programs in nanotechnology in 2000, with the United States and Japan providing the most in R&D funding. Canada contributes to international research by providing a significant number of scientific research articles annually on the subject.

The major federal government initiative in nanotechnology is the National Institute of Nanotechnology in Edmonton, which operates as a collaborative venture with the National Research Council and the Alberta government. The province of Quebec has also invested substantially in nanotechnologies, and in 2004 had around 2,000 students enrolled in graduate study in the field.

Chart 20.5 Firms involved in nanotech research and development, by industry, 2003



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-003-XIE2005001.

Women in science and engineering

Over the years, more and more women have been entering the fields of science and engineering. However, even though the majority of university undergraduates today are women, they are still under-represented in the pure sciences and in engineering at universities and in the work force. Attracting and retaining women is an industry-wide concern.

Indicators show that this imbalance is changing—slowly in some fields, more quickly in others. University enrolments are one indicator, as they show how many people are being trained to enter the work force in a particular field.

The architecture and engineering field, for example, has traditionally been male-dominated. But in the 2003/04 academic year, university enrolment of women in this field was up 65% from 1992/93. Women accounted for 23% of

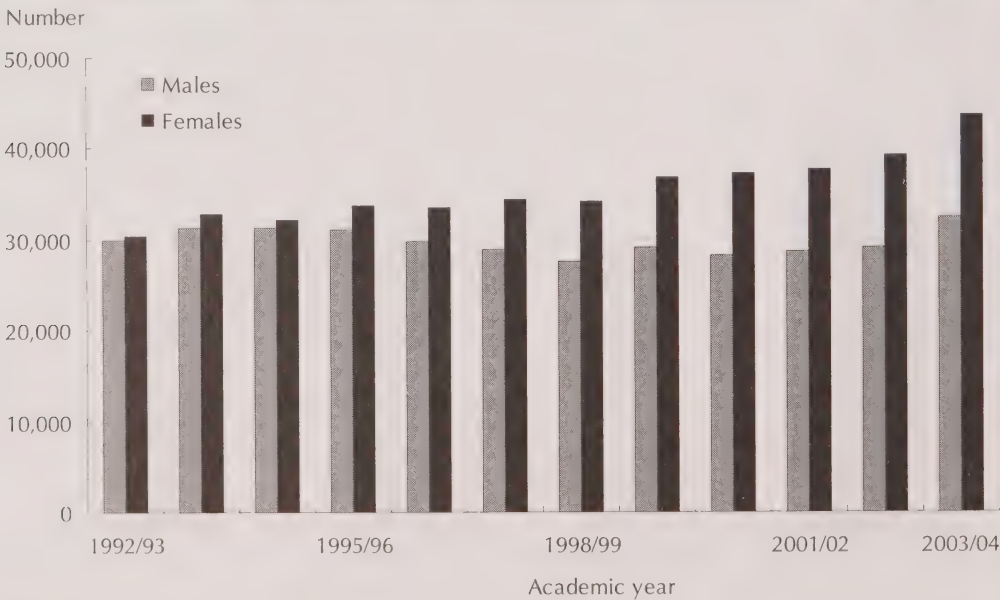
the total enrolment in this field in 2003/04, compared with 19% in 1992/93.

Similarly, in the physical and life sciences, enrolment of women was up 46% from 1992/93. Moreover, since 1996/97, the demographics have shifted even further: More women are now enrolled in this discipline than men.

Employment figures are another indicator of changing trends. These figures still show that a significant gender imbalance exists in the science and engineering work force.

The increased enrolment of women in university science and engineering programs has not yet translated into similar shifts in the work force, particularly in engineering. In 2005, industry figures put the proportion of licensed female professional engineers at around only 9%.

Chart 20.6 University undergraduate enrolment in physical and life sciences and technologies, by sex



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0013.

University research: Commercializing our scientific knowledge

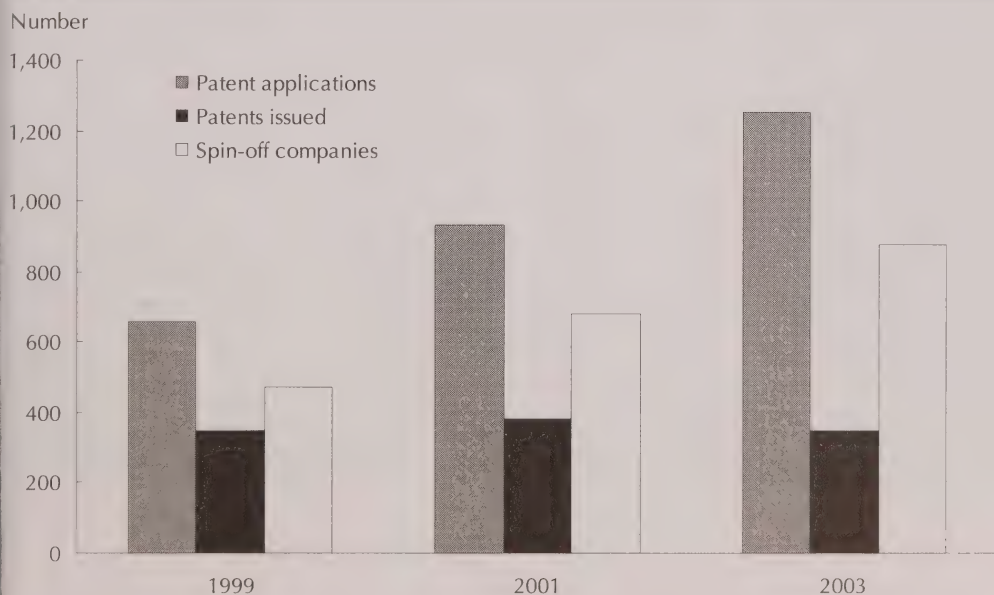
Universities are important to our country's innovation and economic growth. They are both centres of research excellence and suppliers of a highly educated work force. In recent years, the transfer of knowledge and technology from university to industry has primarily taken two paths: licensing the intellectual property of researchers, and creating spin-off firms.

In 2003, Canadian universities and their affiliated research hospitals earned \$55.5 million in income from intellectual property, held \$52.4 million worth of equity in publicly traded spin-off companies, generated 1,133 invention disclosures and were issued 347 patents. Canada's universities and research hospitals held a total of 3,047 national and international patents in 2003. As well, income from intellectual property commercialization had more than doubled since 1999.

By 2003, universities and hospitals had created 876 spin-off companies in a wide range of industries, including computer systems design, engineering, and medical device manufacturing. In addition, 3,000 firms indicated that technology acquired from a Canadian university had played a major role in their inception or growth. Technology licensed from Canadian hospitals played a similar key role for 1,930 firms.

Once patented, the benefits of inventions, ideas and creations can then be shared with the university that originated them. Commercializing this intellectual property also ensures that inventors and their institutions share in the benefits of their work. The Canadian public enjoys the social and economic benefits as well—if the company licensing the technology is home grown, then it is more likely that the financial benefits will also stay in Canada.

Chart 20.7 Intellectual property commercialization in research hospitals and universities



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88F0006XIE2005012.

Table 20.1 Federal expenditures on science and technology, by province and territory

	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02 ^r	2002/03 ^r	2003/04
millions of dollars						
Canada (including the National Capital Region)	5,224	5,640	6,084	7,476	7,300	7,978
National Capital Region ¹	1,942	1,981	2,130	2,603	2,608	2,642
Canada (excluding the National Capital Region)	3,282	3,659	3,954	4,873	4,692	5,336
Newfoundland and Labrador	86	87	101	95	117	121
Prince Edward Island	17	20	29	26	24	32
Nova Scotia	200	197	220	225	247	257
New Brunswick	75	72	68	82	102	100
Quebec	788	833	1,017	1,381	1,243	1,329
Ontario	1,143	1,309	1,347	1,653	1,582	2,039
Manitoba	136	161	190	211	214	195
Saskatchewan	122	131	148	165	151	159
Alberta	254	301	327	476	395	470
British Columbia	446	528	479	525	582	588
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	15	20	28	34	35	46

1. Federal intramural expenditures only.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-001-XIE.

Table 20.2 Federal government expenditures on research and development, by activity

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 ^r	2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^p	2005/06 ^p
millions of dollars						
Research and development and related scientific activities	6,707	8,169	8,014	8,767	9,114	9,115
Research and development	4,150	4,989	4,927	5,462	5,631	5,753
Current expenditures	3,770	4,571	4,492	5,033	5,159	5,302
Administration of extramural programs	182	213	227	257	299	281
Capital expenditures	198	205	208	172	173	170
Related scientific activities	2,557	3,180	3,087	3,305	3,483	3,362
Data collection	1,231	1,611	1,498	1,620	1,664	1,608
Information services	484	618	679	663	742	728
Special services and studies	531	513	588	615	629	606
Education support	163	286	177	206	236	260
Administration of extramural programs	46	49	54	56	61	61
Capital expenditures	102	103	91	145	151	99

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-001-XIE.

Table 20.3 Gross domestic expenditures on research and development, by the performing sector and the funding sector

	Total ¹	Federal government	Provincial governments	Business enterprises	Higher education	Foreign
millions of dollars						
Research and development expenditures by the performing sector						
1990	10,260	1,654	302	5,169	3,033	...
1991	10,770	1,685	328	5,355	3,292	...
1992	11,338	1,716	293	5,742 ²	3,519	...
1993	12,184	1,757	269	6,424	3,660	...
1994	13,341	1,753	260	7,567	3,675	...
1995	13,754	1,727	254	7,991	3,691	...
1996	13,816	1,792	242	7,996	3,697	...
1997 ^r	14,634	1,720	214	8,739	3,879	...
1998 ^r	16,088	1,743	216	9,682	4,370	...
1999 ^r	17,637	1,859	233	10,400	5,082	...
2000 ^r	20,635	2,080	255	12,450	5,793	...
2001 ^r	23,206	2,103	307	14,320	6,424	...
2002 ^r	23,382	2,190	315	13,367	7,455	...
2003 ^r	23,992	2,083	318	13,391	8,132	...
2004 ^P	25,259	2,257	357	13,630	8,945	...
2005 ^P	26,268	2,138	367	13,848	9,841	...
Research and development expenditures by the funding sector						
1990	10,260	2,859	641	3,960	1,618	949
1991	10,770	2,946	696	4,113	1,735	1,013
1992	11,338	3,109	644	4,445 ²	1,867	1,049
1993	12,184	3,156	665	5,025	1,892	1,170
1994	13,341	3,094	663	5,874	1,914	1,498
1995	13,754	2,989	652	6,288	1,926	1,590
1996	13,816	2,814	629	6,396	1,905	1,714
1997 ^r	14,634	2,813	658	7,031	1,971	1,794
1998 ^r	16,088	2,831	639	7,354	2,339	2,553
1999 ^r	17,637	3,216	770	7,917	2,649	2,705
2000 ^r	20,635	3,560	879	9,258	2,892	3,601
2001 ^r	23,206	4,097	1,045	11,662	2,928	2,941
2002 ^r	23,382	4,215	1,183	11,988	3,462	1,910
2003 ^r	23,992	4,495	1,392	11,838	3,578	2,062
2004 ^P	25,259	4,896	1,532	12,103	3,936	2,104
2005 ^P	26,268	5,017	1,657	12,364	4,330	2,145

1. Includes private non-profit organizations.

2. Estimates, since a complete survey was not conducted.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-001-XIE.

Table 20.4 Federal government expenditures on research and development, by the performing province and the funding province

	Canada (including the National Capital Region)	National Capital Region	Canada (excluding the National Capital Region)	Newfoundland and Labrador
millions of dollars				
Research and development expenditures by the performing province				
1990	1,654	711	943	35
1991	1,685	733	952	35
1992	1,716	753	963	35
1993	1,757	774	983	36
1994	1,753	789	964	33
1995	1,727	805	922	27
1996	1,792	771	1,021	25
1997 ^r	1,720	757	963	23
1998 ^r	1,743	812	931	26
1999 ^r	1,859	808	1,051	25
2000 ^r	2,080	889	1,192	30
2001 ^r	2,103	926	1,177	27
2002 ^r	2,190	1,015	1,175	32
2003	2,083	999	1,084	23
Research and development expenditures by the funding province				
1990	2,859	711	2,148	56
1991	2,946	733	2,213	54
1992	3,109	748	2,361	62
1993	3,156	767	2,388	59
1994	3,094	784	2,310	52
1995	2,989	796	2,193	42
1996	2,814	755	2,059	42
1997 ^r	2,813	740	2,073	40
1998 ^r	2,831	798	2,033	44
1999 ^r	3,216	796	2,420	48
2000 ^r	3,560	872	2,688	54
2001 ^r	4,097	907	3,190	52
2002 ^r	4,215	994	3,221	62
2003	4,495	983	3,512	60

1. Quebec and Ontario figures exclude federal government expenditures on research and development performed in the National Capital Region.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-001-XIE.

Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec ¹	Ontario ¹	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
millions of dollars								
10	81	36	215	249	94	50	77	95
10	81	37	217	251	95	51	78	96
9	73	36	234	274	81	56	78	86
11	75	33	250	276	83	54	75	88
11	84	28	225	253	79	48	93	103
9	77	29	218	259	71	52	98	81
10	79	32	226	348	77	47	94	78
10	70	29	212	302	59	74	96	83
10	77	31	226	276	49	54	94	85
12	72	32	250	322	58	60	108	106
16	88	27	350	314	69	62	116	111
16	70	26	373	328	77	63	98	96
8	76	46	370	324	72	53	92	99
12	65	30	314	351	63	54	87	80
11	133	56	550	730	131	78	162	240
12	135	54	568	746	133	84	168	258
10	125	54	634	848	119	89	167	252
12	120	63	660	849	121	87	164	251
12	127	60	592	799	119	82	190	270
11	113	60	580	756	108	81	207	234
12	112	44	546	718	108	75	191	206
11	107	41	547	741	88	96	195	200
12	113	44	540	737	82	77	183	198
14	113	49	665	868	98	103	218	238
19	129	42	806	899	113	121	234	263
20	121	45	999	1,129	124	123	284	290
13	130	67	973	1,122	130	113	281	327
20	127	61	1,047	1,286	132	121	319	334

Table 20.5 Gross domestic expenditure on research and development, by province

	1991	1995	1999 ^r	2003
	millions of dollars			
Canada (including the National Capital Region)	10,767	13,754	17,637	23,992
National Capital Region	733	805	808	999
Canada (excluding the National Capital Region)	10,034	12,949	16,829	22,993
Newfoundland and Labrador	106	100	127	161
Prince Edward Island	16	16	26	42
Nova Scotia	240	265	342	410
New Brunswick	121	140	165	194
Quebec ¹	2,863	3,689	4,885	6,856
Ontario ¹	4,616	6,148	8,115	10,700
Manitoba	284	295	384	443
Saskatchewan	216	254	323	391
Alberta	789	972	1,164	1,821
British Columbia	782	1,068	1,290	1,969

1. Quebec and Ontario figures exclude federal government expenditures on research and development performed in the National Capital Region.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-001-XIE.

Table 20.6 Gross domestic expenditures on research and development, health sector compared with all sectors

	All sectors	Health sector		
	millions of dollars	millions of dollars	percentage of all sectors	dollars per capita
1988	9,045	1,221	13.5	46
1989	9,516	1,365	14.3	50
1990	10,260	1,551	15.1	56
1991	10,767	1,665	15.5	59
1992	11,338	1,783	15.7	63
1993	12,184	2,006	16.5	70
1994	13,342	2,105	15.8	73
1995 ^r	13,754	2,196	16.0	75
1996 ^r	13,816	2,317	16.8	78
1997 ^r	14,636	2,447	16.7	82
1998 ^r	16,089	2,692	16.7	89
1999 ^r	17,638	2,967	16.8	98
2000 ^r	20,531	3,561	17.3	116
2001 ^r	22,733	4,134	18.2	133
2002 ^r	22,370	4,956	22.2	158
2003 ^r	23,293	5,281	22.7	167
2004 ^p	24,487	5,748	23.5	180

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 051-0001, 358-0001; Catalogue no. 88-001-XIE.

Table 20.7 Business enterprises' research and development expenditures, by province and territory

	1998 ^r	1999 ^r	2000 ^r	2001 ^r	2002 ^r	2003 ^p
	millions of dollars					
Canada	9,682	10,400	12,450	14,320	13,367	13,391
Newfoundland and Labrador	17	18	20	21	18	19
Prince Edward Island	3	3	5	6	5	7
Nova Scotia	62	62	67	91	90	78
New Brunswick	39	38	40	45	44	43
Quebec	2,764	3,047	3,642	4,155	4,057	4,115
Ontario	5,394	5,799	6,903	7,944	7,048	7,066
Manitoba	102	148	133	173	138	126
Saskatchewan	74	78	76	87	113	83
Alberta	618	491	591	718	767	779
British Columbia	608	714	973	1,080	1,086	1,075
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1	2	0	1	0	1

Note: Expenditures on performing research and development.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-001-XIE.

Table 20.8 Intellectual property management at universities and research hospitals

	1999	2001	2003
	percent		
Institutions engaged in intellectual property management	61	66	72
	number		
Full-time equivalent employees engaged in intellectual property management	178	221	255
Research contracts	5,748	8,247	11,432
Invention disclosures	893	1,105	1,133
Inventions protected (that resulted in protection activity)	549	682	527
Inventions declined by the institution	..	..	256
Patent applications	656	932	1,252
Patents issued	349	381	347
Patents held	1,915	2,133	3,047
New licences and options	232	354	422
Active licences and options	1,165	1,424	1,756
	thousands of dollars		
Operational expenditures for intellectual property management	22,018	28,505	36,419
Value of research contracts	393,358	527,051	810,431
Income from intellectual property	24,745	52,510	55,525
Value of remaining equity held by the institution in publicly traded spin-offs	54,560	45,120	52,351
Investment in spin-offs raised with the assistance of the institution	..	..	54,640

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0025.

Table 20.9 University enrolment in natural and applied science and technology programs, by sex

	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
	number				
All instructional programs					
Both sexes ¹	847,500	850,575	886,605	933,865	990,385
Males	363,850	362,270	376,885	397,165	418,430
Females	483,550	488,145	509,585	536,635	571,685
Physical and life sciences and technologies					
Both sexes ¹	79,265	79,430	80,865	83,850	92,205
Males	36,655	35,950	36,605	37,495	40,930
Females	42,605	43,475	44,260	46,350	51,260
Mathematics, computer and information sciences					
Both sexes ¹	41,575	42,680	45,355	45,175	43,720
Males	29,440	30,370	32,365	32,660	31,950
Females	12,135	12,310	12,990	12,515	11,750
Architecture, engineering and related technologies					
Both sexes ¹	67,435	70,930	76,015	82,285	86,910
Males	52,040	54,120	58,100	63,025	67,125
Females	15,390	16,805	17,915	19,255	19,775
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation					
Both sexes ¹	16,420	15,340	14,765	14,335	14,445
Males	8,110	7,410	6,850	6,575	6,470
Females	8,305	7,930	7,915	7,760	7,970

Notes: Figures are rounded to the nearest five. Figures below five are confidential.

Historical data coded with the University Student Information System coding classification have been converted to the Classification of Instructional Programs 2000.

1. Figures may not add up because of the exclusion of the 'sex unknown' category in the table or because of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0013.

OVERVIEW

Services play a key role in economies around the world and Canada is no exception. Gradually, the proportion of our economy stemming from services has been increasing, from 65% in 1984 to 69% in 2004. The 2004 gross domestic product (GDP) of service industries totalled \$714 billion—almost double the 1984 amount.

The economy is divided into two sectors: the goods-producing sector, which makes tangible products, and the services-producing sector, which is essentially everything else. Services comprises a range of activities, including high-tech and knowledge-intensive jobs, as well as low-skill, labour-intensive jobs—everything from software developer to fast food server.

In 2004, three out of every four working Canadians—12 million people—worked in services. From 1984 to 2004, the proportion of

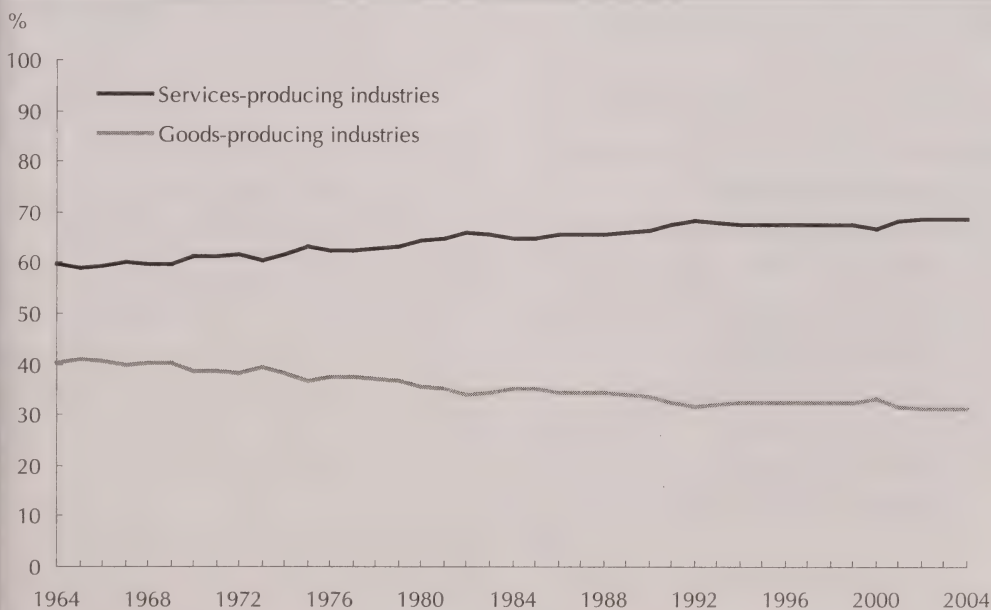
the labour force employed in service industries increased from 70% to 75%.

Specialized services are labour intensive

Many service industries deliver personalized and specialized services, and are very labour intensive as a result. On average, about one-third of operating expenses in the service industry go toward paying salaries and wages. The share is even higher in industries reliant on highly-trained employees: Wages account for 54% in the accounting and bookkeeping industries, and 47% in engineering services.

Women are more likely than men to hold service jobs. In 2004, 55% of employees in service industries were women. The health

Chart 21.1 Goods and services' share of GDP



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 379-0020, 379-0004.

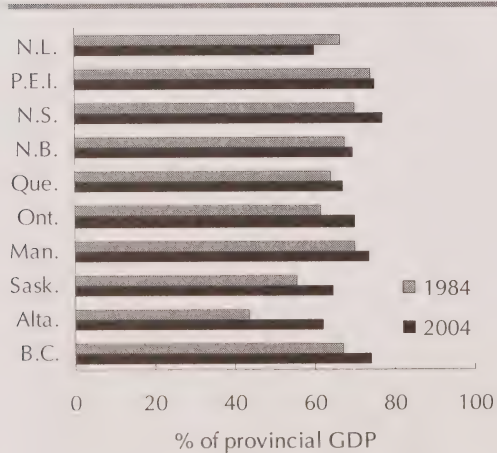
care and social assistance industries employ an especially large number, with 1.4 million women occupying 82% of jobs in the field.

Firms with fewer than 50 employees made up 95% of Canada's services-producing businesses in 2003. The public administration sector is the exception, with only 79% of firms having 50 or fewer employees, due to the fact that it is composed of mostly larger government-run business enterprises.

In almost all provinces, the proportion of GDP accounted for by service industries has been steadily increasing over the past 20 years. The provinces with the largest service concentrations in 2004 were Nova Scotia at 76%, Prince Edward Island at 75%, and British Columbia and Manitoba at 74% each.

The only exception was Newfoundland and Labrador, where the proportion of GDP coming from services has fluctuated over the past 20 years, from 66% in 1984, to a high of 75% in 1992, and then down to a low of 59% in 2003. The recent drop is likely due to the discovery of natural resources, which sparked the goods-producing side of the economy.

Chart 21.2 Service industries' share of GDP, by province



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 379-0026, 379-0003.

Goods- and services-producing industries, gross domestic product, Canada

	2000	2004
	\$ millions	
Goods-producing industries	312,498	332,217
Services-producing industries	631,056	709,357

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0020.

In any case, the total amount of GDP from services increased due to the overall boom in Newfoundland and Labrador's economy.

The largest growth in service concentration over the past 20 years occurred in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Due to their natural resource wealth, the economies of these two provinces have traditionally been skewed toward goods production. Lately, however, services have begun to catch up. From 1984 to 2004, the proportion of GDP from services rose from 43% to 61% in Alberta and from 55% to 64% in Saskatchewan. Despite this growth, both provinces remain below the national average of 69%. From 2000 to 2004, Alberta's GDP from services increased by nearly \$15 billion, while GDP from goods-producing industries inched up by less than \$1 billion.

Services concentrate in CMAs

Census metropolitan areas (CMAs) have a large concentration of service jobs, at 78% of total employment in 2003, compared with 68% elsewhere. Throughout the 1990s, almost all CMAs became more service-oriented.

The largest concentrations of service employment in 2003 were in St. John's, Ottawa-Gatineau, Halifax, Victoria, Regina and Québec—all of which had over 85% of their work forces employed in service-related jobs.

Much of the growth in services employment can be attributed to job creation in professional, scientific and technical services (mainly business services). This was especially the case in Canada's five most populous CMAs (Toronto,

Montréal, Vancouver, Ottawa–Gatineau and Calgary), where 280,000 such jobs were created from 1989 to 2003. This job growth accounted for 11% of the total increase in all service jobs in Canada over this period.

An important component of the Canadian economy

Professional, scientific and technical services are becoming an increasingly important industry in the Canadian economy. From 1994 to 2003, their share of total GDP increased from 3.0% to 4.5%. Most of this growth took place from 1996 to 2000, primarily in a few key industries. Notably, computer systems design and related services turned in the fastest growth, increasing its share of GDP from 0.6% in 1997 to 1.1% by 2003.

Firms in the 'other professional, scientific and technical services' industry—specialized design services, management and other technical consulting, research and development services and other scientific and technical services—

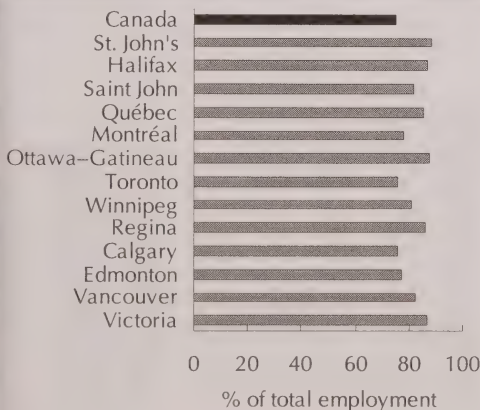
grew their share of GDP from 0.7% in 1997 to 1.0% in 2003. By contrast, architectural and engineering services remained fairly constant at 1.1% of GDP in 1997 and 1.0% of GDP in 2003.

The rest of the professional, scientific and technical services industry—legal services, accounting, tax and bookkeeping services and advertising services—accounted for 1.3% to 1.4% of GDP during the same period.

The profit margins of service industries range from the very lucrative to the razor-thin. Short- and long-term trends affected profit margins in certain service industries in 2003. For example, the housing boom lifted 2003 profit margins for real estate agents and brokers to 35% and for the real estate rental and leasing industry to 22%—rates much higher than those for other service industries.

At the other end, food and beverage services had a profit margin of 3.3% in 2003. Small profit margins are a long-term trend in this industry, due to high food and labour expenses. Travel arrangement services posted even lower profit margins of 0.2% in 2003, partly due to the SARS outbreak and the war in Iraq. From 1998 to 2002, the industry had posted an average profit margin of 4.1% annually.

Chart 21.3 Service industries' share of employment, selected metropolitan areas, 2003



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-613-MIE2005006.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- Analytical Paper Series – Service Industries Division. Occasional. 63F0002XIB
- *Market Research Handbook*. Annual. 63-224-XIB
- *Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics*. Monthly. 63-011-XWE
- *Services Indicators*. Quarterly. 63-016-XIB
- *Service Industries Newsletter*. Irregular. 63-018-XWE

Research and development driving services

Chances are, when most Canadians think about investment in research and development (R&D), advances in medicine, manufacturing or agriculture come to mind first.

But R&D is also vital to other services such as computer software, business services and logistics. As services have grown in importance, service industries have become major supporters of research and development, responsible for 28.5% of all R&D expenditures in 2002.

A key development in the services sector over the past decade has been the sharp growth of technology-intensive services such as logistics and information and communications technology. Growth in this area has been transforming business services, as firms strive to outperform the competition by employing the latest computer and communications systems.

The largest growth in R&D Canada's spending among the service industries has been in

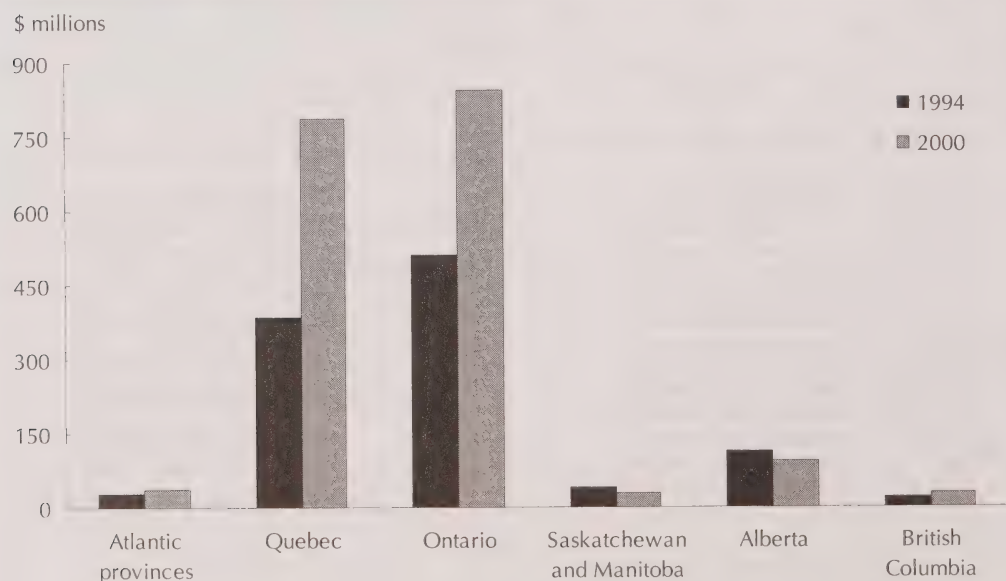
business services, increasing 51% from 1994 to 2000. Moreover, business services accounted for over 60% of the service sector's total R&D expenditures in 2002.

Quebec has emerged as the R&D leader in services. From 1994 to 2000, total business services R&D spending in Quebec more than doubled, from \$385 million to \$786 million. Quebec was also home to 38% of employees working on business services R&D in 2000.

Though nearly one-third of total R&D spending in Canada comes from foreign sources, foreign funding in the services sector remains relatively weak. Manufacturing industries receive 89% of the total foreign R&D funding, whereas services receive only 10%.

Since technology is constantly changing, R&D investment remains essential for creating and improving products and services, and for keeping Canadian businesses competitive internationally.

Chart 21.4 Business services' research and development expenditure, by region



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-003-XIE2004002.

Canadians spending more on eating out

From fast food joints to fine restaurant dining, the popularity of eating out has created a surge in food services. We are both eating out more often and spending more of our income on restaurant meals.

In 2003, Canadian households spent an average of \$1,487 on food purchased from restaurants, a 27% increase from 1997.

In 2004, sales from food services—a diverse range of businesses that includes restaurants, cafeterias, street vendors, caterers and drinking places—totalled nearly \$37 billion. Despite higher sales, overall profit margins declined from 5.8% in 2001 to 3.3% in 2003. The reason for shrinking profits was that the industry's expenses—mainly food and labour costs—were rising faster than revenues.

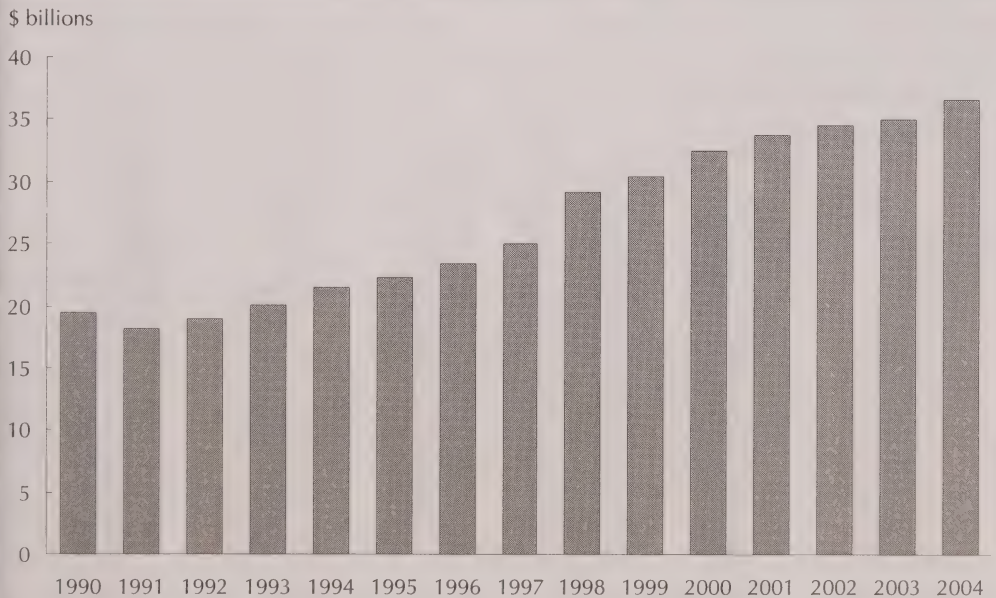
The food services industry employs more than one million Canadians, and almost half of them are aged 15 to 24. In fact, nearly one in five young workers is employed in food services.

With the popularity of drive-through, take-out and delivery services, the percentage of meals prepared in restaurants but eaten elsewhere increased to 61% of all food services meals in 2004, up from 53% in 1994.

Some more facts and figures about food services:

- On average, Canadian households visit a restaurant for a meal or snack 520 times each year.
- More than 90,000 food services and drinking places operate in Canada—about one for every 350 Canadians.
- Canadian households spend an average of 30% of their food budget on food services, compared with 42% for American households.
- The average check size at a restaurant is \$6.12, including taxes but excluding tips.
- The most popular food and beverage at restaurants are french fries and coffee.

Chart 21.5 Food services' sales



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 355-0001.

Accounting industry weathers the storm and adapts new standards

The highly publicized accounting scandals at several large American corporations at the beginning of the new millennium also had reverberations in Canada. In 2002, the accounting services industry posted its first year of negative growth in recent history, with operating revenue down 4% to \$7.9 billion.

Prior to that year, accounting services had experienced steady growth, with revenue increasing each year from 1998 to 2001. Consulting services suffered the greatest decline, with revenue dropping by more than half from 2002.

The effects of the accounting scandals, however, were temporary. In 2003, growth returned to previous levels as the accounting industry increased its operating revenue by 6.4% to \$8.4 billion.

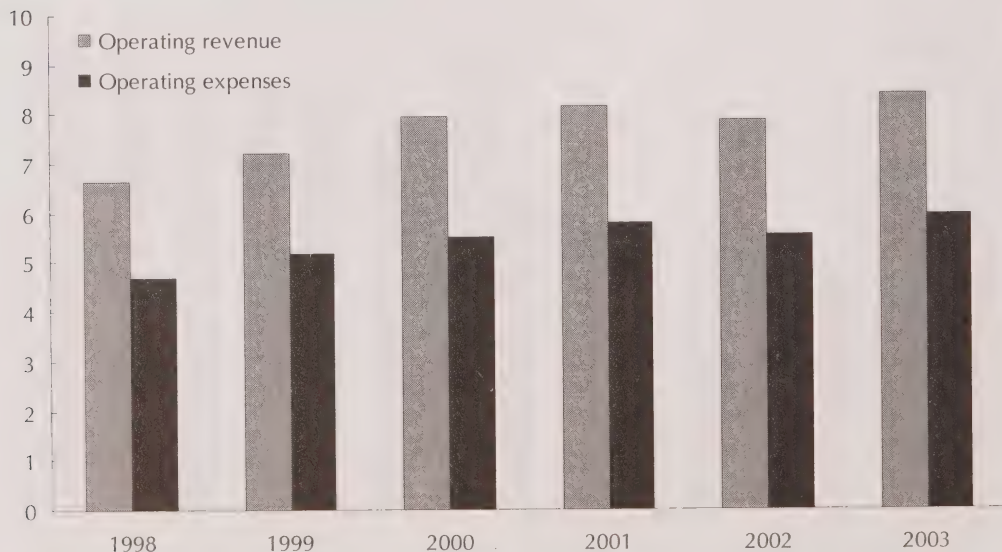
The rejuvenation can be partly attributed to new, tighter accounting standards that were adopted to revive investor confidence after the scandals, and to prevent similar incidents from occurring at corporations based in Canada.

Although the operating revenues of accounting services firms increased in 2003, their operating expenses also rose. As a result, their overall profit margins were down slightly, from 29.3% in 2002 to 28.7% in 2003. The rise in operating expenses was fuelled mainly by a 6% increase in wages and salaries.

Wages and salaries are the single biggest expense for accounting firms, and they make up just over half of the operating expenses for the industry. In 2003, employment in accounting services rose to nearly 69,000, the highest level in 10 years.

Chart 21.6 Accounting and bookkeeping services, revenues and expenditures

\$ billions



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 360-0007.

Atlantic Canada answers the call

Business support services has been one of Canada's fastest growing industries over the past two decades. Employment in this field—consisting mostly of telephone call centres—has increased more than fivefold, from 20,000 employees in 1987 to 112,000 in 2004.

Atlantic Canada has emerged as a major centre for business support services. Though almost half of all business support jobs are in Ontario, Atlantic Canada increased its share to 25% in 2004, up from just 5% in 1990. The boom in Atlantic Canada came mainly at the expense of Quebec, where the share of call centre jobs fell from 26% to 9% over the same period.

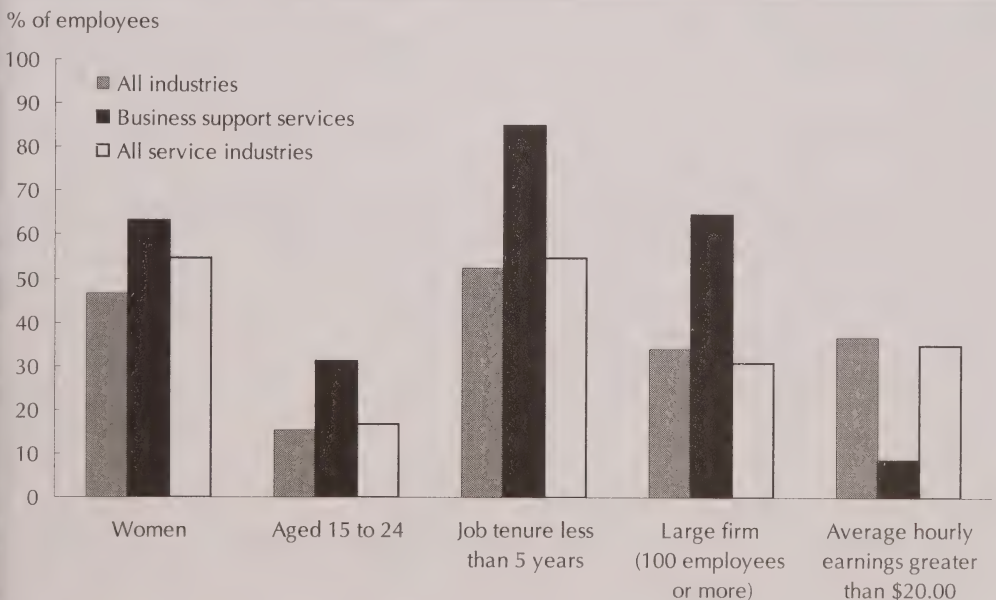
Two factors make Atlantic Canada an attractive location for call centres. The region has large and available work force. In addition, technological advances have allowed call centres to be located far from the clients they serve.

Jobs in business support services generally pay low wages. In 2004, workers earned an average of \$12.45 per hour, compared with the \$18.10 service industry average and the \$18.50 average for all industries. And employee turnover is high: 85% of workers stay five years or less, while 40% stay less than one year.

A common misperception about the call centre industry is that it attracts only less educated workers. In fact, two out of three business support services workers had at least some postsecondary education in 2004, roughly the same ratio as in the entire services sector and in all industries combined.

Women made up 63% of the employees in the industry; young people aged 15 to 24 made up 31%—twice their representation in the entire services sector and in the overall Canadian work force.

Chart 21.7 Business support services' employment, selected characteristics, 2004



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-XWE2005105.

Table 21.1 Gross domestic product of the goods-producing and the services-producing industries, by province and territory

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	millions of chained dollars (1997)				
Canada					
Goods-producing industries	312,498.0	305,727.0	311,984.0	319,035.0	332,217.0
Services-producing industries	631,056.0	652,201.0	674,926.0	690,777.0	709,357.0
Newfoundland and Labrador					
Goods-producing industries	3,613.5	3,506.9	4,563.2	5,058.8	4,847.8
Services-producing industries	7,444.1	7,634.2	7,987.0	8,164.3	8,199.9
Prince Edward Island					
Goods-producing industries	723.6	682.3	739.7	754.0	769.7
Services-producing industries	2,090.7	2,130.0	2,216.1	2,263.2	2,310.9
Nova Scotia					
Goods-producing industries	5,033.6	5,250.4	5,546.3	5,447.8	5,514.3
Services-producing industries	15,789.9	16,287.5	17,016.5	17,325.8	17,571.8
New Brunswick					
Goods-producing industries	5,458.6	5,361.5	5,609.1	5,819.7	6,004.4
Services-producing industries	11,871.9	12,221.9	12,700.5	12,879.4	13,077.5
Quebec					
Goods-producing industries	70,817.0	70,015.6	71,425.1	71,614.6	73,572.8
Services-producing industries	130,587.1	134,223.1	138,932.6	142,947.7	146,263.7
Ontario					
Goods-producing industries	125,845.3	122,673.1	126,973.8	127,639.4	131,457.2
Services-producing industries	270,265.5	279,424.1	287,499.3	294,000.2	301,991.9
Manitoba					
Goods-producing industries	8,610.9	8,215.9	8,280.7	8,330.2	8,594.6
Services-producing industries	21,826.2	22,431.7	23,079.9	23,475.3	23,902.5
Saskatchewan					
Goods-producing industries	11,455.5	10,437.3	9,945.0	10,697.5	11,203.1
Services-producing industries	17,554.8	18,132.6	18,753.2	19,116.9	19,509.1
Alberta					
Goods-producing industries	48,719.9	47,534.9	46,694.3	49,067.4	51,464.4
Services-producing industries	67,373.7	71,529.6	75,389.2	77,072.8	80,080.0
British Columbia					
Goods-producing industries	30,632.4	30,037.9	30,510.4	31,435.4	33,825.0
Services-producing industries	83,343.0	85,130.7	88,101.4	90,148.5	92,832.2
Yukon					
Goods-producing industries	158.4	176.8	165.2	152.6	193.0
Services-producing industries	901.3	918.6	940.1	952.8	963.7
Northwest Territories					
Goods-producing industries	925.1	1,464.2	1,653.7	2,220.9	2,437.1
Services-producing industries	1,301.2	1,356.6	1,433.5	1,459.7	1,479.5
Nunavut					
Goods-producing industries	255.4	246.9	237.1	174.2	174.0
Services-producing industries	555.7	605.3	654.4	662.2	669.0

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 379-0020, 379-0026.

Table 21.2 Average weekly earnings, by sector

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	dollars				
All industries (excluding unclassified)	655.91	667.26	680.87	690.35	705.68
Goods-producing sector	824.06	832.35	850.11	864.68	884.46
Forestry, logging and support	810.15	830.84	849.77	851.91	868.40
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1,137.37	1,153.12	1,167.98	1,182.29	1,248.15
Utilities	1,029.28	1,038.83	1,058.31	1,068.89	1,061.59
Construction	808.06	800.80	806.03	826.40	845.18
Manufacturing	796.89	808.10	830.14	842.40	859.04
Services-producing sector	604.33	617.48	630.41	638.96	653.97
Trade	536.87	543.47	545.20	555.09	562.46
Transportation and warehousing	725.10	741.69	764.36	761.82	756.77
Information and cultural industries	780.32	798.88	821.09	819.39	832.30
Finance and insurance	845.54	852.32	852.78	879.96	904.13
Real estate and rental and leasing	590.93	611.35	610.58	604.37	625.15
Professional, scientific and technical services	870.38	886.09	899.14	914.37	930.41
Management of companies and enterprises	829.82	839.66	846.25	859.07	863.11
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	516.54	532.82	537.05	541.72	560.16
Educational services	673.88	694.06	724.24	745.73	776.66
Health care and social assistance	562.39	581.34	605.07	612.86	637.22
Arts, entertainment and recreation	409.85	428.51	435.18	419.79	416.16
Accommodation and food services	273.30	286.00	292.02	279.47	294.20
Public administration	781.15	791.95	833.44	858.10	873.47
Other services	502.92	521.44	530.05	526.48	545.54

Notes: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.
Data include overtime.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 281-0027.

Table 21.3 Labour force employment, by job permanency

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	thousands					
Permanent employees						
All industries	10,842.7	11,049.6	11,314.8	11,619.1	11,772.4	11,860.6
Goods-producing sector	2,815.3	2,831.7	2,894.1	2,946.9	2,968.7	2,946.5
Services-producing sector	8,027.5	8,217.9	8,420.7	8,672.2	8,803.7	8,914.1
Temporary employees						
All industries	1,547.7	1,619.8	1,681.2	1,651.3	1,721.2	1,797.6
Goods-producing sector	347.6	335.1	370.5	347.8	358.4	369.9
Services-producing sector	1,200.1	1,284.8	1,310.7	1,303.5	1,362.8	1,427.7

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0080.

Table 21.4 Labour force employment, by sector

	1982	1984	1986
	thousands		
All industries	10,943.7	11,301.7	11,986.6
Goods-producing sector	3,379.1	3,388.8	3,560.5
Agriculture	442.0	438.4	471.8
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	296.9	314.2	293.4
Utilities	123.9	108.7	117.4
Construction	643.8	607.5	666.9
Manufacturing	1,872.5	1,920.0	2,010.9
Services-producing sector	7,564.5	7,912.9	8,426.2
Trade	1,737.5	1,812.9	1,922.8
Transportation and warehousing	598.7	604.2	614.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	680.7	719.1	737.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	387.4	405.3	461.1
Business, building and other support services	213.4	238.6	285.0
Educational services	690.1	719.6	741.7
Health care and social assistance	969.5	1,024.6	1,097.5
Information, culture and recreation	440.4	438.3	475.6
Accommodation and food services	608.4	633.0	707.4
Public administration	717.5	757.5	763.2
Other services	520.9	559.9	619.4

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
thousands								
12,709.6	13,086.4	12,730.9	13,058.7	13,421.4	14,046.2	14,764.2	15,310.4	15,947.0
3,746.2	3,749.0	3,390.6	3,397.5	3,476.0	3,657.9	3,822.0	3,878.6	3,989.8
450.6	439.0	439.4	437.2	422.5	424.2	372.1	325.4	326.0
305.9	303.6	280.1	285.6	294.0	293.5	275.4	270.3	286.6
122.9	140.5	143.5	127.0	124.1	114.7	114.9	131.9	133.3
766.5	815.8	713.1	724.6	709.7	731.9	810.1	865.2	951.7
2,100.3	2,050.1	1,814.5	1,823.2	1,925.7	2,093.5	2,249.4	2,285.9	2,292.1
8,963.4	9,337.4	9,340.3	9,661.2	9,945.4	10,388.4	10,942.2	11,431.8	11,957.2
2,054.6	2,077.3	2,038.4	2,061.1	2,087.7	2,125.4	2,293.3	2,409.3	2,507.1
656.5	645.4	609.6	644.9	674.0	712.7	772.3	760.7	799.4
795.7	855.8	840.5	832.7	861.4	847.9	857.9	895.1	960.6
536.7	577.6	590.0	642.5	706.7	849.8	932.2	987.1	1,018.3
288.3	315.6	322.8	365.4	420.8	478.1	537.0	579.6	630.2
817.3	843.2	886.5	927.2	913.0	930.0	974.1	1,007.4	1,035.7
1,188.8	1,284.3	1,326.9	1,364.2	1,390.9	1,428.5	1,514.0	1,617.3	1,733.4
507.8	515.5	492.9	537.4	579.1	615.8	662.1	715.1	738.0
728.8	773.5	769.6	799.1	847.9	911.4	938.2	985.1	1,012.4
781.7	841.0	865.0	834.8	807.8	781.9	772.6	788.9	825.5
607.2	608.1	598.0	651.9	656.0	706.8	688.5	686.2	696.6

Table 21.5 Labour force employment, by sector and by province

	2005		
	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island
	thousands		
All industries	16,169.7	214.1	68.2
Goods-producing sector	4,002.4	49.0	17.8
Agriculture	343.7	2.2	3.4
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	306.4	15.2	2.5
Utilities	125.3	2.4	0.4
Construction	1,019.5	12.4	4.7
Manufacturing	2,207.4	16.8	6.8
Services-producing sector	12,167.3	165.0	50.4
Trade	2,574.6	38.5	9.5
Transportation and warehousing	793.6	11.2	2.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	987.8	7.6	2.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,050.0	7.1	2.4
Business, building and other support services	654.4	7.4	2.8
Educational services	1,106.1	16.8	5.0
Health care and social assistance	1,734.6	29.4	7.8
Information, culture and recreation	735.1	7.2	2.8
Accommodation and food services	1,004.5	13.5	5.6
Public administration	833.1	14.7	6.8
Other services	693.4	11.5	3.1

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

2005

Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
thousands							
443.1	350.5	3,717.3	6,397.7	580.3	483.5	1,784.4	2,130.5
91.2	76.3	925.9	1,636.5	139.5	126.4	487.1	452.7
5.8	6.8	60.8	93.1	30.0	46.6	56.2	38.7
15.0	11.6	38.4	34.7	5.9	18.6	127.0	37.5
2.4	3.3	31.8	49.9	6.9	4.6	13.2	10.3
27.7	18.6	179.2	394.8	28.2	26.3	159.7	168.0
40.3	35.9	615.7	1,064.0	68.5	30.3	130.9	198.2
351.9	274.3	2,791.4	4,761.2	440.9	357.1	1,297.3	1,677.8
77.8	58.2	619.6	995.2	84.4	78.3	278.4	334.6
21.0	21.2	164.4	289.4	33.6	24.9	106.9	118.7
21.8	13.5	203.8	451.9	33.1	25.7	95.2	132.9
20.2	15.1	224.1	443.4	24.9	18.0	131.1	163.6
24.2	21.0	130.6	282.5	19.7	13.4	62.6	90.3
35.3	26.4	243.8	428.2	45.5	38.8	120.4	146.1
56.0	46.8	444.7	626.3	75.5	58.1	172.5	217.4
15.8	12.5	167.9	300.7	24.5	20.3	71.1	112.1
31.6	22.2	215.7	364.3	37.5	29.7	108.7	175.8
27.4	21.0	215.6	322.4	35.0	27.2	67.8	95.1
20.8	16.4	161.1	256.9	27.1	22.6	82.6	91.2

Table 21.6 Employment in goods and services industries, by census metropolitan area

	1989		2003		Employment in services	
	Goods	Services	Goods	Services	1989	2003
	number				percent	
Canada	3,838,500	9,147,900	3,986,100	11,759,900	70.4	74.7
All census metropolitan areas	2,199,800	6,390,800	2,320,700	8,273,200	74.4	78.1
St. John's	10,100	64,300	10,700	78,200	86.4	88.0
Halifax	24,200	134,900	24,200	163,800	84.8	87.1
Saint John	14,600	41,600	10,800	48,300	73.9	81.7
Saguenay	19,400	44,500	16,400	54,500	69.6	76.8
Québec	44,500	253,600	52,400	306,200	85.1	85.4
Sherbrooke	17,600	49,400	22,400	56,700	73.7	71.7
Trois-Rivières	18,500	43,000	17,000	48,900	70.0	74.2
Montréal	438,600	1,104,900	392,300	1,403,600	71.6	78.2
Ottawa–Gatineau	62,000	426,100	74,500	534,100	87.3	87.8
Kingston	8,400	46,700	8,500	46,900	84.7	84.6
Oshawa	47,000	79,400	49,300	122,500	62.8	71.3
Toronto	601,200	1,543,700	655,000	2,021,900	72.0	75.5
Hamilton	126,600	195,000	104,400	259,500	60.6	71.3
St. Catharines–Niagara	54,300	106,000	49,700	146,100	66.1	74.6
Kitchener	85,300	111,000	83,000	152,900	56.5	64.8
London	51,600	144,600	54,800	165,300	73.7	75.1
Windsor	50,300	81,800	57,200	104,200	61.9	64.6
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	19,800	50,400	15,900	56,600	71.8	78.1
Thunder Bay	14,200	47,500	13,100	51,100	76.9	79.6
Winnipeg	71,500	260,000	70,100	291,600	78.4	80.6
Regina	17,600	78,900	14,700	91,900	81.7	86.2
Saskatoon	21,500	80,600	20,000	101,100	78.9	83.5
Calgary	96,600	293,200	142,300	452,600	75.2	76.1
Edmonton	84,100	331,500	120,900	415,800	79.8	77.5
Abbotsford	16,000	33,800	24,500	49,600	67.9	67.9
Vancouver	162,800	636,400	195,400	915,400	79.6	82.4
Victoria	21,400	108,300	21,200	134,000	83.5	86.4
All non census metropolitan areas	1,638,700	2,757,100	1,665,400	3,486,700	62.7	67.7

Note: Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-613-MIE.

OVERVIEW

Canadians' sense of belonging to their community and their country, their participation in civic, community and volunteer activities, the social and family relationships they have with one another, and the presence of a social safety net equally available to all citizens are important components associated with our well-being as citizens.

In 2003, most Canadians described their sense of belonging to their local community in positive terms. That's good news because a sense of belonging is closely linked to self-assessed health status. People who had lived in a region for at least five years were more likely to report a very strong sense of belonging to it.

About 85% of Canadians reported their sense of belonging to Canada as being 'very

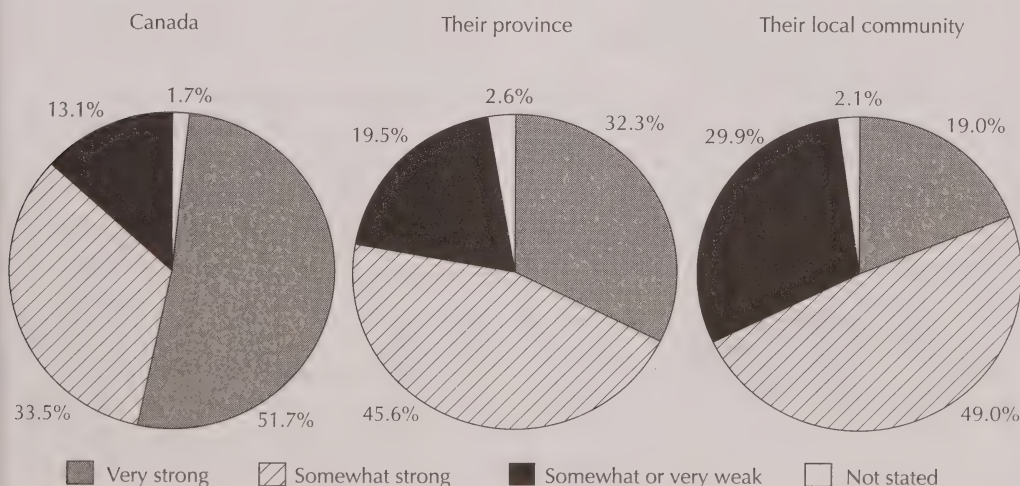
strong' or 'somewhat strong'. The majority of Canadians also stated that they felt a similar sense of belonging to their province, though the percentages were lower.

A matter of trust

Overall, 53% of Canadians said that in general people can be trusted, whereas 43% said that one cannot be too careful in dealing with other people. Quebeckers were less inclined to trust people but more likely to express their confidence in institutions.

In 2003, the vast majority of Canadians reported that they have at least one relative or friend with whom they are close. About one in three Canadians said that in the month before the

Chart 22.1 How Canadians describe their sense of belonging to Canada, their province and their community, 2003



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-598-XIE2003001.

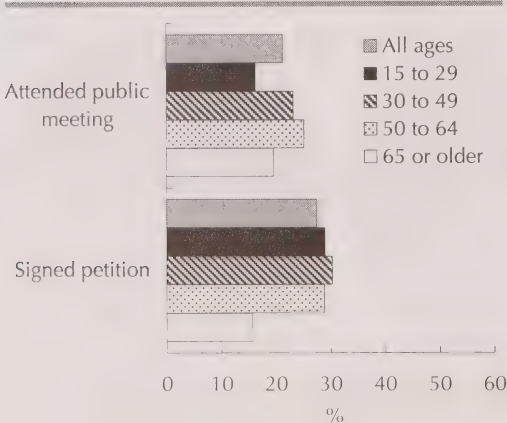
survey they had met between one and five new acquaintances with whom they intended to stay in touch, while 7% of Canadians had met six or more new acquaintances.

Individuals aged 25 to 54 with higher levels of education and higher incomes are more likely to use the Internet to communicate with family and friends. Recent immigrants are more likely than other Canadians to use the Internet to communicate with their relatives, most likely because the Internet is a cost-effective way to stay in touch with family living in other countries.

In 2003, more than one in four Canadians said that they knew most of the people living in their neighbourhood, while 16% said they know many of them.

Residents of rural areas are more likely than urban dwellers to know their neighbours, to trust them and to have done volunteer work. However, rural residents are not much more likely to have helped each other, to be members of volunteer organizations or groups, or to trust people in general.

Chart 22.2 Participation in selected political activities, by age group, 2003



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-598-XIE2003001.

Organizations in which Canadians are involved

	2003
	%
Sports or recreation	28.7
Union or professional	24.9
Cultural, education or hobby	17.7
Religious-affiliated	16.7
School, community, etc.	16.5
Service club or fraternal organization	7.9
Political party or group	4.7
Other type	5.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-598-XWE.

Around 7% of Canadians aged 65 or older live in health care institutions. In a national survey, participation in social activities and feeling close to at least one staff member were significantly related to positive self-perceived health among institutionalized seniors.

According to 2002/03 research on seniors, widowers are 70% more likely to die than men who are married or living with a partner. The protective effects of marriage for men—an indicator of social support and integration—with respect to mortality has been widely observed. No such protective effect exists for women.

Caring and involved citizens

In 2000, some 6.5 million Canadians, or 27% of the population aged 15 and over, reported doing volunteer work during the previous year. On average, each volunteer contributed 162 hours in 2000, up from 149 hours in 1997.

People aged 65 and over spent the most hours doing volunteer work, whereas 15- to 24-year-olds spent the fewest. As well, people who indicated a strong religious commitment were more likely than those not going to church to do volunteer work, and to spend more time doing such work.

Just over half of the population aged 15 and over said that they belonged to or participated

in at least one community organization in 2000, the same proportion as in 1997.

Over the last 20 years or so, the participation rate for federal elections has dropped, from 75% in 1988 down to slightly over 61% in 2000 and 2004.

However, more than one in four Canadians signed a petition or sought information about a political issue in 2003. One in five attended a public meeting or boycotted or chose a product for ethical reasons. And some individuals expressed their views on issues by contacting a newspaper or politician, or participated in a demonstration or protest.

People under 30, university graduates and high-income earners were more likely to have taken part in political activities other than elections.

assistance, workers' compensation, grants to charitable organizations, the Canada Pension Plan, the Quebec Pension Plan and others.

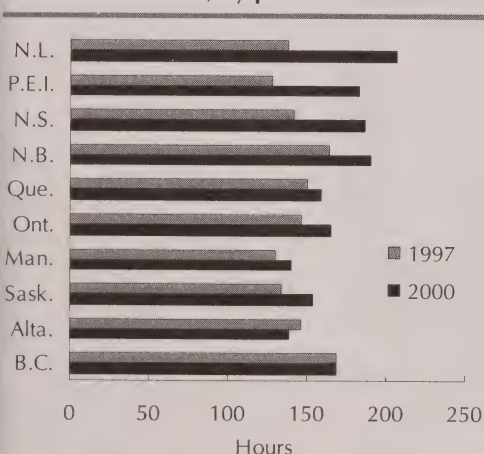
In 2003, government transfers totalled nearly more than \$91 billion, up from \$79 billion in 2000. Government transfers have increased recently in every program except social assistance for income maintenance and war veterans' allowances.

For example, from 2000 to 2003, Employment Insurance benefits rose by more than \$3 billion to \$12.6 billion, while funding for Old Age Security increased by \$3.3 billion, reaching \$26 billion in 2003. Also, family and youth allowances, including child tax benefits and credits, totalled almost \$8 billion in 2003, compared with \$6.5 billion in 2000.

Government transfers

The federal, provincial and local governments assist Canadians through government transfers, which include a wide range of programs, including Employment Insurance, Old Age Security, Canada Child Tax Benefits, social

Chart 22.3 Average annual volunteer hours, by province



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-542-XIE2000001.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *2003 General Social Survey on Social Engagement*. Occasional. 89-598-XWE
- *Canadian Social Trends*. Occasional. 11-008-XWE
- *Caring Canadians, Involved Canadians: Highlights from the National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating*. Occasional. 71-542-XIE
- *Children and Youth Research Paper Series*. Occasional. 89-599-MWE
- *Cornerstones of the Community: Highlights from the National Survey of Nonprofit and Voluntary Organizations*. Occasional. 61-533-XWE
- *Economic Dependency Profile*. Ongoing. 13C0017

Other

- Human Resources and Social Development

Non-profit and voluntary organizations

Non-profit and voluntary organizations operate in a wide variety of fields and their economic contribution is significant. Their most common spheres of activity are sports and recreation, and religion, which accounted for 21% and 19% of all such organizations in 2003.

With revenues totalling \$112 billion in 2003, non-profit and voluntary organizations play a substantial role in the Canadian economy. Although one-third of this increase is attributable to a relatively small number of hospitals, universities and colleges, the remaining organizations reported revenues of \$75 billion. Non-profit and voluntary organizations are also significant employers, with paid staff totalling just over two million people. About one out of three of these workers are employed by hospitals, universities and colleges.

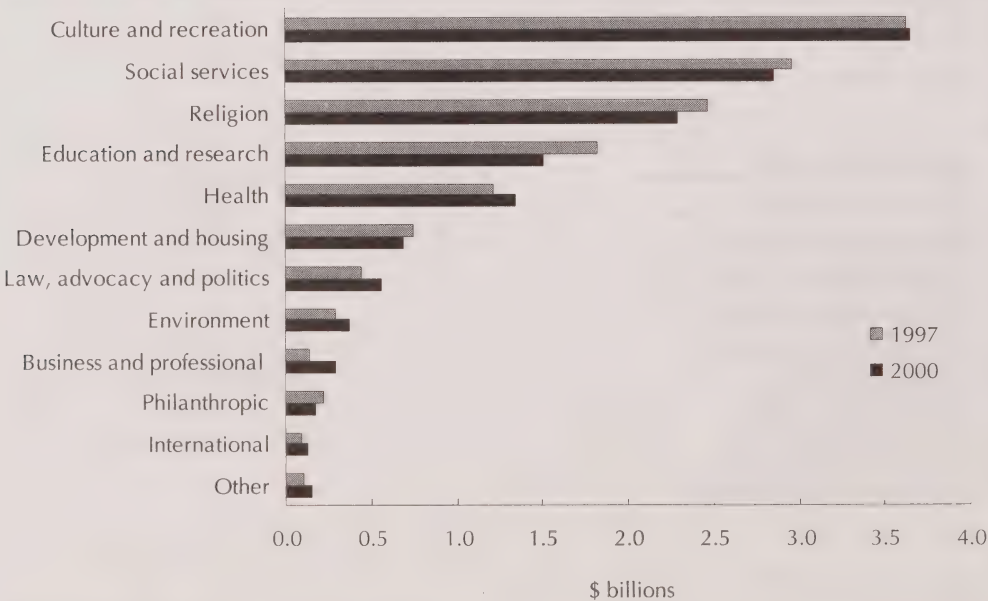
Non-profit and voluntary organizations tend to focus on providing services within their own

neighbourhood, city, town or rural municipality. Most serve the general public rather than their own members exclusively. Many also focus on specific groups, such as children, youth, seniors or persons with disabilities.

In 2003, more than half of all non-profit and voluntary organizations were completely dependent on contributions by millions of volunteers—in the form of donations of both time and money. The work done by the volunteers was the equivalent of one million full-time jobs with an estimated replacement value of \$14 billion. The money that Canadians gave to these organizations totalled more than \$8 billion.

Even so, most non-profit and voluntary organizations report difficulty fulfilling their missions. In particular, they report having problems recruiting volunteers, obtaining funding and planning for the future.

Chart 22.4 Volunteer work by activity and value



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 13-015-XWE2005000.

Helping families balance it all

Today, with children being raised by a single parent or two parents working outside the home, most families take advantage of parental leave and child care programs to help them balance their work and family obligations.

Changes in the *Employment Insurance Act* in 2000 gave parents up to one year of paid leave to take care of their children, allowing parents to spend more time with their children during the first year of their lives. Indeed, the proportion of new mothers returning to work after about a year off jumped from 8% in 2000 to 47% in 2001.

Men's participation in the program also increased: In 2001, 10% of fathers took leave from work to take care of a new baby, three times as many as in 2000.

Roughly 1 in 10 women took no time, or only one or two months, off work after childbirth.

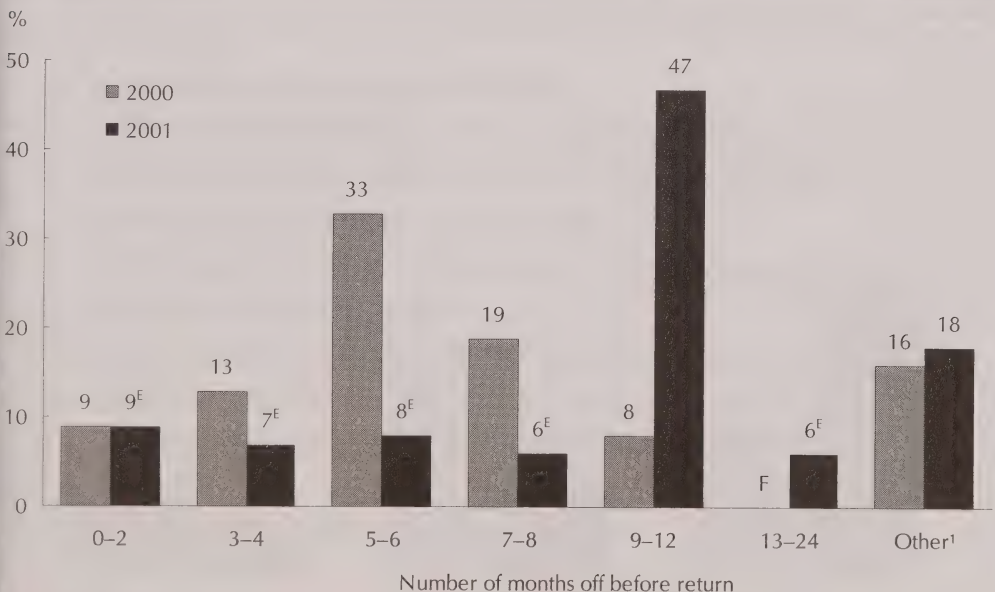
The majority of these early returnees were self-employed or employees without maternity or parental leave benefits.

The proportion of pre-schoolers in child care programs has grown steadily. In 2002/03, 54% of children aged six months to five years were in some kind of child care. In 1994/95, this proportion was 42%.

Daycare centres were more popular with lone-parent households. Children from households with two parents working or attending school were much more likely to be cared for by a non-relative. In 2000/01, the proportion of such children was down from 1994/95.

Children from households with a single parent who was employed or attending school spent about one hour more each day with their principal caregiver than children with two parents in the same situation.

Chart 22.5 Parental leave, women



^E use with caution

^F too unreliable to be published

¹ Those who planned to return in 25 months or more, planned to return but did not know when, or did not plan to return at all.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-XWE2003003.

Support for disabled people

In 2001, about 3.4 million Canadians aged 15 and over—about 15% of the adult population—had a disability. The level of severity ranged from mild to very severe.

About 1.6 million of these adults needed assistive aids and devices; 2.2 million received or needed help with certain everyday activities; 483,000 needed special features in their dwellings; and 705,000 claimed a Medical Expense Tax Credit on their 2000 tax return.

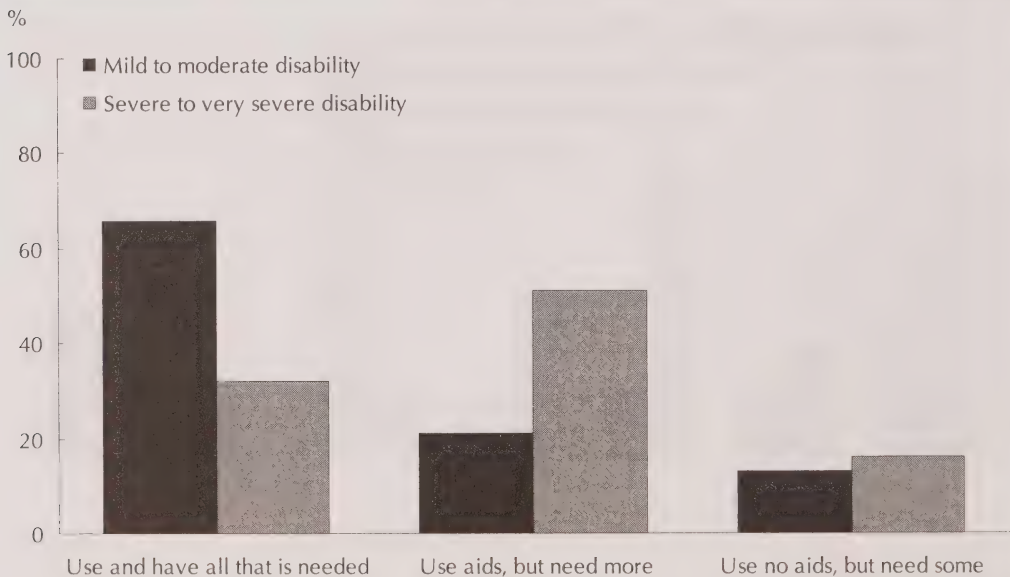
Most people with disabilities said that they had obtained all the support measures they needed. However, 39% of those who needed assistive aids and devices had unmet needs. In addition, about 35% of those who required help with everyday activities and 37% of those who needed modifications to their homes had unmet needs. Canadians seniors were more likely than younger people to have all the support measures they needed.

Many adults with disabilities experience difficulties travelling, but few are prevented from doing so. Among those who used public transportation in 2001, 17% reported some difficulty. Among those able to travel locally by car, 19% had difficulties. For those who had travelled long distance by plane, train or bus, 20% experienced some difficulties.

Of 155,000 schoolchildren with disabilities, 94,000 needed specialized aids according to their parents. About 37% did not have all the aids they need, while 15% had no aids at all.

The parents of about 52,000 children with disabilities needed help to get their work done or to find free time for personal activities. About one in three parents received all the assistance they needed in 2001. Financial concerns were the main reason why needs were not met, and people with the most severe disabilities were the most affected.

Chart 22.6 Children requiring specialized aids, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-585-XIE2003001.

Are Canadians less religious?

With fewer young people going to church and growing numbers of people saying they have no religious affiliation, a tendency to leave formal religion for a more personal religion based on one's own beliefs is emerging in Canada.

From 1985 to 2004, the proportion of Canadians who had no religious affiliation or did not attend religious services rose from 30% to 44%. The importance that Canadians place on religion also tends to decrease with each generation. In 2002, only 34% of Canadians aged 15 to 29 stated that religion held a high importance to their lives, compared with 62% of Canadians aged 60 or older.

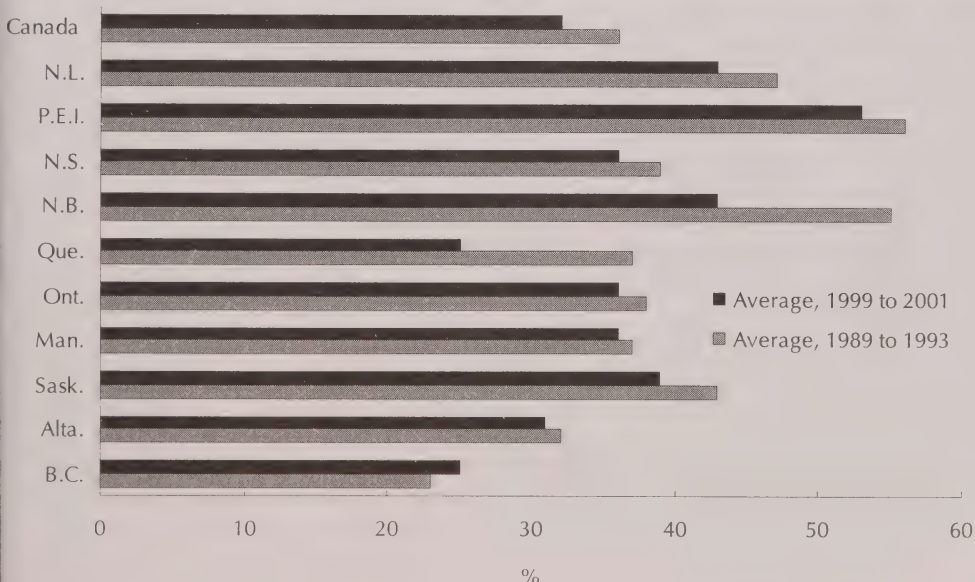
The importance placed on religion varied by region. Nearly half of the Canadians surveyed in the Atlantic Provinces practiced their religion on a weekly basis, compared to only 35% of those residing in British Columbia.

While more Canadians are abandoning formal religious practice, they are no less religious. In 2002, although only 32% of Canadians attended religious services at least once a month, 54% engaged in individual religious activities on a monthly basis, such as prayer, meditation and reading scriptures. Moreover, 44% of Canadians reported that religion was very important in their lives.

Most Canadians who had attended religious services at least once in the month preceding the survey engaged in individual religious activities on a weekly basis.

Of those who had seldom attended religious services in the previous year, 37% carried out individual religious activities each week, compared with 27% of those who had never attended such services during that period.

Chart 22.7 Religious attendance (at least once per month)



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-XWE2004002.

Table 22.1 How Canadians describe their sense of belonging to Canada, by selected characteristics

	2003			
	Very strong	Somewhat strong	Somewhat weak / very weak	Not stated
	percent			
All Canadians	51.7	33.5	13.1	1.6
Sex				
Males	51.6	33.0	13.9	1.5
Females	51.8	34.1	12.4	1.8
Age group				
15 to 29	41.4	38.9	18.6	1.1
30 to 49	48.6	36.2	13.8	1.3
50 to 64	57.6	29.7	11.3	1.5
65 and older	68.7	23.0	4.9	3.4
Immigration status				
Canadian-born	51.2	33.5	14.3	1.0
Immigrated before 1980	64.6	26.4	6.8	2.3
Immigrated from 1980 to 1989	50.3	37.3	8.6	3.9 ^E
Immigrated from 1990 to 2003	42.8	40.8	11.9	4.6
Province of residence				
Newfoundland and Labrador	51.5	37.5	10.0	F
Prince Edward Island	64.8	30.4	4.4 ^E	F
Nova Scotia	60.8	31.9	6.7	F
New Brunswick	59.1	32.8	7.6	F
Quebec	34.8	38.9	25.0	1.2
Ontario	58.1	30.8	9.4	1.7
Manitoba	59.0	32.0	6.9	2.1 ^E
Saskatchewan	59.0	30.4	9.7	F
Alberta	57.3	31.0	10.4	1.3 ^E
British Columbia	52.0	34.8	10.3	2.9
Education level¹				
Less than high school	48.1	33.8	15.3	2.8 ^E
High school	48.5	37.1	13.2	1.2
Certificate or diploma	48.6	37.1	13.6	0.7 ^E
University degree	49.7	35.9	13.3	1.0 ^E
Household annual income¹				
Less than \$20,000	48.0	36.6	13.5	1.9 ^E
\$20,000 to \$39,999	46.8	37.1	15.2	0.9 ^E
\$40,000 to \$59,999	45.8	36.8	16.4	1.0 ^E
\$60,000 to \$79,999	46.9	38.1	14.4	F
\$80,000 and over	52.0	36.0	11.7	F

1. Persons 25 to 54.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-598-XIE.

Table 22.2 How Canadians describe their sense of belonging to their province, by selected characteristics

	2003			
	Very strong	Somewhat strong	Somewhat weak / very weak	Not stated
	percent			
All Canadians	32.3	45.6	19.5	2.6
Sex				
Males	33.0	44.9	19.8	2.3
Females	31.6	46.3	19.2	2.9
Age group				
15 to 29	24.1	47.8	26.5	1.6
30 to 49	28.5	47.9	21.4	2.2
50 to 64	38.4	43.8	15.3	2.6
65 and older	47.3	38.6	8.6	5.5
Immigration status				
Canadian-born	32.9	45.9	19.2	1.9
Immigrated before 1980	36.7	40.9	17.5	4.9
Immigrated from 1980 to 1989	28.3	44.1	23.4	4.2 ^E
Immigrated from 1990 to 2003	23.1	48.9	22.5	5.5
Province of residence				
Newfoundland and Labrador	52.8	37.6	9.1	F
Prince Edward Island	46.0	43.3	9.7	F
Nova Scotia	37.7	47.5	13.4	1.4 ^E
New Brunswick	33.5	48.1	16.7	1.8 ^E
Quebec	36.8	45.2	16.6	1.3
Ontario	28.7	45.9	22.0	3.4
Manitoba	31.2	47.2	18.7	2.9
Saskatchewan	30.4	47.3	20.2	2.1 ^E
Alberta	35.3	43.1	19.3	2.4
British Columbia	28.5	46.9	21.1	3.6
Education level¹				
Less than high school	34.6	43.7	18.8	2.9 ^E
High school	29.5	48.0	20.5	2.0
Certificate or diploma	29.4	48.3	20.6	1.7
University degree	24.9	48.3	24.8	2.1
Household annual income¹				
Less than \$20,000	27.7	42.9	25.8	3.5 ^E
\$20,000 to \$39,999	30.1	46.5	21.3	2.1 ^E
\$40,000 to \$59,999	29.9	47.7	21.0	1.4 ^E
\$60,000 to \$79,999	29.6	49.9	19.6	0.9 ^E
\$80,000 and over	27.1	48.6	23.0	1.3

1. Persons aged 25 to 54.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-598-XIE.

Table 22.3 Canadians' general perceptions of trust, by selected characteristics

	2003		
	People can be trusted	Cannot be too careful in dealing with people	Not stated
	percent		
All Canadians	52.8	42.7	4.5
Sex			
Males	54.3	41.2	4.5
Females	51.3	44.1	4.5
Age group			
15 to 29	50.4	46.6	3.0
30 to 49	53.6	42.3	4.1
50 to 64	56.9	39.0	4.1
65 and older	48.8	42.4	8.8
Immigration status¹			
Canadian-born	52.8	43.2	4.0
Immigrated before 1980	56.9	37.1	6.0
Immigrated from 1980 to 1989	46.2	47.7	6.1
Immigrated from 1990 to 2003	51.9	42.2	6.0
Education level			
Less than high school	40.7	54.8	4.5
High school	53.2	43.8	3.1
Certificate or diploma	54.5	42.7	2.8
University degree	66.7	30.4	2.9
Household income			
Less than \$20,000	43.3	53.4	3.2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	48.3	49.8	1.9
\$40,000 to \$59,999	53.0	45.3	1.6
\$60,000 to \$79,999	58.9	39.1	2.0
\$80,000 and over	66.1	32.5	1.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-598-XIE.

Table 22.4 Family, friends and acquaintances in the social networks of Canadians, by age group

	2003				
	None	1 to 5	6 to 10	More than 10	Not stated
	percent				
Close relatives					
15 to 29	5.6	57.2	23.3	13.2	0.6E
30 to 49	6.5	59.1	22.2	11.3	0.9
50 to 64	7.0	59.9	20.8	11.4	0.9E
65 and older	7.8	56.7	19.8	12.5	3.2
Close friends					
15 to 29	1.9	60.9	27.3	9.6	0.3E
30 to 49	5.1	68.2	18.8	7.5	0.4E
50 to 64	8.2	63.9	18.9	8.1	0.8E
65 an older	13.6	51.3	20.3	11.8	3.1
Other friends					
15 to 29	2.3	10.7	20.9	64.4	1.6
30 to 49	4.6	16.4	22.3	54.8	2.0
50 to 64	6.4	17.6	22.7	50.2	2.9
65 and older	12.0	17.0	18.1	44.3	8.6
New acquaintances					
15 to 29	43.0	45.5	6.9	3.7	1.0
30 to 49	61.3	31.4	4.0	2.2	1.2
50 to 64	66.1	25.2	4.3	2.3	2.1
65 and older	72.3	18.3	3.3	2.1	4.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-598-XIE.

Table 22.5 Canadians who participated in selected political activities, by age group

	2003			
	15 to 29	30 to 49	50 to 64	65 and older
	percent			
Searched for information on a political issue	33.2	25.3	24.5	16.0
Contacted newspaper or politician	8.4	13.7	16.0	11.3
Signed petition	29.0	30.3	28.8	15.7
Boycotted/chose product for ethical reason	20.2	23.7	20.2	7.4
Attended a public meeting	16.3	23.2	25.2	19.6
Participated in a march or demonstration	9.9	6.1	5.5	1.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-598-XIE.

Table 22.6 The extent to which Canadians know the people in their immediate neighbourhood, by the length of time they have lived in the neighbourhood

	2003			
	Most	Many	A few	Nobody
	percent			
Canadians living in census metropolitan areas				
Less than 1 year	4.1	5.4	61.5	28.9
1 to 3 years	8.9	10.3	67.0	13.4
3 to 4 years	14.3	13.9	62.6	9.0
5 years or more	25.6	20.5	50.0	3.5
Canadians living outside census metropolitan areas				
Less than 1 year	13.3	6.5	60.0	20.2
1 to 3 years	23.2	14.5	54.8	7.5
3 to 4 years	36.6	12.2	46.8	4.4 ^b
5 years or more	52.5	17.6	28.2	1.5

Note: Percentages may not add to 100% because results for 'Not stated' are excluded from the table.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-598-XIE.

Table 22.7 Volunteering, by selected characteristics

	2000			
	Average hours	Both sexes	Males	Females
	number			
All volunteers	162	6,513,000	3,023,600	3,489,400
	number	percent		
Age group				
15 to 24	130	18.2	20.2	16.4
25 to 34	131	15.6	13.7	17.2
35 to 44	153	23.9	23.6	24.2
45 to 54	158	20.1	20.2	20.1
55 to 64	181	12.0	11.9	12.1
65 and older	269	10.2	10.4	10.1
Marital status				
Single, never married	136	25.2	27.5	23.2
Married/common-law	165	65.3	66.4	64.4
Separated/divorced	181	6.1	4.7	7.4
Widowed	253	3.4	1.4	5.1
Education level				
Less than high school	154	18.7	18.9	18.5
High school diploma	150	16.6	15.2	17.8
Some postsecondary	173	11.4	12.8	10.2
Postsecondary diploma	165	29.2	28.4	30.0
University degree	166	24.1	24.6	23.6
Labour force status				
Employed	147	66.6	71.2	62.6
Unemployed	175	3.8	3.4	4.1
Not in the labour force	193	29.6	25.4	33.3
Household annual income				
Less than \$20,000	207	8.2	5.9	10.2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	179	20.8	18.3	23.1
\$40,000 to \$59,999	162	22.5	23.0	22.1
\$60,000 to \$99,999	145	30.7	30.8	30.5
\$100,000 and over	150	17.8	22.0	14.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89M0017XCB.

Table 22.8 Charitable giving, by selected characteristics

	2000			
	Average donation	Both sexes	Males	Females
	dollars		number	
All givers	259	19,035,600	9,001,700	10,033,900
	dollars		percent	
Age group				
15 to 24	118	13.7	13.9	13.6
25 to 34	229	17.4	17.3	17.5
35 to 44	242	23.5	24.0	23.0
45 to 54	338	19.0	19.9	18.2
55 to 64	316	11.9	11.9	11.8
65 and older	308	14.6	13.1	16.0
Marital status				
Single, never married	169	22.4	25.0	20.0
Married/common-law	282	66.3	68.8	64.1
Separated/divorced	286	6.1	4.1	7.8
Widowed	328	5.3	2.1	8.1
Education level				
Less than high school	152	23.2	22.5	23.9
High school diploma	210	20.1	18.5	21.5
Some postsecondary	231	9.0	9.3	8.8
Postsecondary diploma	252	29.6	30.4	29.0
University degree	480	18.0	19.3	16.9
Labour force status				
Employed	273	65.7	72.7	59.5
Unemployed	139	3.4	3.4	3.4
Not in the labour force	243	30.9	23.9	37.1
Household annual income				
Less than \$20,000	142	10.5	6.9	13.8
\$20,000 to \$39,999	190	25.3	23.2	27.2
\$40,000 to \$59,999	214	23.2	24.1	22.3
\$60,000 to \$99,999	275	27.5	29.6	25.6
\$100,000 and over	529	13.5	16.2	11.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89M0017XCB.

Table 22.9 Religious affiliation and frequency of attendance at religious services

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004
	percent				
Population with no religious affiliation	11.0	12.0	15.0	20.0	19.0
Frequency of attendance of population with religious affiliation					
Not in past 12 months	19.0	23.0	27.0	21.0	25.0
Infrequently ¹	28.0	28.0	24.0	28.0	25.0
At least monthly	43.0	37.0	33.0	31.0	32.0

Note: Population 15 and older.

1. Attended religious services, but only a few times a year or less frequently.

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey.

Table 22.10 Frequency of individual religious practices, by selected characteristics

	2002				
	Weekly	Monthly	A few times a year or less frequently	Not in past 12 months	Not asked ¹
	percent				
All Canadians	43	11	11	18	17
Age group					
15 to 29	32	12	12	19	25
30 to 44	39	11	12	19	19
45 to 59	44	10	11	19	15
60 and older	58	9	8	17	9
Region of residence					
Atlantic	48	13	13	19	8
Quebec	43	11	14	24	7
Ontario	44	11	10	17	17
Prairies	41	11	10	16	22
British Columbia	35	8	8	14	36
Immigration status					
Canadian-born	40	11	12	20	17
Immigrated in past 20 years	50	9	8	12	21
Immigrated more than 20 years ago	52	8	8	17	16
Frequency of attendance at religious services or meetings					
At least monthly	75	13	5	7	...
Infrequently	37	17	25	21	...
Not in past 12 months	27	8	13	51	...
No religious affiliation ¹	...	...	...	...	100

Note: 'Individual religious practices' refers to prayer, meditation and any other form of worship, either at home or in another location not generally considered a place of worship.

1. Respondents with no religious affiliation were not asked the frequency of engaging in individual religious practices.

Source: Statistics Canada, Ethnic Diversity Survey, 2002.

Table 22.11 Government transfers to taxfilers and dependents, by selected transfers

	2000	2001	2002	2003
	number of taxfilers and dependents			
Total government transfers¹				
Both sexes	14,693,850	14,996,870	15,139,300	15,396,320
Males	6,182,380	6,323,510	6,432,120	6,540,040
Females	8,511,480	8,673,370	8,707,190	8,856,280
Canada Child Tax Benefit				
Both sexes	3,330,040	3,309,050	3,267,200	3,250,830
Males	122,150	123,290	123,000	126,310
Females	3,207,900	3,185,760	3,144,200	3,124,520
Social assistance				
Both sexes	1,532,450	1,479,820	1,423,990	1,377,840
Males	671,780	652,540	631,690	614,230
Females	860,680	827,270	792,300	763,610
Provincial refundable tax credits and family benefits				
Both sexes	6,465,600	6,903,870	6,887,770	7,280,760
Males	2,483,120	2,761,230	2,802,640	3,013,790
Females	3,982,480	4,142,640	4,085,120	4,266,960
	transfers (thousands of dollars)			
Total government transfers¹				
Both sexes	79,052,774	84,126,451	88,584,303	91,337,918
Males	35,085,153	37,246,016	38,944,361	39,901,187
Females	43,967,621	46,880,435	49,639,943	51,436,731
Average transfer per recipient ²	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.9
Canada Child Tax Benefit				
Both sexes	6,566,008	7,352,621	7,736,546	8,014,124
Males	215,725	245,795	262,859	283,751
Females	6,350,284	7,106,825	7,473,687	7,730,361
Average transfer per recipient ²	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.4
Social Assistance				
Both sexes	8,445,093	8,149,617	7,919,385	7,851,471
Males	3,596,626	3,541,000	3,500,054	3,500,281
Females	4,848,467	4,608,617	4,419,332	4,351,181
Average transfer per recipient ²	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5
Provincial refundable tax credits and family benefits				
Both sexes	2,615,291	2,835,515	2,549,567	2,542,301
Males	690,882	817,252	743,340	765,421
Females	1,924,409	2,018,263	1,806,227	1,776,871
Average transfer per recipient ²	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

1. Includes employment insurance, Goods and Services Tax Credit, Canada Child Tax Benefit, old age security and net federal supplements, Canada Pension Plan, Quebec Pension Plan, Workers' Compensation, social assistance and provincial refundable tax credits, and family benefits.

2. Includes both sexes.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0007.

23 Trade

OVERVIEW

Both as workers and consumers, we participate daily in Canadian trade. We drink orange juice from Florida or buy Alberta beef burgers for lunch. We work in fashion retailing or export cars to the United States. Although we have always been a trading people, Canadians today are expanding their networks at home and abroad more than ever before.

Canada has always been active in the international marketplace. We export more than we import, and have had a trade surplus every year since 1976. In 2004, Canada exported a total of \$429 billion worth of merchandise and imported \$363 billion, for a trade surplus of \$66 billion.

Contributing most to the trade surplus were energy and forestry products. In 2004, we exported \$44 billion more in energy products

and \$36 billion more in forest products than we imported. The United States was the major destination for both of these product groups.

Trading partners

The United States is Canada's largest trading partner, and trade between our two countries has boomed since the signing of the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement. More than \$550 billion worth of merchandise was traded between Canada and the United States in 2004—an average of \$1.5 billion crossing our borders every day.

Since 1994, exports to the United States have nearly doubled, and imports have climbed 61%. In 2004, we had a record trade surplus with the United States of \$139 billion.

Chart 23.1 Trade balance, on a balance-of-payments basis



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

China overtook Japan in 2003 to become Canada's second largest trading partner. In 2004, we imported \$24 billion worth of merchandise from China and exported nearly \$7 billion. We had a larger trade deficit with China—over \$17.4 billion—than with any other country in 2004.

Canada's trade deficit with Japan decreased to \$4.9 billion in 2004, the first time it has dipped below \$5 billion since 1997. Fuelled by exports of wood and metals, exports to Japan increased to \$8.6 billion as Japan maintained its position as the second largest purchaser of Canadian goods, behind the United States.

With the acceleration of globalization and the expansion of free trade over the past two decades, Canada's trade has been turning more international than interprovincial. Although the value of interprovincial trade grew by 40% from 1994 to 2004, it was overshadowed by the increase in international trade, which nearly doubled. In 1984, international and interprovincial trade were nearly equal, but by 2004 the volume of international trade was more than twice that of interprovincial trade.

Chart 23.2 Merchandise trade with the United States



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

Canadian trade, customs basis

	2004	
	Imports	Exports
\$ billions		
United States	209.0	348.1
China	24.1	6.7
Japan	13.5	8.6
Mexico	13.4	3.0
United Kingdom	9.7	7.7
Other EU	32.0	14.9
Other countries	54.4	22.9
Total	356.1	411.8

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

Interprovincial trade

Trade between the provinces has always been vital to the Canadian economy. In a country as diverse as Canada, provincial trade allows Canadians to benefit from certain provincial and regional specializations—such as wheat from Saskatchewan, beef from Alberta, fish from Atlantic Canada and manufactured goods from Ontario and Quebec.

The only province to have a trade surplus in interprovincial trade in 2004 was Ontario, which recorded a surplus of nearly \$25 billion. Ontario's most valuable domestic export was automotive products, at \$82 billion. However, Ontario was also the province least dependent on interprovincial trade, since its trade with other countries—mainly with U.S. border states such as Michigan—was three times larger than its trade with other provinces. Manitoba and Nunavut were the only provinces in 2004 that exported more to other provinces than they exported internationally.

Wholesale trade

Wholesale traders are essentially the middlemen of the trading process, the link between the manufacturer and the marketplace. Wholesale merchants primarily buy merchandise from

manufacturers in order to resell it to retailers, other businesses, or other countries.

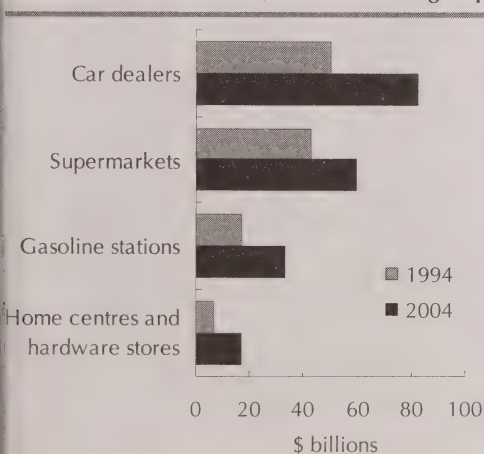
In 2004, wholesalers sold \$450 billion worth of goods, almost double the amount of sales in 1994. Over half of these sales came from Ontario wholesalers. Food product wholesalers had the largest portion of sales, at \$78 billion. Sales of motor vehicles placed a close second at \$73 billion.

The wholesale gross margin—the return that wholesalers get on their purchases—was 19% in 2003, a slight decline from 1999, when the margin was 21%. The highest gross margins among wholesalers were in office and professional equipment, and in apparel. Wholesalers of petroleum products, at 7%, and motor vehicles, at 8%, recorded the lowest gross margins in 2003.

Retail trade

The retail industry is primarily engaged in selling consumer goods and related services to the general public. Retailers come in all shapes and sizes, from large chain stores and car dealerships to small independent stores.

Chart 23.3 Retail sales, selected trade groups



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0014.

In 2004, the sales of all retail stores totalled \$347 billion, an increase of 62% since 1994. The largest amount of sales came from new and used car dealers, which together posted \$83 billion of sales in 2004. Over the past 10 years, home centres and hardware stores experienced the largest growth in sales, which more than doubled from 1994 to 2004.

Sales from computer and software stores boomed in the late 1990s, reaching \$2.2 billion in 2000, but have tapered off in recent years with 2004 sales totalling \$1.6 billion.

The overall gross margin for retailers in 2003 was 26%, a figure that has gone unchanged for five years. Chain stores had a 10% higher gross margin than non-chain stores in 2003. Still, non-chain stores represented the majority of retail sales, with \$207 billion in revenue, compared with \$150 billion for chain stores.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *Retail Trade*. Monthly. 63-005-XWE
- *Wholesale Trade*. Monthly. 63-008-XWE
- *Canadian International Merchandise Trade*. Monthly. 65-001-XIB
- *Analysis in Brief*. Occasional. 11-621-MWE

Other

- Strategis

Export trade vital to the lumber industry

Canada's 418 million hectares of forests cover almost half the country's landscape. This wealth of forests has allowed the lumber industry to become a force in the Canadian economy and a major exporter.

In 2004, two-thirds of all the lumber produced in Canada was exported to other countries. The value of these exports was more than \$12 billion. Exports are particularly important on the West Coast. In 2004, British Columbia produced almost half of Canada's lumber and exported more than four-fifths of its total production to other countries.

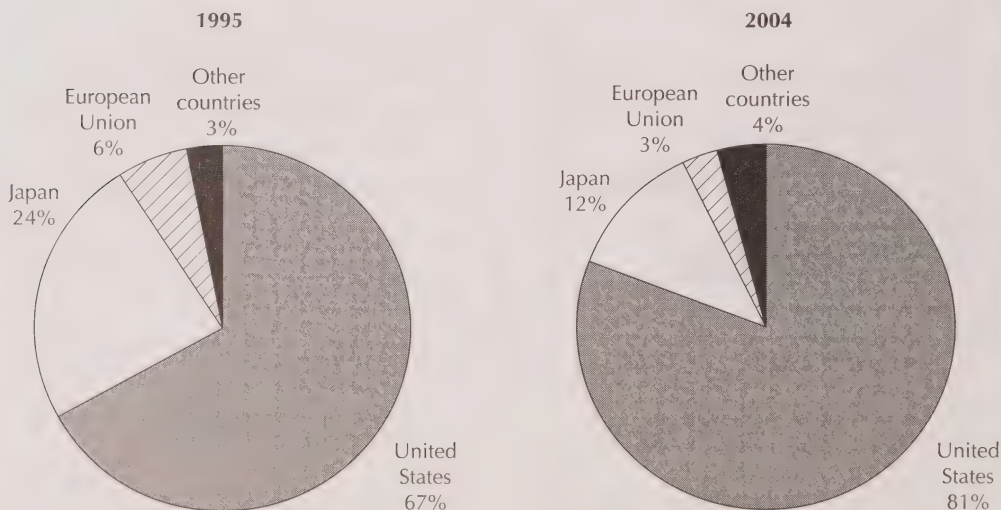
The United States has always been the chief destination for our lumber exports. In 2004, we exported \$10 billion in lumber to the United States. That dependence on exports to the United States has increased in recent years, as other markets such as Japan and some of the

European Union reduced their demand for Canadian lumber. In 2004, the United States represented 81% of our lumber export trade, up from 67% in 1995.

Since 2001, a trade dispute over softwood lumber has stymied the growth of lumber exports to the States. In May 2002, the American government alleged that Canadian exporters were selling products below market value and placed a 27% duty on imports of softwood lumber from Canada. American producers have long complained that our provincial systems of selling timber rights amount to unfair subsidies.

Canada has fought these charges through both the North American Free Trade Agreement and the World Trade Organization. Canada and the United States reached an agreement to end this dispute in April 2006.

Chart 23.4 Lumber exports by destination



Source: Strategis.

Gift cards keep on giving

Gift cards are taking retailers and consumers by storm, and are actually resulting in a shift of retail sales from one period to another.

For consumers and retailers, gift cards are not the drab gift certificates of old. They are particularly attractive to younger recipients, due to their similarity in appearance to credit cards, and to older recipients who "have everything."

Their popularity was apparent in a survey of 80 of the nation's largest retailers. They represented just over 11,000 stores selling food, clothing, home furnishings, electronics and sporting goods. During the 2003 Christmas season, just over one-half (53%) of these stores offered gift cards. A year later, this proportion had increased to two-thirds (68%).

Gift cards also appear to be the main contributors to a new phenomenon for retailers. Their usual drop-off in sales from December to

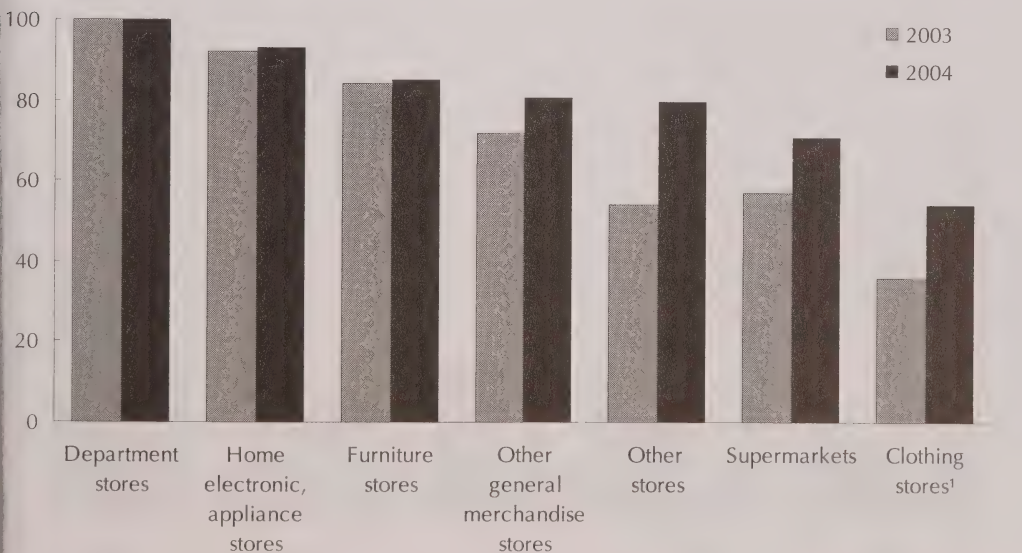
January has started to moderate. Strengthening sales in January may be partly a result of gift card redemptions during the month. That's because retailers do not record any actual sales until some or all of the value is redeemed by the card recipient.

On average, stores that introduced the cards had higher sales. For example, among those that introduced the cards in 2004, sales per store amounted to \$9.4 million in 2003 and \$10.0 million in 2004. (Sales per store for all retailers covered by the survey amounted to \$8.3 million in 2004.)

In comparison, the group of stores that did not offer gift cards in either year had sales per store of only \$3.3 million in 2004. For those that offered the cards in both years, sales per store amounted to \$10.9 million in both years.

Chart 23.5 Stores offering gift cards, by proportion of total stores

% of total stores



¹. Includes shoe and accessories stores.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-621-MIE2005029.

E-commerce on the rise

Trade in the 21st century has quickly moved in the direction of electronic commerce. The resources—information systems, website development and marketing efforts—that are applied to e-commerce have been on the rise for the past few years. In 2004, as a result, online sales in Canada increased for a fifth consecutive year, hitting \$28.3 billion.

The majority of e-commerce trade is made from one business selling to another business. These types of transactions amounted to \$20.2 billion in 2004, 71% of total e-commerce sales. E-commerce sales from businesses directly to consumers rose from \$6.5 billion in 2003 to \$8.1 billion in 2004, but its share of total e-commerce trade dropped from 34% to 29%.

Most businesses are using the Internet for purchasing rather than selling. In 2004, 42% of

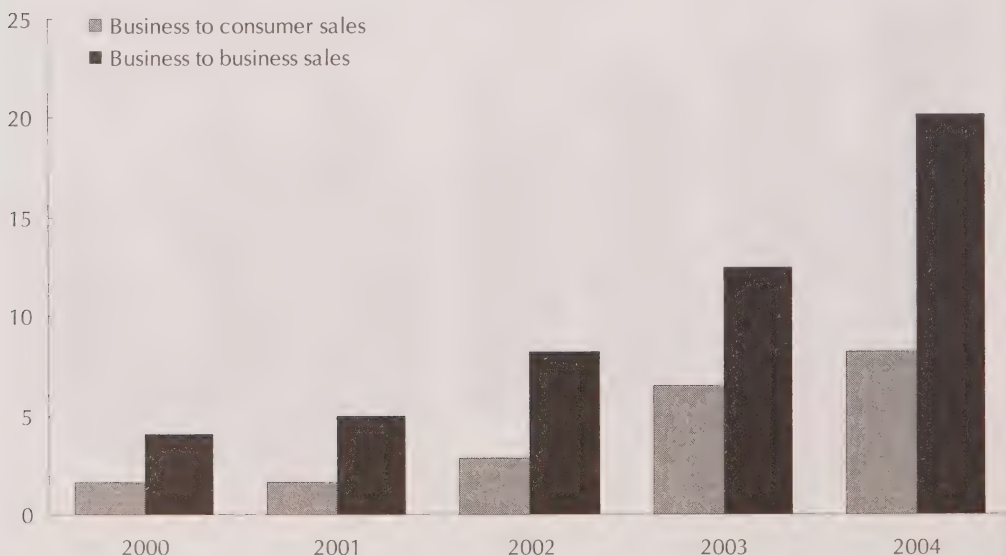
private businesses used the Internet to purchase goods or services, while only 7% used the Internet to sell.

Of the industries that do sell over the Internet, wholesale trade businesses have the largest amount of sales—\$6.1 billion in 2004. Transportation and warehousing, manufacturing and retail trade businesses also reported a high value of e-commerce sales.

The general Internet capabilities of Canadian businesses have been on the rise as well. In 2004, 82% of private firms had access to the Internet and 37% had their own website. This is a significant increase from 2000, when only 63% of firms had access to the Internet and 26% had a website. Firms connected to the Internet accounted for 97% of Canada's gross business income in 2004.

Chart 23.6 E-commerce, total sales over the Internet

\$ billions



Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM table 358-0010.

Made in China

Trade between Canada and China has boomed—more than tripling since 1998. In fact, China overtook Japan in 2003 as Canada's second largest trading partner, behind the United States.

Canadian exports to China surged nearly 40% from 2003 to 2004, due in large part to industrial and agricultural products. Over the past decade, however, our imports from China have been increasing at almost twice the annual rate as our exports. That's reflected in our trade deficit with China, which swelled from \$1.2 billion in 1995 to \$17.5 billion in 2004.

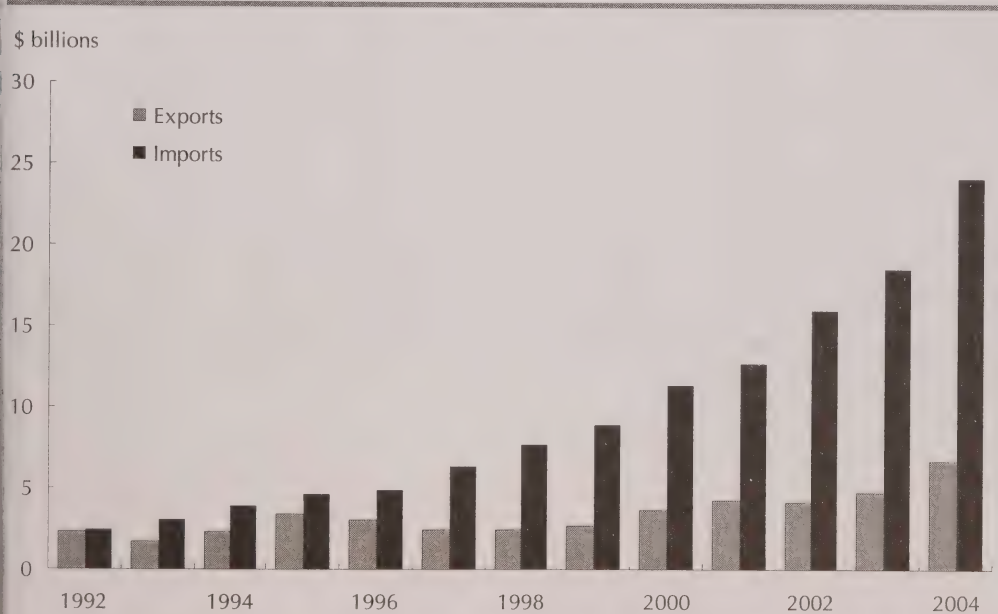
Agricultural products accounted for \$1.3 billion in exports to China in 2004. Wheat, once our staple export to China, fell from \$1.1 billion in 1995 to only \$45 million in 2003, as droughts hit the Prairies and demand declined in China. Wheat exports showed signs of life again in 2004, as exports increased to \$658 million.

Coal exports have been climbing to meet China's growing demand for energy. Two-thirds of the total energy consumption in China comes from coal. In 2004, Canada's coal exports to China totalled \$116 million.

A large slice of our growing imports from China is computers and electronics, which totalled \$6.1 billion in 2004, more than 10 times the amount imported in 1995. Automotive imports from China nearly tripled in 2004, leaving Canada with a trade deficit with China in automotive products for the first time ever. In 2001, Canada made slightly more automobiles than China; by 2003, China produced twice the number that Canada did.

Our overall trade with China has been diversifying in the new millennium, as Canada moved up to become China's 10th largest trading partner in 2004.

Chart 23.7 Merchandise trade with China



Source: Strategis.

Table 23.1 Merchandise imports, by commodity

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	millions of dollars					
Imports, all merchandise	140,999.9	140,657.9	154,429.6	177,123.2	207,872.5	229,936.5
Live animals	113.4	141.5	150.8	174.0	215.4	188.3
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	7,986.5	8,270.9	8,976.7	10,114.3	11,597.4	12,222.4
Meat and meat preparations	772.1	863.9	875.8	992.2	1,137.4	1,133.7
Fish and marine animals	679.0	736.4	776.6	996.1	1,126.4	1,286.5
Fresh fruits and berries	1,128.8	1,207.1	1,192.6	1,283.9	1,303.4	1,387.5
Dried fruits, fruits and fruit preparations	584.3	612.4	673.3	648.0	693.4	745.6
Fresh vegetables	738.3	759.1	827.3	944.7	949.6	1,054.4
Other vegetables and vegetable preparations	460.3	499.9	556.0	643.9	700.3	718.3
Cocoa, coffee, tea and other food preparations	1,068.0	1,106.0	1,229.3	1,452.9	2,089.3	2,056.9
Dairy produce, eggs and honey	186.4	195.4	212.5	245.2	265.5	276.1
Corn (maize), shelled	115.2	73.4	144.9	157.6	158.5	216.9
Other cereals and cereal preparations	410.5	472.3	568.7	632.9	750.1	805.1
Sugar and sugar preparations	732.5	624.5	677.0	759.7	866.5	879.4
Fodder and feed, except unmilled cereals	372.5	416.5	462.1	551.1	613.7	628.4
Beverages	711.6	671.1	720.3	746.2	872.8	959.4
Tobacco	26.9	32.8	60.4	60.0	70.4	74.2
Crude materials, inedible	9,308.4	7,985.9	8,180.0	9,143.2	9,898.0	11,531.4
Metals in ores, concentrates and scrap	1,465.3	1,394.1	1,676.2	1,983.6	2,326.2	2,989.1
Coal and other related products	646.4	537.5	661.2	476.9	548.0	591.6
Crude petroleum	5,443.7	4,500.4	4,174.9	4,687.9	4,609.3	4,833.2
Crude animal products	202.1	112.9	136.4	163.9	221.8	239.1
Crude vegetable products	546.7	496.5	528.7	638.4	663.1	815.2
Crude wood products	235.1	251.4	252.6	293.3	406.8	560.4
Cotton	92.4	94.9	80.2	86.8	101.6	149.2
Wool and man-made fibres	128.9	132.0	144.3	204.8	260.0	296.5
Crude non-metallic minerals	547.8	466.2	525.5	607.5	761.2	1,057.1
Fabricated materials, inedible	27,177.9	25,140.2	27,572.4	32,279.3	38,823.1	44,277.2
End products, inedible	89,250.9	90,461.4	99,297.1	114,407.5	136,993.1	151,331.7
Special transactions, trade	2,966.3	3,626.2	4,061.2	4,349.2	4,877.0	5,441.4
Other balance of payments adjustments	4,196.7	5,031.8	6,191.4	6,655.7	5,468.5	4,944.0

Note: On a balance of payments basis.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of dollars								
237,688.6	277,726.5	303,398.6	327,026.0	362,336.7	350,071.2	356,758.6	342,608.0	363,075.8
171.1	183.8	235.0	302.7	410.2	398.0	236.7	174.3	137.7
12,954.6	14,363.5	15,858.3	16,249.3	16,978.4	18,687.0	20,194.9	19,945.2	19,833.9
1,033.7	1,200.0	1,251.4	1,279.8	1,404.0	1,635.9	1,681.4	1,596.6	1,309.8
1,469.6	1,434.0	1,635.8	1,869.7	1,928.8	1,945.3	1,935.3	1,811.6	1,804.1
1,418.3	1,503.0	1,581.3	1,645.8	1,679.4	1,815.3	2,020.3	2,013.4	2,071.0
861.1	900.8	935.3	1,020.3	1,003.8	992.1	1,075.7	1,060.6	1,101.0
971.7	1,112.5	1,233.8	1,213.6	1,386.6	1,502.3	1,700.3	1,638.1	1,644.8
761.1	838.2	963.5	1,050.0	1,048.8	1,133.4	1,275.9	1,212.0	1,239.4
2,131.7	2,589.7	2,948.9	2,865.0	2,817.4	2,948.7	3,337.6	3,425.5	3,592.7
352.0	355.0	409.7	437.8	487.6	581.4	584.4	568.0	637.9
251.0	250.3	283.6	228.1	300.0	555.3	733.0	599.8	365.1
891.1	998.0	1,136.6	1,164.1	1,243.6	1,380.1	1,484.9	1,417.9	1,455.2
970.7	1,035.6	1,100.9	991.6	1,034.0	1,218.1	1,179.2	1,223.0	1,141.2
728.6	809.9	796.4	734.0	825.3	981.0	1,041.1	967.5	1,008.4
1,015.3	1,214.7	1,455.8	1,669.2	1,735.1	1,910.2	2,035.3	2,294.5	2,356.3
98.6	121.6	125.2	80.3	84.1	88.0	110.6	116.6	107.0
13,048.1	14,171.5	12,476.7	14,316.0	21,462.6	20,936.6	20,367.8	22,816.0	27,986.3
2,863.0	2,950.2	2,788.4	2,747.4	3,067.1	2,991.7	2,980.2	3,029.0	4,135.5
751.4	910.3	1,116.3	1,098.1	1,270.2	1,430.5	1,894.5	2,836.6	3,703.7
6,707.8	7,189.4	5,227.4	7,160.3	13,436.6	12,814.3	11,722.3	13,301.0	16,452.3
248.0	293.2	256.2	242.1	272.9	300.3	317.6	302.7	285.6
843.9	949.6	939.3	965.5	995.8	1,119.2	1,214.3	1,229.4	1,256.8
435.7	544.1	618.8	626.9	695.2	703.6	686.2	619.1	630.7
168.3	154.0	221.3	138.0	172.4	168.5	133.7	159.1	142.4
279.9	328.5	343.7	348.6	389.8	380.2	370.6	361.3	343.1
750.0	852.1	965.4	989.1	1,162.4	1,028.4	1,048.4	977.7	1,036.2
45,967.5	54,508.4	60,113.0	62,411.8	69,870.4	69,411.3	69,538.8	66,633.5	74,855.5
153,330.6	181,930.0	202,489.8	221,180.5	240,462.0	227,417.2	233,823.9	221,343.2	228,692.1
7,075.9	6,954.9	6,339.2	6,343.1	6,653.7	6,851.6	5,970.0	5,300.8	4,918.0
5,140.8	5,614.5	5,886.5	6,222.5	6,499.5	6,369.5	6,626.4	6,395.0	6,652.4

Table 23.2 Merchandise exports, by commodity

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	millions of dollars					
Exports, all merchandise	152,055.5	147,669.4	163,463.5	190,213.1	228,167.1	265,333.9
Live animals	890.0	911.0	1,285.2	1,393.5	1,338.3	1,517.7
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	11,259.4	11,137.5	12,873.1	13,233.3	14,890.6	17,014.1
Fish, fresh, frozen, preserved and canned	2,817.4	2,636.0	2,735.7	2,867.5	3,258.5	3,496.2
Barley	599.4	528.9	444.1	460.7	590.5	564.5
Wheat	3,231.7	3,203.8	3,835.8	2,952.4	3,547.3	4,325.2
Wheat flour	43.7	37.9	32.6	24.8	46.2	50.6
Other cereals unmilled	149.0	184.0	186.1	220.3	250.9	318.6
Other cereal preparations	334.2	376.7	459.1	567.7	678.5	798.5
Meat and meat preparations	1,117.6	994.5	1,213.7	1,456.8	1,603.0	1,845.2
Alcoholic beverages	668.9	700.3	782.9	853.0	1,026.2	980.0
Other food, feed, beverages and tobacco	2,297.5	2,475.3	3,183.1	3,830.2	3,889.4	4,635.4
Crude materials, inedible	18,926.7	17,833.9	19,405.4	20,880.4	23,584.9	26,469.0
Rapeseed	598.8	550.9	573.7	735.1	1,571.5	1,265.3
Other crude vegetable products	569.5	519.2	606.7	790.3	1,013.2	1,169.0
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	1,059.4	1,033.9	952.4	998.5	1,272.0	1,386.0
Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	1,147.5	908.3	919.5	822.5	774.0	1,196.3
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	805.6	876.9	666.3	618.0	592.9	981.5
Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap	664.6	401.0	551.5	324.6	349.1	486.8
Other ores, concentrates and scrap	1,526.7	1,237.7	1,268.9	1,127.9	1,346.8	1,812.5
Crude petroleum	5,457.3	5,172.4	5,885.3	6,222.5	6,507.1	8,263.5
Natural gas	3,278.6	3,657.4	4,730.1	5,903.4	6,427.8	5,649.1
Coal and other crude bituminous substances	1,370.0	1,345.1	1,116.5	1,194.8	1,298.5	1,384.7
Unmanufactured asbestos	310.3	320.5	299.5	265.2	303.3	323.3
Other crude animal products	520.4	407.6	423.3	474.8	523.0	579.2
Other crude wood products	333.3	288.1	374.0	394.0	322.6	347.9
Other crude non-metallic minerals	730.4	632.1	500.2	484.5	625.9	714.1
Other crude materials, inedible	554.2	482.9	537.5	524.3	657.1	909.7
Fabricated materials, inedible	48,666.6	47,195.1	49,624.2	56,994.3	69,826.7	84,003.2
End products, inedible	66,879.0	65,263.0	74,463.3	91,064.8	110,410.1	127,264.6
Special transactions, trade	1,714.2	1,656.5	1,835.7	2,164.9	2,564.1	2,865.1
Other balance of payments adjustments	3,719.7	3,672.2	3,976.6	4,481.9	5,552.5	6,200.3

Note: On a balance of payments basis.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of dollars								
280,079.3	303,378.2	327,161.5	369,034.9	429,372.2	420,730.4	414,056.0	400,175.4	429,134.2
1,888.4	1,905.3	1,975.8	1,567.8	1,742.7	2,394.3	2,506.9	1,318.7	873.3
18,884.6	20,380.4	19,814.5	21,312.6	23,268.6	25,911.5	25,859.6	25,058.8	26,920.3
3,444.1	3,497.8	3,664.5	4,260.8	4,560.6	4,722.3	5,239.5	4,987.1	4,870.7
847.8	683.0	340.3	256.9	377.9	383.9	196.3	173.6	323.6
4,658.6	5,051.5	3,642.3	3,356.2	3,608.9	3,807.2	3,070.6	2,805.0	3,503.1
33.8	39.7	35.3	54.8	60.1	64.0	91.4	81.3	85.3
432.5	489.8	348.4	400.3	263.5	279.8	288.5	299.7	316.5
1,017.1	1,115.2	1,290.5	1,449.8	1,593.3	1,830.6	2,048.0	2,138.7	2,213.5
2,161.0	2,641.8	2,669.5	3,247.8	4,005.1	4,885.6	4,840.8	4,203.5	4,985.5
1,071.0	1,166.7	1,217.5	1,366.4	1,310.6	1,357.6	1,185.4	1,300.2	1,230.6
5,218.7	5,695.0	6,606.1	6,919.8	7,488.5	8,580.5	8,899.2	9,069.8	9,391.4
30,266.3	31,655.2	29,854.0	34,562.6	53,398.2	54,713.5	50,981.7	61,232.1	69,458.9
1,158.0	1,126.1	1,638.5	1,332.8	1,147.5	1,275.8	921.2	1,298.1	1,420.0
1,236.7	1,362.1	1,610.9	1,399.1	1,441.7	1,496.4	1,601.7	1,570.2	1,545.4
1,440.2	1,841.5	1,830.9	1,493.3	1,532.1	1,381.2	1,634.5	1,743.5	2,048.6
872.0	928.5	614.4	452.1	792.6	661.9	577.2	592.3	845.5
1,117.7	907.3	917.4	807.1	1,071.9	1,010.6	1,139.1	1,143.9	1,829.4
536.6	695.4	509.2	479.0	481.2	436.7	388.4	228.4	234.5
1,949.3	1,534.2	1,499.0	1,917.0	2,073.8	2,177.7	2,147.6	2,081.5	2,400.7
10,497.2	10,366.3	7,829.8	11,017.1	19,165.9	15,370.2	18,550.8	20,644.3	25,512.8
7,432.8	8,625.6	8,967.1	10,951.4	20,536.8	25,595.1	18,372.0	26,083.4	27,382.1
1,433.7	1,515.1	1,343.7	1,228.7	1,194.4	1,217.5	1,212.1	1,160.9	1,190.0
343.3	226.7	172.5	164.7	149.4	122.9	101.3	71.2	73.1
610.8	664.7	677.2	652.6	711.0	784.9	802.5	720.5	733.1
346.2	432.6	523.0	671.4	846.1	848.5	1,027.9	903.1	839.6
694.5	652.9	847.4	1,496.7	1,707.0	1,842.9	2,014.3	2,497.0	2,834.3
597.3	776.1	873.1	499.9	546.8	491.2	491.1	493.9	569.7
85,042.6	89,749.4	91,817.6	97,976.8	113,102.1	111,908.3	108,291.9	103,165.4	118,425.5
134,806.7	149,130.3	171,731.0	199,953.3	223,135.3	211,387.0	211,446.2	193,249.3	199,026.7
3,154.5	4,074.5	5,563.4	7,348.2	7,980.0	8,168.1	8,232.5	7,689.1	7,964.5
6,036.2	6,483.1	6,405.3	6,313.7	6,745.3	6,247.7	6,737.3	8,462.1	6,465.0

Table 23.3 Merchandise imports and exports

	All merchandise		United States ¹		United Kingdom	
	millions of dollars	percentage change from previous year	millions of dollars	percentage change from previous year	millions of dollars	percentage change from previous year
Imports						
1990	140,999.9	1.3	97,511.9	0.2	5,021.6	6.7
1991	140,657.9	-0.2	97,577.7	0.1	4,316.6	-14.0
1992	154,429.6	9.8	110,378.5	13.1	4,015.4	-7.0
1993	177,123.2	14.7	130,244.3	18.0	4,484.0	11.7
1994	207,872.5	17.4	155,661.3	19.5	4,854.4	8.3
1995	229,936.5	10.6	172,516.5	10.8	4,899.1	0.9
1996	237,688.6	3.4	180,010.1	4.3	5,581.1	13.9
1997	277,726.5	16.8	211,450.8	17.5	6,126.5	9.8
1998	303,398.6	9.2	233,777.6	10.6	6,083.1	-0.7
1999	327,026.0	7.8	249,485.3	6.7	7,685.4	26.3
2000	362,336.7	10.8	266,511.1	6.8	12,289.3	59.9
2001	350,071.2	-3.4	254,330.7	-4.6	11,954.1	-2.7
2002	356,758.6	1.9	255,259.7	0.4	10,180.9	-14.8
2003	342,608.0	-4.0	240,291.9	-5.9	9,166.1	-10.0
2004	363,075.8	6.0	250,064.4	4.1	9,461.2	3.2
Exports						
1990	152,055.5	3.5	111,565.3	3.3	3,861.8	3.2
1991	147,669.4	-2.9	108,615.5	-2.6	3,242.4	-16.0
1992	163,463.5	10.7	123,376.9	13.6	3,415.0	5.3
1993	190,213.1	16.4	149,099.7	20.8	3,211.5	-6.0
1994	228,167.1	20.0	181,049.3	21.4	3,677.1	14.5
1995	265,333.9	16.3	205,690.6	13.6	4,377.0	19.0
1996	280,079.3	5.6	222,461.3	8.2	4,608.5	5.3
1997	303,378.2	8.3	242,542.3	9.0	4,689.5	1.8
1998	327,161.5	7.8	269,318.9	11.0	5,323.3	13.5
1999	369,034.9	12.8	309,116.8	14.8	6,002.9	12.8
2000	429,372.2	16.4	359,021.2	16.1	7,273.3	21.2
2001	420,730.4	-2.0	352,165.0	-1.9	6,910.3	-5.0
2002	414,056.0	-1.6	347,072.1	-1.4	6,182.2	-10.5
2003	400,175.4	-3.4	330,468.3	-4.8	7,699.7	24.5
2004	429,134.2	7.2	350,769.3	6.1	9,439.7	22.6

Note: On a balance of payments basis.

1. Includes Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

2. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

Japan		Other OECD ² countries		Other countries		Other European Economic Community countries	
millions of dollars	percentage change from previous year	millions of dollars	percentage change from previous year	millions of dollars	percentage change from previous year	millions of dollars	percentage change from previous year
8,319.6	-0.6	4,974.7	20.6	14,754.0	0.0	10,418.0	4.5
8,748.5	5.2	4,550.4	-8.5	15,274.5	3.5	10,190.1	-2.2
8,913.3	1.9	4,615.8	1.4	16,598.7	8.7	9,907.8	-2.8
8,477.4	-4.9	4,683.9	1.5	19,691.1	18.6	9,542.4	-3.7
8,315.4	-1.9	7,364.7	57.2	20,126.9	2.2	11,549.9	21.0
8,427.6	1.3	7,942.3	7.8	20,761.0	3.2	15,390.0	33.2
7,227.4	-14.2	9,040.6	13.8	20,834.6	0.4	14,994.7	-2.6
8,711.0	20.5	11,376.7	25.8	21,948.7	5.3	18,112.9	20.8
9,671.8	11.0	11,398.8	0.2	23,326.1	6.3	19,141.2	5.7
10,592.2	9.5	13,257.2	16.3	25,240.1	8.2	20,765.8	8.5
11,729.8	10.7	19,067.6	43.8	31,602.5	25.2	21,136.5	1.8
10,571.9	-9.9	18,649.8	-2.2	31,367.6	-0.7	23,197.1	9.7
11,732.6	11.0	19,685.6	5.6	34,037.6	8.5	25,862.1	11.5
10,644.9	-9.3	19,692.0	0.0	36,813.4	8.2	25,999.7	0.5
10,018.9	-5.9	22,217.1	12.8	44,299.6	20.3	27,014.6	3.9
8,538.0	-8.0	3,898.9	7.1	14,927.9	10.0	9,263.7	6.5
7,644.2	-10.5	2,744.2	-29.6	16,081.5	7.7	9,341.6	0.8
8,253.7	8.0	3,178.6	15.8	15,877.8	-1.3	9,361.5	0.2
9,184.5	11.3	3,361.7	5.8	16,557.6	4.3	8,798.0	-6.0
10,788.5	17.5	4,536.0	34.9	18,753.5	13.3	9,362.7	6.4
13,286.1	23.2	4,563.4	0.6	23,537.6	25.5	13,879.3	48.2
12,423.4	-6.5	5,087.8	11.5	22,702.0	-3.6	12,796.3	-7.8
11,925.5	-4.0	8,849.0	73.9	22,111.6	-2.6	13,260.4	3.6
9,745.8	-18.3	9,120.9	3.1	19,652.2	-11.1	14,000.5	5.6
10,125.9	3.9	9,947.2	9.1	19,458.4	-1.0	14,383.8	2.7
11,297.4	11.6	12,059.0	21.2	22,875.1	17.6	16,846.3	17.1
10,120.8	-10.4	12,172.5	0.9	22,672.9	-0.9	16,688.9	-0.9
10,146.9	0.3	12,460.5	2.4	21,841.3	-3.7	16,353.0	-2.0
9,770.3	-3.7	12,679.6	1.8	23,134.0	5.9	16,423.6	0.4
9,958.0	1.9	14,394.4	13.5	27,111.0	17.2	17,461.7	6.3

Table 23.4 International trade, by province and territory

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004
	millions of dollars				
Imports to Canada	126,077	174,624	276,618	428,754	438,346
Newfoundland and Labrador	990	1,838	2,505	4,998	5,548
Prince Edward Island	220	267	438	782	945
Nova Scotia	2,868	4,037	5,209	8,502	9,395
New Brunswick	2,801	3,559	5,614	8,917	10,799
Quebec	27,896	39,385	55,139	89,999	87,371
Ontario	63,566	86,785	143,920	215,663	213,583
Manitoba	3,361	4,205	8,004	10,473	11,385
Saskatchewan	3,055	3,326	6,463	9,367	10,114
Alberta	9,722	12,820	19,521	40,419	46,313
British Columbia	10,789	17,297	28,786	38,240	41,148
Yukon	74	113	199	263	382
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	234	271	376	..	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	581	722
Nunavut	..	..	..	232	273
Outside Canada	501	721	444	318	366
Exports from Canada	137,379	175,513	302,480	490,688	492,580
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,825	2,638	3,069	5,899	7,320
Prince Edward Island	162	277	516	1,035	1,110
Nova Scotia	1,922	2,675	4,100	6,953	7,730
New Brunswick	2,670	3,609	5,385	8,441	10,633
Quebec	24,128	33,429	59,188	97,305	88,353
Ontario	64,657	82,739	148,030	237,395	227,985
Manitoba	3,169	4,485	6,888	10,471	12,099
Saskatchewan	5,141	5,302	9,739	14,684	16,142
Alberta	17,086	17,850	30,009	61,198	73,564
British Columbia	16,155	21,348	34,763	46,028	45,202
Yukon	102	574	240	210	180
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	251	443	533	..	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	804	2,197
Nunavut	..	..	..	261	64
Outside Canada	111	144	20	3	3

Note: Expenditure-based gross domestic product.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 384-0002.

Table 23.5 Interprovincial trade

	2004		
	Total	Goods	Services
	millions of dollars		
Imports to provinces	259,325	.	.
Newfoundland and Labrador	6,027	2,997	3,030
Prince Edward Island	1,998	1,040	958
Nova Scotia	9,676	5,250	4,426
New Brunswick	9,262	5,166	4,096
Quebec	55,489	32,797	22,692
Ontario	71,191	44,514	26,677
Manitoba	14,240	8,523	5,717
Saskatchewan	15,271	7,964	7,307
Alberta	40,093	22,822	17,271
British Columbia	32,937	17,160	15,777
Yukon	599	240	359
Northwest Territories	1,671	841	830
Nunavut	665	244	421
Outside Canada	207	168	39
Exports from provinces	259,325	.	.
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,505	3,727	778
Prince Edward Island	952	554	398
Nova Scotia	6,518	4,070	2,448
New Brunswick	6,654	4,425	2,229
Quebec	52,310	32,620	19,690
Ontario	96,282	47,481	48,801
Manitoba	12,188	6,283	5,905
Saskatchewan	11,172	8,476	2,696
Alberta	43,535	29,468	14,067
British Columbia	24,032	11,987	12,045
Yukon	203	74	129
Northwest Territories	871	560	311
Nunavut	95	3	92
Outside Canada	7	0	7

Note: Expenditure-based gross domestic product.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 384-0002.

Table 23.6 Wholesale trade, sales by trade group

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of dollars					
All trade groups	373,717.3	381,483.1	409,927.7	418,810.2	446,210.0
Farm products	3,830.3	4,568.6	4,723.3	4,759.5	5,104.1
Food products	66,980.2	72,339.1	76,873.3	78,038.4	78,240.6
Alcohol and tobacco	7,131.0	7,120.3	6,974.3	7,538.4	7,743.3
Apparel	7,562.0	8,064.8	8,746.5	9,102.2	8,682.8
Home and personal products	21,338.8	22,015.6	23,678.1	23,960.6	25,330.9
Pharmaceuticals	15,743.1	18,744.6	22,531.0	24,829.0	28,551.0
Motor vehicles	59,866.3	61,602.8	73,643.4	73,235.4	72,902.6
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	17,614.1	15,003.4	15,690.7	15,462.5	18,268.2
Building supplies	30,521.6	29,387.6	30,582.5	30,814.8	35,331.4
Metal products	9,663.3	9,438.7	9,721.4	9,497.8	12,663.9
Lumber and millwork	9,347.9	9,162.5	10,110.7	10,458.5	12,947.5
Machinery and equipment	33,254.7	33,703.0	34,102.8	35,108.4	38,925.4
Computers and other electronic equipment	32,044.3	29,510.9	28,839.0	27,561.6	28,507.6
Office and professional equipment	18,631.3	20,242.4	20,615.6	19,992.7	20,516.7
Other products	40,188.6	40,578.7	43,095.2	48,450.3	52,494.0

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 081-0007.

Table 23.7 Wholesale trade, sales by province and territory

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of dollars					
Canada	373,717.3	381,483.1	409,927.7	418,810.2	446,210.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,561.9	2,474.8	2,517.8	2,514.6	2,503.9
Prince Edward Island	472.7	473.0	489.1	543.2	591.7
Nova Scotia	6,333.0	6,384.1	6,651.4	6,854.3	6,266.7
New Brunswick	5,313.1	5,367.6	5,374.7	5,282.0	5,238.4
Quebec	70,918.2	73,364.3	79,113.0	79,635.4	85,761.0
Ontario	198,814.6	200,126.7	216,669.2	219,780.9	231,961.1
Manitoba	8,642.5	9,225.4	10,040.9	10,608.4	10,904.6
Saskatchewan	10,158.7	10,969.1	11,656.2	11,760.4	11,935.1
Alberta	34,847.3	37,258.3	38,758.1	41,868.0	47,220.6
British Columbia	35,372.1	35,510.8	38,228.9	39,658.9	43,521.2
Yukon	82.4	87.5	86.9	83.3	85.9
Northwest Territories	158.2	207.0	301.4	198.8	192.7
Nunavut	42.5	34.6	40.0	21.9	27.0

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 081-0007.

Table 23.8 Retail trade, sales by trade group

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	millions of dollars				
All trade groups	287,838.4	300,447.9	319,525.4	331,143.4	346,721.5
New car dealers	61,031.1	63,518.2	69,161.0	68,183.6	68,141.1
Used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers	12,872.2	14,009.3	14,303.0	14,393.9	14,559.2
Gasoline stations	26,676.2	26,986.1	28,138.4	29,951.3	33,363.8
Furniture stores	6,528.0	6,794.3	7,467.3	7,923.8	8,506.5
Home furnishings stores	2,974.6	3,222.3	3,701.2	3,971.6	4,438.9
Computer and software stores	2,209.6	1,988.9	1,967.7	1,883.9	1,581.8
Home electronics and appliance stores	7,002.2	7,543.2	8,361.1	9,089.7	9,443.1
Home centres and hardware stores	10,105.5	10,660.3	12,517.4	14,595.2	16,597.8
Specialized building materials and garden stores	3,484.5	3,841.6	4,234.1	4,316.0	4,372.8
Supermarkets	49,657.2	51,514.1	54,343.6	56,874.1	59,760.9
Convenience and specialty food stores	7,277.2	7,642.3	7,694.4	8,371.4	8,806.9
Beer, wine and liquor stores	11,107.1	11,892.5	12,696.7	13,293.7	13,789.8
Pharmacies and personal care stores	17,854.4	18,994.5	20,410.4	21,266.6	22,769.3
Clothing stores	13,461.2	13,976.1	14,220.0	14,567.1	15,311.6
Shoe, clothing accessories and jewellery stores	4,731.5	4,807.6	4,925.6	4,903.8	4,876.8
Department stores	17,716.7	18,992.1	20,112.5	20,800.8	21,849.9
Other general merchandise stores ¹	17,488.5	17,599.9	18,307.0	19,210.2	20,273.8
Sporting goods, hobby, music and book stores	7,898.6	8,217.6	8,501.2	8,676.1	8,831.4
Miscellaneous store retailers ²	7,762.2	8,246.9	8,462.8	8,870.7	9,446.1

1. Includes warehouse clubs and superstores and all other general merchandise stores.

2. Includes florists; office supply and stationary stores; gift, novelty and souvenir stores; used merchandise stores; pet and pet supply stores; art dealers; mobile home dealers; and all other miscellaneous store retailers.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0014.

Table 23.9 Retail trade, by province and territory

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	millions of dollars				
Canada	287,838.4	300,447.9	319,525.4	331,143.4	346,721.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,759.7	5,200.5	5,407.0	5,736.3	5,755.5
Prince Edward Island	1,273.9	1,324.6	1,369.0	1,382.6	1,384.7
Nova Scotia	8,955.8	9,277.6	9,839.5	10,014.9	10,296.5
New Brunswick	7,282.3	7,498.1	7,786.8	7,826.8	7,962.7
Quebec	65,244.9	67,955.9	72,099.0	75,325.7	78,517.9
Ontario	111,500.6	114,294.3	120,992.0	125,122.5	129,085.8
Manitoba	9,336.7	9,877.9	10,569.5	10,953.2	11,691.6
Saskatchewan	8,359.3	8,725.6	9,388.8	9,858.1	10,259.4
Alberta	31,738.1	34,559.6	37,662.7	39,317.8	43,371.6
British Columbia	38,434.6	40,718.9	43,265.0	44,421.0	47,216.6
Yukon	359.4	379.6	413.9	421.6	414.0
Northwest Territories	391.3	426.7	505.0	529.9	532.1
Nunavut	201.7	208.6	227.2	232.9	233.2

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0014.

OVERVIEW

Many of the products we use and the foods we eat have to be shipped—by road, rail, water or air—from where they are produced to where we buy them in our cities and stores. We rely on an extensive transportation network to get goods and people to their destinations.

In 2002, of the one billion tonnes of goods moved in Canada by the four main modes of transportation, 39% were carried by ship, 33% travelled by rail, 28% by truck, and less than 0.1% by air.

Over the last decade, the Canadian trucking industry has expanded in terms of employment, number of shipments and economic contribution. In 2004, the industry contributed \$14.7 billion to Canada's gross domestic product, a 77% increase from 1994.

Trucking makes big gains

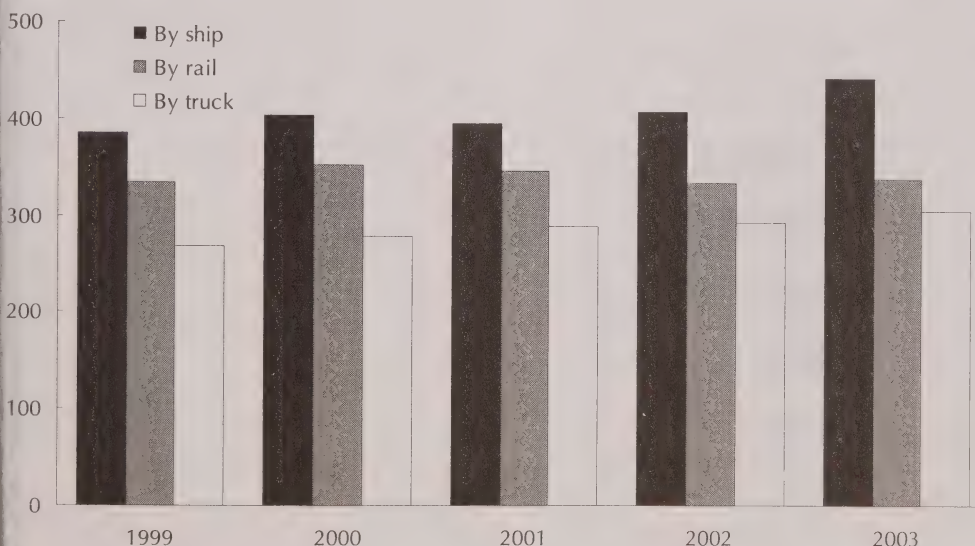
Trucks moved 305 million tonnes of cargo in over 40 million total shipments in 2003. This was an increase of 76% in total tonnage from 1993 and a 44% rise in the number of shipments.

In 2004, trucking provided jobs for 168,000 people, 27% of all the employees in the transportation sector. From 1994 to 2004, the number of jobs in trucking rose 22%.

The trucking industry accounted for 53% of Canada's exports to the United States and 79% of our imports from the United States in 2003. Border crossings are bottlenecks for trucks. A total of 8.7 million trucking shipments crossed the Canada-U.S. border in 2003, or 22% of total trucking shipments that year. Ontario is

Chart 24.1 Goods moved in Canada by mode of transportation

Millions of tonnes



Note: Air transportation accounts for less than half a million tonnes, hence it is not shown.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 401-0001, 403-0001, 404-0016; Catalogue no. 54-205-XIE2003000.

an especially hot spot for trucking: 38% of Canada's total long-distance trucking shipments originated in Ontario.

Rail industry has shed jobs

In 2004, rail transportation contributed \$5.6 billion to the economy, the second largest contribution in the transportation industry and a 31% increase from 1997.

Freight earns the bulk of the rail industry's operating revenue, accounting for 89% in 2004. In 2004, coal was the largest single commodity moved by rail with 30.7 million tonnes shipped.

Commodity transportation by rail is especially important to the West. Shipments originating from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia totalled nearly 147 million tonnes in 2004, and accounted for over 54% of the total shipments on Canadian railways.

Passenger tickets represented 3% of the rail industry's operating revenue in 2004. Though only a small part of rail traffic, passenger

Domestic and international shipping, top five ports

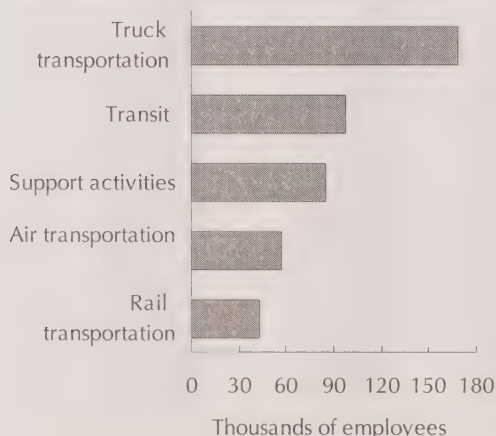
	2003		
	Loaded	Unloaded	Total handled
thousands of tonnes			
Vancouver	59,979.5	7,966.9	67,946.4
Come-by-Chance	21,431.5	22,262.5	43,694.0
Saint John	12,112.2	13,767.7	25,879.8
Port Hawkesbury	13,025.5	9,901.1	22,926.6
Sept-Îles/Pointe-Noire	20,730.7	1,951.4	22,682.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 54-205-XWE.

revenues have been on the rise in recent years, growing 48% from 1994 to 2004. Part of that large growth might have stemmed from air passengers switching to rail travel in the wake of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The peak for rail passenger revenues occurred in 2002, at \$287 million.

From 1994 to 2004, the number of jobs in the rail industry fell 20% to 43,145. The industry cut its operating expenses to remain competitive with U.S. railroads and the trucking industry, and it deployed new technology that made some jobs obsolete. It also decreased the kilometres of railway track in use by 1,038 km from 2000 to 2004.

Chart 24.2 Transportation industries employment, 2004



Note: 2004 data for water transportation industry are unavailable.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 281-0024.

Ports have a record year

A record 443 million tonnes of cargo passed through Canada's ports in 2003—up 26% from 1994. Domestic cargo shipments rose to 136 million tonnes in 2003, a 41% increase from 1998. The rise was mainly due to greater shipments of crude petroleum, which just exceeded 40 million tonnes.

International cargo accounted for 307 million tonnes of the total tonnage handled in 2003. Shipments to and from the United States accounted for most of this activity, comprising 40% of Canada's total international marine traffic in 2003.

Outbound marine shipments, from Canada to the United States, have been on the rise in recent years, climbing from 59 million tonnes in 1998 to just over 81 million tonnes in 2003. In contrast, inbound marine shipments, from the United States to Canada, were relatively steady from 1998 to 2003, fluctuating between 42 and 46 million tonnes per year.

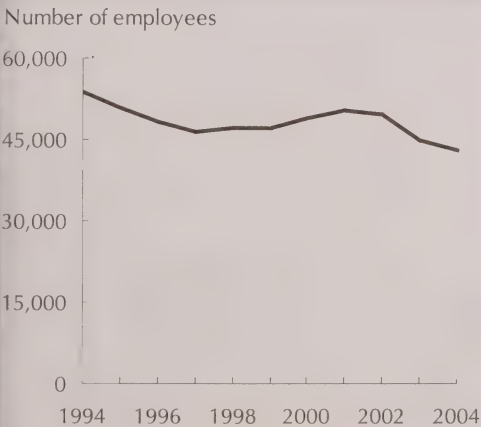
While the port of Vancouver remained Canada's busiest by far, accounting for 15% of total shipments, several ports in Quebec were also thriving in 2003. The ports of Sept-Îles, Québec and Montréal all handled over 20 million tonnes each in 2003.

Aircraft traffic continues to decline

Canada's air transport industry contributed \$3.7 billion to the economy in 2004, a 10% decrease from 1997.

In 2004, just over 57,000 employees worked in the air transport industry, an increase of 25% from 1994. Employment has been declining in recent years, however, following a peak of 65,000 employees in 2000.

Chart 24.3 Rail transportation employment



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 281-0024.

Airport activity slowed after 9/11, as many people became reluctant to fly. It was not until 2004 that airlines' passenger traffic showed recovery, as 87.5 million passengers took off and landed at Canadian airports. That volume was up 11.6% over 2003, a level of air travel last seen in 2000.

While the number of passengers has grown, the total number of flights has actually declined. In 1999, the 42 towered airports in Canada handled 5.3 million take-offs and landings. Five years later, in 2004, there were only 4.4 million take-offs and landings, a 17% decline.

The four airports with the highest number of flights in 2004 were: Lester B. Pearson International Airport in Toronto, Vancouver International Airport, Calgary International Airport, and Pierre Elliott Trudeau International Airport in Montréal.

Selected sources

Statistics Canada

- *Aircraft Movement Statistics*. Monthly. 51F0001PIE
- *Aviation Service Bulletin*. Irregular. 51-004-XIB
- *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics*. Annual. 52-215-XIB
- *Rail in Canada*. Annual. 52-216-XWE
- *Shipping in Canada*. Annual. 54-205-XWE
- *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin*. Irregular. 50-002-XIE
- *Trucking in Canada*. Annual. 53-222-XIE

Other

- Transport Canada

Vancouver: Canada's busiest port

Vancouver continues to be the country's busiest port. In 2003, a record 68 million tonnes of cargo—15% of the total handled in Canada—passed through the Port of Vancouver. This represented an increase of almost five million tonnes from 2002 and marked the first gain there since 2000.

Shipments of grains increased the most from 2002 to 2003, due to better growing and harvesting conditions on the Prairies. In particular, shipments of colza seeds (canola) alone were up 80% to three million tonnes.

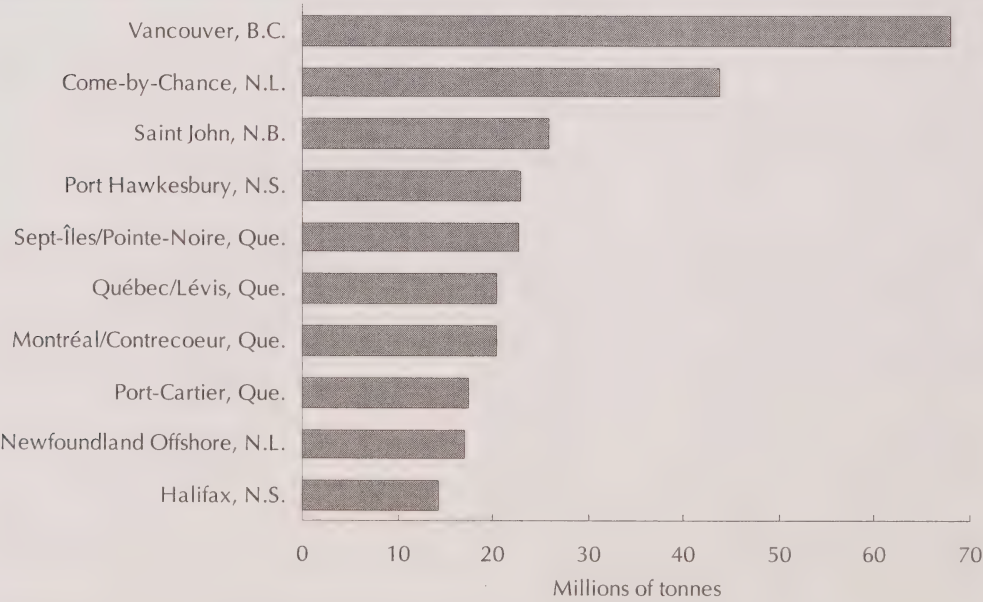
Higher demand for coal and potash also gave an upswing to shipments. Coal continued to be the Port of Vancouver's major commodity at 24 million tonnes. Increased demand from Europe and South America, each up 0.8 million tonnes, were chiefly responsible. Asia is

traditionally our primary market for coal; however, from 2002 to 2003, Asian demand for Canadian coal eased slightly.

Cargo shipped to and from international locations made up 97% of the total cargo handled by the port. This is due primarily to Vancouver's role as Canada's gateway to Pacific Rim nations, including the rapidly expanding Asian market. Shipments to and from the United States made up 40% of all international shipments.

Business has not only grown for the Port of Vancouver. On average, Canadian ports have been handling more cargo. In 2003, all the ports handled 443 million tonnes. Of the total, 69% were international cargo for a record high of 307 million tonnes. Domestic shipments also reached their highest level since 1988, 136 million tonnes.

Chart 24.4 Top 10 ports by international and domestic tonnage handled, 2003



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 54-205-XIE2003000.

Couriers and messengers on the go

Bike messengers and couriers zip through downtown traffic. An Internet order arrives from the other side of the world. A time-sensitive document must get from Halifax to Vancouver. A pizza is delivered from across town. In our fast-paced world, quick courier and messenger services are increasingly in demand.

In 2003, Canada had 20,500 couriers and local messengers, a 14% increase from 1999. Although total revenues for these carriers rose 23% from 1999 to 2003 to \$5.8 billion, total expenses climbed 26% to \$5.4 billion, offsetting any major gains in profits. Nearly one-half of the revenue for the industry came from Ontario alone, where 8,500 couriers and local messengers are located.

Only 13% of the industry's firms are couriers, yet they generated 79% of the industry's

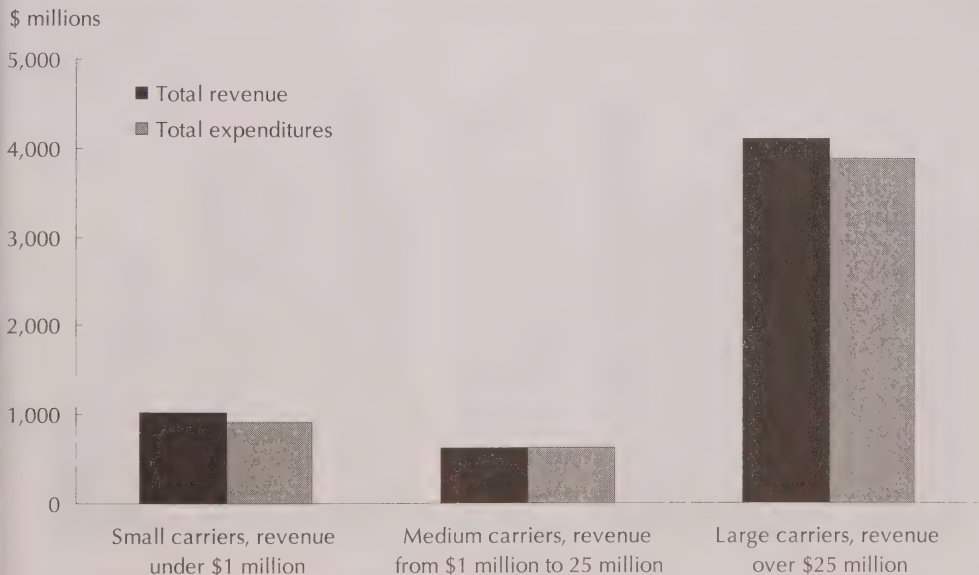
revenue in 2003. There are many more local messenger services, but their revenues as well as their profits are much smaller.

Most of the industry's courier and local messenger deliveries are made to destinations in Canada, 18% to the United States, while 5% go elsewhere in the world.

Fully 98% of the courier and local messenger services are small business enterprises. Medium-sized and large carriers each made up only 1% of the Canadian industry. However, the large carriers earn 71% of the industry's total operating revenue.

International shipping is done almost exclusively by courier businesses, which take in 98% of the revenue from deliveries into and out of Canada.

Chart 24.5 Couriers and local messengers industry, revenue and expenditures, by industry size, 2003



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 402-0003.

Are there more trucks on the roads?

As we travel the nation's highways, it seems to many of us that there are more and more trucks on the roads these days. In fact, the number of trucks on the road has increased, but at a slower rate than the number of cars.

From 1999 to 2004, the number of registered cars on our highways increased 8.4% to 17.9 million, while the number of registered trucks grew at less than half that rate, up 4.0% to 675,000.

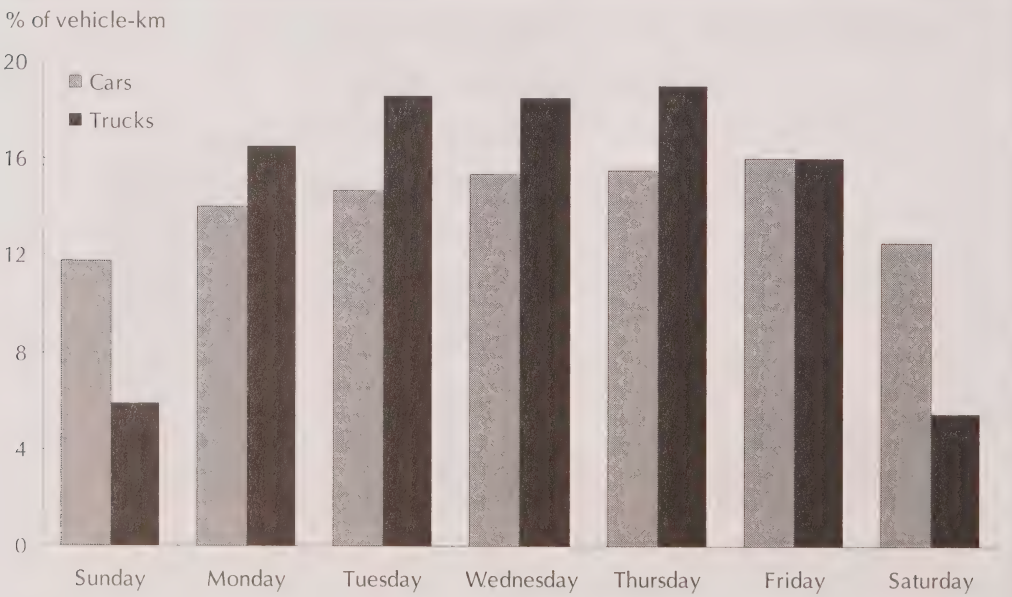
However, depending on the day of the week, time of day and location, it may seem like there are more trucks on the road. Truck traffic is more concentrated during weekdays and during the day. In 2003, small trucks travelled only about 8% of their total kilometres on weekends, and large trucks travelled only about 11% of their total distance on the weekends. Though large trucks spent a larger proportion of their travelling time at night than small trucks or

cars, 68% of the total kilometres registered by large trucks occurred during the day.

Where many of us feel overwhelmed by the number of trucks is at the border. The proportion of cars to trucks is in fact much lower than the average for Canada's roads at border crossings, with 4.5 cars crossing the Canada-U.S. border for every truck that crosses in either direction.

Trucks are also on the road much more than the average car. Trucks are driven an average of 2.5 times more kilometres than cars, which also lends to the perception that more of them are on the road. Large trucks, those weighing 15 tonnes or more, spent an especially long time on the roads in 2003—an average of nearly 67,000 km, compared with an average of just over 19,000 km for small trucks and just over 16,000 km for cars.

Chart 24.6 Truck and car travel by day of week



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-621-MWE2005028.

Finding the fastest route: Logistics R&D

Success in today's freight and transportation industry depends on being more efficient and faster than competitors. In the increasingly global community, companies demand that their products be delivered on time and in an organized manner. To meet these demands, the transportation industry is placing more emphasis on logistics services.

Logistics specialists strive to develop the most efficient and cost-effective way to get goods from one place to another. This involves combining transportation, storage and distribution activities to reduce shipping and warehousing costs and to improve the quality and timeliness of their services. Logistics is especially important for intermodal transportation, which switches among different modes of transportation on the way to the final destination.

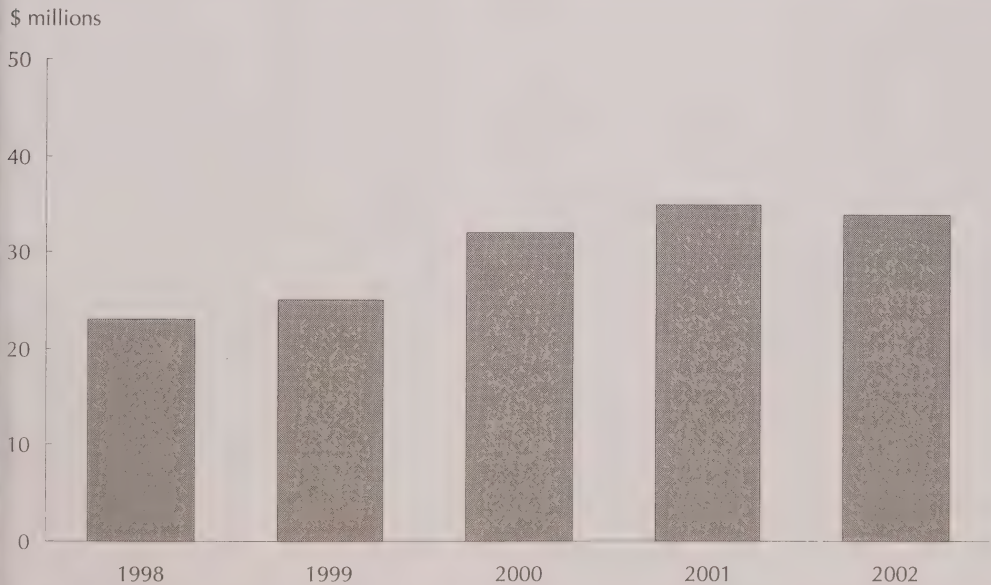
Development of new technology, especially information and communications technologies,

has been a major focus of recent logistics research. Two major technologies are transforming the transportation industry: global positioning system (GPS) tracking enables customers to track the location of their goods, while wireless application protocol (WAP) allows communication between dispatchers and drivers so that they can instantly track, sequence and modify deliveries.

To win competitive advantage, transportation and storage services companies increased their investment in research and development (R&D) of logistics by an average 11% per year from 1998 to 2002, to \$34 million.

In 2002, the entire services sector invested over \$52 million in logistics R&D. Clearly, Canadian freight and transportation companies are making such investments because the best logistics can reduce costs, improve service and gain market share.

Chart 24.7 Research and development in transportation and storage



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-010-XIB2004001.

Table 24.1 Gross domestic product at basic prices, transportation and warehousing, by selected subsectors

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of chained dollars (1997)						
Transportation and warehousing	43,666	45,838	47,014	47,329	47,665	49,804
Air transportation	4,220	4,337	4,017	3,652	3,445	3,718
Rail transportation	4,440	5,234	5,259	5,424	5,376	5,608
Water transportation	1,167	1,233	1,220	1,241	1,300	1,399
Truck transportation	11,632	12,413	13,263	13,472	14,007	14,756
Transit and ground passenger transportation	4,780	5,125	4,909	5,252	5,162	5,245
Pipeline transportation	4,055	4,144	4,572	4,867	4,632	4,742
Postal service	2,890	3,047	3,096	2,953	2,980	2,979
Couriers and messengers	2,174	2,277	2,279	2,315	2,378	2,431
Warehousing and storage	1,268	1,393	1,453	1,435	1,504	1,704

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0017.

Table 24.2 Operating statistics of Canadian railway carriers

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
thousands of dollars					
Operating revenue	8,100,542	8,149,560	8,192,924	8,287,268	8,855,669
Freight revenue	7,196,857	7,216,866	7,236,765	7,336,846	7,869,451
Passenger revenue	247,338	268,504	287,196	255,822	265,192
All other operating revenue	656,347	664,190	668,963	694,600	721,024
Operating expenses	6,421,478	6,587,940	6,593,880	6,691,897	6,980,123
Ways and structures expenses	1,230,377	1,209,088	1,227,811	1,218,878	1,302,561
Equipment expenses	1,420,580	1,465,863	1,389,300	1,428,561	1,380,975
Rail operating expenses	2,676,069	2,793,077	2,710,634	2,765,619	2,935,482
General expenses	1,094,452	1,119,912	1,266,135	1,278,837	1,361,105
thousands					
Transportation and other cost-generating sources					
Freight transported (tonnes)	352,203	345,795	333,974	338,036	353,795
Freight transported (tonne-kilometres)	321,894,342	321,291,130	318,314,680	317,932,601	336,482,022
Number of passengers transported	4,160	4,179	4,251	3,958	4,048
Passengers transported (passenger-kilometres)	1,532,715	1,553,059	1,596,947	1,426,367	1,413,527
Diesel oil consumed for all trains (litres)	1,987,610	2,002,327	2,019,167	2,050,764	2,102,817
number of employees					
Employees	40,983	39,475	37,246	36,276	35,694

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 404-0004, 404-0005, 404-0013, 404-0016, 404-0019.

Table 24.3 Shipping activities at Canadian ports, tonnage loaded and unloaded

	Total	Domestic	Total international	United States	Other international
	thousands of tonnes				
Total handled					
1994	351,316	104,368	246,948	78,801	168,147
1995	360,455	100,740	259,715	85,198	174,518
1996	357,513	97,649	259,863	88,484	171,379
1997	376,067	93,418	282,650	94,313	188,337
1998	376,032	96,607	279,425	100,060	179,364
1999	385,597	104,398	281,199	101,983	179,216
2000	402,783	109,020	293,762	108,794	184,969
2001	394,701	107,842	286,859	107,955	178,904
2002	408,141	125,407	282,734	114,310	168,424
2003	443,012	136,373	306,639	123,460	183,180
Loaded					
1994	222,222	52,184	170,038	49,520	120,518
1995	226,910	50,370	176,540	49,939	126,601
1996	223,096	48,825	174,272	52,399	121,873
1997	234,653	46,709	187,945	56,891	131,054
1998	227,346	48,304	179,042	58,872	120,171
1999	231,847	52,199	179,648	59,727	119,921
2000	242,351	54,507	187,843	64,744	123,099
2001	228,663	53,939	174,724	62,038	112,685
2002	237,051	62,780	174,270	72,867	101,404
2003	259,500	68,076	191,424	81,230	110,194
Unloaded					
1994	129,094	52,184	76,910	29,282	47,629
1995	133,546	50,370	83,176	35,259	47,917
1996	134,416	48,825	85,592	36,085	49,506
1997	141,414	46,709	94,705	37,423	57,283
1998	148,686	48,304	100,382	41,189	59,194
1999	153,750	52,199	101,551	42,256	59,295
2000	160,432	54,513	105,919	44,050	61,869
2001	166,038	53,903	112,135	45,917	66,219
2002	171,091	62,626	108,464	41,444	67,020
2003	183,512	68,297	115,215	42,229	72,986

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 54-205-XIE.

Table 24.4 Employment in transportation and warehousing, by selected subsectors

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	number				
Transportation and warehousing	553,414	544,935	548,415	548,374	552,170
Air transportation	49,766	47,534	45,386	45,660	48,634
Rail transportation	59,843	58,566	55,924	53,619	50,971
Water transportation	12,160	10,487	10,765	11,088	12,827
Truck transportation	134,706	132,311	133,101	137,754	141,304
Transit and ground passenger transportation	101,506	103,507	103,087	95,453	91,245
Pipeline transportation	5,556	5,776	5,483	5,310	5,086
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	1,765	1,645	1,735	1,791	1,931
Support activities for transportation	69,994	67,195	68,431	69,741	69,385
Couriers and messengers	33,050	33,060	34,904	36,070	36,815
Warehousing and storage	23,426	23,873	25,653	25,949	25,568

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 281-0024.

Table 24.5 Operating statistics of major Canadian airlines

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	thousands					
Passengers	21,236	21,000	21,261	21,947	19,126	21,428
Passenger-kilometres	50,091,785	43,626,433	45,414,285	44,806,137	45,281,336	51,798,045
Kilograms of goods	435,224	390,819	392,514	419,838	395,674	386,560
Goods tonne-kilometres	1,487,833	1,315,448	1,331,586	1,463,995	1,537,977	1,728,762
Hours flown	693	774	783	746	638	723
Turbo fuel consumed (litres)	3,583,581	3,208,912	3,157,922	3,035,245	3,055,616	3,417,802

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 401-0001.

Table 24.6 For-hire trucking

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	thousands					
Estimated tonnage (tonnes)	174,245	150,605	149,499	173,400	195,587	210,941
Estimated tonne-kilometres (tonne-kilometres)	77,770,738	70,624,205	72,947,210	84,613,287	101,783,711	110,010,665
Estimated shipments (units)	29,953	29,082	27,636	27,930	30,474	32,341

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 403-0001.

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
number								
555,010	567,099	584,948	591,979	603,483	612,880	611,993	610,013	615,879
50,059	55,863	62,040	64,694	65,120	60,765	55,135	57,155	57,223
48,349	46,614	47,059	47,240	49,144	50,376	49,703	44,936	43,145
13,209	11,683	10,965	11,580	12,705	14,439	14,783	x	x
145,125	155,044	156,256	156,415	157,328	161,572	163,366	165,085	168,029
91,752	91,173	91,776	93,039	97,161	98,367	100,194	98,086	98,079
4,842	4,943	4,694	4,653	4,949	4,990	5,010	x	x
1,872	1,786	1,780	1,903	2,051	2,149	2,784	x	x
66,534	68,732	71,285	76,532	78,978	82,836	83,867	85,228	84,555
37,047	38,160	39,215	38,501	38,271	39,042	40,062	41,076	42,046
27,584	27,144	28,350	29,033	29,436	30,842	30,950	30,820	33,284

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
thousands								
23,164	24,363	24,571	24,047	24,480	23,414	23,430	20,042	28,159
57,015,549	62,479,410	64,426,065	65,711,146	68,516,738	67,018,521	69,254,337	59,508,960	76,122,855
405,975	449,828	431,150	451,801	407,876	361,834	355,493	298,990	297,246
1,882,803	2,058,953	2,340,594	2,016,503	1,934,683	1,725,325	1,800,415	1,419,988	1,478,716
785	826	843	904	921	856	806	703	926
3,349,814	3,631,436	3,855,178	3,571,445	3,871,274	3,678,966	3,453,486	2,999,282	3,660,671

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
thousands								
228,974	223,313	233,931	269,285	278,442	287,975	293,644	305,153	
121,133,146	130,853,651	138,090,023	158,656,177	164,981,978	170,936,593	177,215,621	184,963,662	
35,181	32,076	33,832	36,410	35,561	36,917	38,492	40,259	

Table 24.7 Vehicle registrations

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	number					
All vehicle registrations	23,627,414	23,427,184	24,198,219	24,665,421	25,100,296	25,642,188
Road motor vehicle registrations	17,882,229	18,101,675	18,617,413	18,868,756	19,081,478	19,353,254
Vehicles weighing less than 4,500 kilograms	16,832,180	17,054,798	17,543,659	17,755,082	17,920,360	18,123,885
Vehicles weighing from 4,500 kilograms to 14,999 kilograms	391,285	387,330	366,962	378,251	389,810	407,405
Vehicles weighing 15,000 kilograms or more	270,148	267,129	277,339	282,185	285,154	300,180
Buses	77,341	74,086	79,364	79,875	77,447	78,064
Motorcycles and mopeds	311,275	318,330	350,088	373,362	408,706	443,718
Trailers	3,988,863	4,023,215	4,161,491	4,309,148	4,492,733	4,689,905
Off-road, construction and farm vehicles	1,756,322	1,302,295	1,419,305	1,487,516	1,526,083	1,599,027

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 405-0004.

Table 24.8 Road motor vehicles fuel sales

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	thousands of litres				
Net sales of gasoline	36,375,338	36,552,556	37,949,600	38,421,608	39,103,552
Gross sales of gasoline	38,176,681	38,126,164	39,205,669	39,797,315	40,337,720
Net sales of diesel oil	13,179,694	13,336,346	13,737,648	14,720,634	15,678,724
Net sales of liquefied petroleum gas ¹	461,641	415,355	323,935	313,019	324,238

1. Data for British Columbia are not included.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 405-0002.

25 Travel and Tourism

OVERVIEW

Tourism is increasing worldwide with interest in a number of niche markets, including seniors, solo travellers, gay and lesbian tourists, and travellers with pets. New experience-based products—wilderness adventures, ecotourism, educational tours, and spa and wellness retreats—provide even greater choice. And Internet travel planning and booking is revolutionizing the industry.

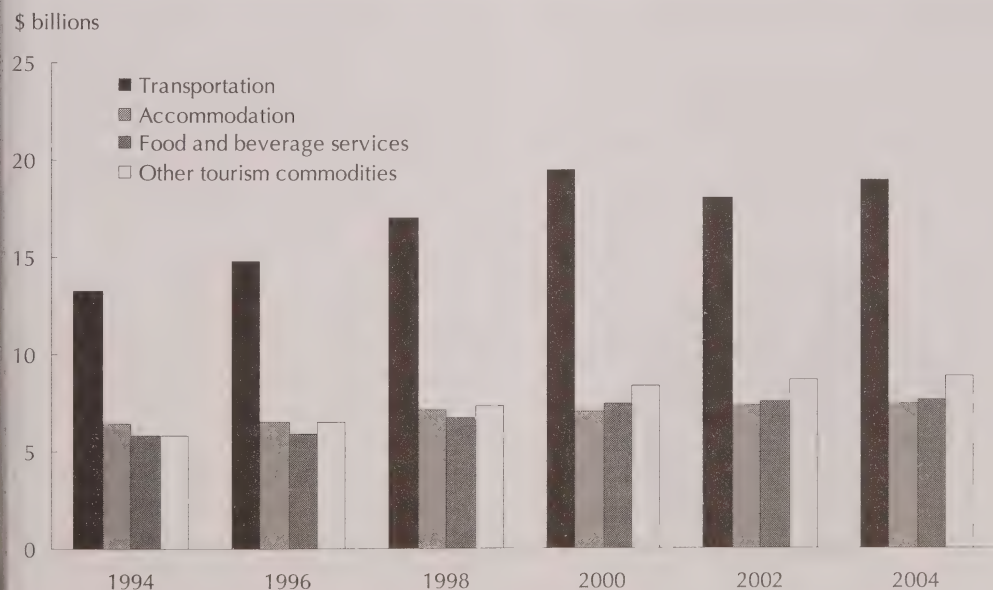
Though worldwide tourism continues to grow, a series of extraordinary events has greatly affected the industry, starting with the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The Iraq conflict, the SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) crisis, the discovery of BSE (Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy) and various natural disasters were just a few situations that the Canadian tourism industry has faced in the past few years.

For many, 2003 was considered one of the worst years ever for tourism. Travel within Canada by Canadians fell 8.3% to 172.2 million trips after reaching a six-year high of 187.9 million trips in 2002. Travel to Canada by international visitors dropped 13.3% as well.

Tourism growing

When reviewing longer trends, however, the tourism industry has proven to be very resilient. A Canadian Tourism Commission study shows that from 1986 to 2001, tourism expenditures increased 3.2% annually, a considerably higher rate than the 2.7% average annual increase in gross domestic product (GDP). During the same period, 152,700 new tourism jobs were created, again at a rate substantially higher than the average for overall business employment. The

Chart 25.1 Tourism spending in Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 387-0001.

tourism industry provided jobs for 615,200 Canadian workers in 2004.

Tourism is not an industry in the traditional definition, but rather an activity that takes place across a number of different industries. To get a sense of the overall Canadian tourism picture, data mainly from the transportation, accommodation and food and beverage industries need to be reviewed. In total, Canada's tourism GDP reached \$24 billion in 2004, and tourism employment comprised more than 3.6% of the labour force (2004).

Transportation: In 2004, nearly 60 million passengers passed through Canada's airports, nearly equal to the previous peak in 2000. The busiest airports include Toronto with 26.8 million passengers, Vancouver with 14.2 million, and Montréal (Trudeau) with 9.3 million. Trains carried four million passengers, up 2.3% from 2003. Ferry traffic was estimated at 39 million passengers, and cruise traffic at 1.4 million.

Accommodation: Though total establishments decreased from 16,355 in 2003 to 15,613 in 2004 the accommodation industry had higher revenues than the previous year. Hotel

Top five countries of origin for overnight visitors to Canada

Country of origin	2004		
	Trips	Nights spent	Spending in Canada
	thousands		\$ millions
United States	15,088	60,738	8,169
United Kingdom	801	10,221	1,115
Japan	391	4,742	553
France	337	4,891	405
Germany	296	4,588	397

Note: Trips of one night or more.

Source: Statistics Canada, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

occupancy rates increased to 63% in 2004, a notable jump from 59% in 2003, which was one of the worst years for the hotel industry.

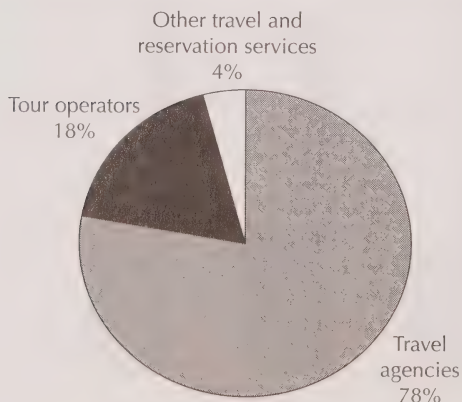
Food and beverage: Total operating revenues for the food services and drinking places industries grew 7.0% in 2004 to \$37.7 billion. The operating profit margins for food services and drinking places slightly increased from 3.2% in 2003 to 3.6% in 2004.

Since 1998, more than four million Canadians annually have travelled to overseas destinations (that is, countries other than the United States). This globe-trotting trend has grown almost continuously in recent years: overnight trips to overseas destinations increased more than 50% in the last 10 years, with a high of 5.7 million trips reached in 2004.

In 2004, the top five most visited overseas countries (in order) were the United Kingdom, Mexico, France, Cuba and the Dominican Republic. Overnight visits to the Caribbean were up 17% from 2003. And spending by Canadian travellers was also up overseas, reaching a record \$8.8 billion.

Although the number of Canadians travelling to the United States was up slightly from 2003 to 2004, travel has declined more than 15% since 1998, with most of the decline attributed to a drop in same-day trips (2004).

Chart 25.2 Travel services, active establishments, 2003



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 351-0003.

Canadians also took 175.1 million trips exploring their own country. The vast majority of these journeys were within their home province—an astounding 88% of all trips made by Canadians in Canada (2004). Pleasure trips (67.6 million) and trips made to visit friends or relatives (62.8 million) represented 75% of all these domestic trips.

Visiting Canada

Travel from overseas nations into Canada rose substantially last year following three consecutive annual declines. The number of overnight trips to Canada from destinations other than the United States increased 24% to more than 3.9 million. Overseas residents spent \$5.4 billion in Canada in 2004, up 22%. Toronto, Vancouver, Montréal, St. Catharines–Niagara and Québec (in that order) were the main tourism hot spots for overseas visitors in 2004.

The most tourists to Canada came from the United Kingdom, followed by Japan, France, Germany and Australia. But all overseas regions registered increases in the number of overnight

trips to Canada. The strongest increase was from Asia, including Japan (57%), Taiwan (56%) and Hong Kong (32%).

Overnight travel from the United States to Canada also rose. Pleasure trips, which accounted for 55% of all overnight trips, experienced the largest increase (13%), while business trips rose 1%. Spending by American visitors on overnight trips in Canada increased 12% to \$8.2 billion.

An area to watch is the emerging pleasure travel market from China. If the Chinese government grants 'approved destination status' to Canada, the number of Chinese tourists could considerably increase in the future.

Selected sources

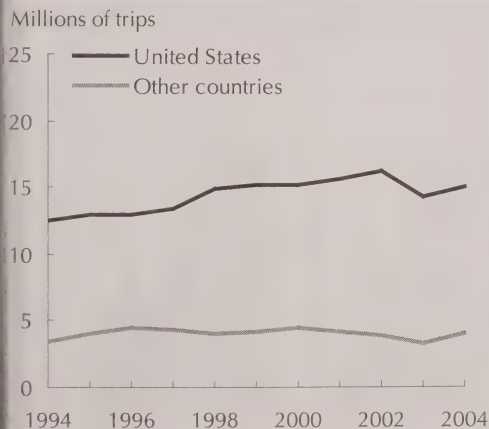
Statistics Canada

- *Canadian Travel Survey: Domestic Travel*. Annual. 87-212-XIE
- *International Travel, Advance Information*. Monthly. 66-001-PIE
- *National Tourism Indicators*. Quarterly. 13-009-XIB
- *Where Canadians Work and How They Get There*. Analysis Series, 2001 Census. Every five years. 96F0030XIE2001010

Other

- Canadian Tourism Commission

Chart 25.3 International travel to Canada



Note: Trips of one night or more.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 387-0004.

The exchange rate and tourism

The exchange rate, or the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the currencies of other countries, has had a significant effect on tourism both for globetrotting Canadians and for visitors travelling to Canada.

In the past, if the Canadian dollar gained strength against the American dollar, Canadians tended to increase the number of same-day and overnight trips to the United States. A rising Canadian dollar means Canadian travellers will pay less for everything from accommodation to dining, which usually encourages longer vacations. According to the Canadian Tourism Commission (CTC), each 10% gain in the loonie versus the greenback means a 15% to 16% increase in Canadians' overnight travel to the United States.

For example, at the end of 2004 the loonie traded at US\$0.87 cents. This translated into a 9% increase in buying power from the year's low point of US\$0.79 cents—a real advantage

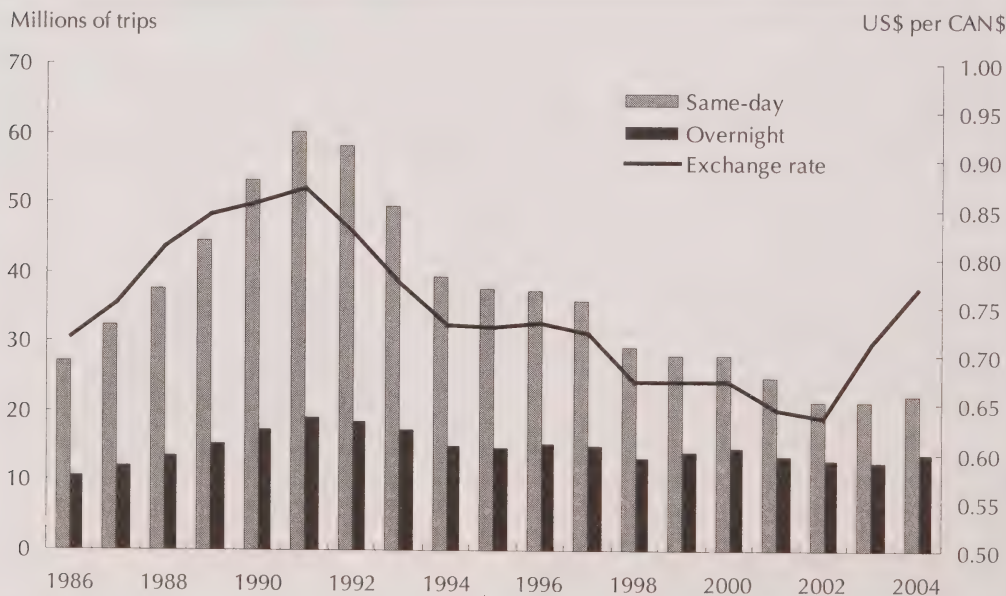
for seniors and snowbirds on fixed incomes. In fact, Canadians had not seen their dollar at US\$0.80 cents or higher in more than in 12 years.

Since 2002, however, the close relationship between the dollar and same-day travel by Canadians to the United States has broken down. The loonie has taken flight, but same-day travel south of the border—usually for cross-border shopping—has not responded.

There has been an increase in travel by Canadians to overseas destinations, particularly Asia. In 2004, Canadians made 13.1% more overseas trips than in 2003. Trips to the United States also went up, but by only 5.6%.

Exchange rate fluctuations do not seem to influence Americans' travel decisions to the same extent. The CTC found that a 10% increase in the value of the U.S. dollar only increases Americans' overnight travel to Canada by 3 to 4%.

Chart 25.4 Canadians' same-day and overnight trips to the United States



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 387-0004, 176-0064.

Be your own travel agent

Comparison shopping for airfares, hotels and vacation packages has become more common with Internet use. Web-only discount prices, last-minute deals and online one-stop consolidators offer many options, and savvy travellers are reaping the benefits.

Of households that regularly use the Internet from home, 62% reported searching for travel information or making travel arrangements in 2003. Five million households window-shopped or made purchases online; of that number, 23% used the Internet for travel arrangements. Though many book tickets online, more use the Internet to research options before buying.

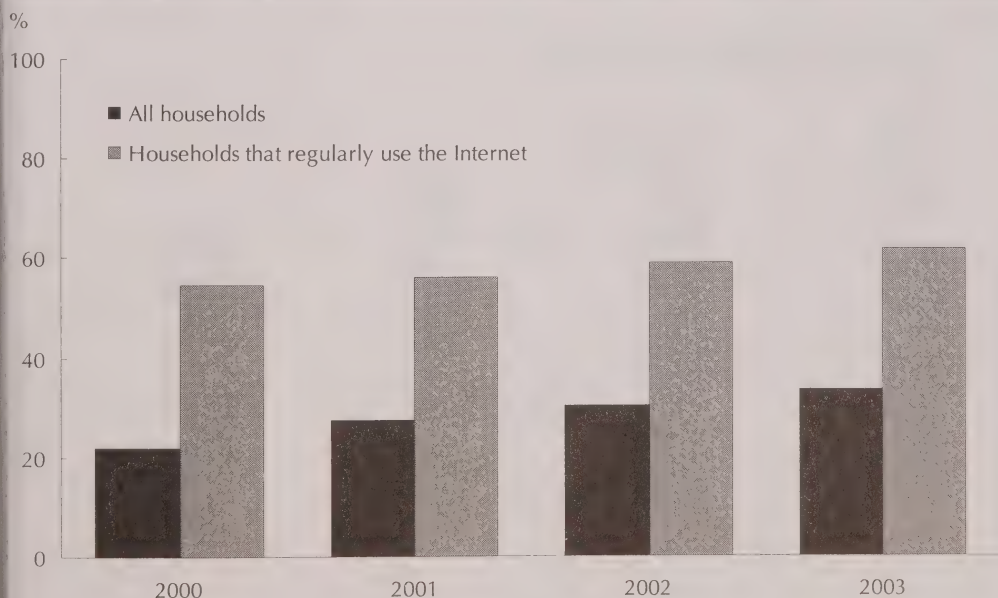
The impact of do-it-yourself booking on the travel industry is unclear. From 1997 to 2002, the number of travel agencies actually increased to a high of 5,397 establishments. Revenues also increased during this period, though this was offset by rising expenditures. Profit margins

dropped, however, as airlines decreased or even eliminated agency commissions.

In 2002, more than 63% of travel agencies reported that Internet reservations have either very negatively or somewhat negatively affected their business growth. However, only 14% of tour operators—those who arrange and assemble tourism products—agreed, and more than 42% reported that Internet reservations have somewhat positively or very positively affected their growth. Among travel industry companies using the Internet to generate sales, 3% of travel agencies' revenues and 31% of tour operators' revenues were generated via the company website.

Internet travel booking has changed dramatically since Alaska Airlines sold the first ticket online in 1995. Though Canadians have been slower to adopt e-commerce, primarily due to privacy concerns, researchers expect that it will continue to grow as part of a worldwide trend.

Chart 25.5 Households using the Internet for travel information or arrangements



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0006.

Business travel

Though most Canadians travel within the country for pleasure, 11% travelled for business purposes in 2004. Business trips within Canada have declined steadily since 2000, reaching a low of 19.6 million in 2003. What business travellers lack in trip numbers, however, they make up in spending. Travel for business purposes saw a modest increase of 1% in 2004. The amount spent by business travellers—\$7.8 billion—accounted for more than a quarter of the total travel spending by Canadians in Canada.

A profile of the typical Canadian business traveller within Canada emerges from their activities:

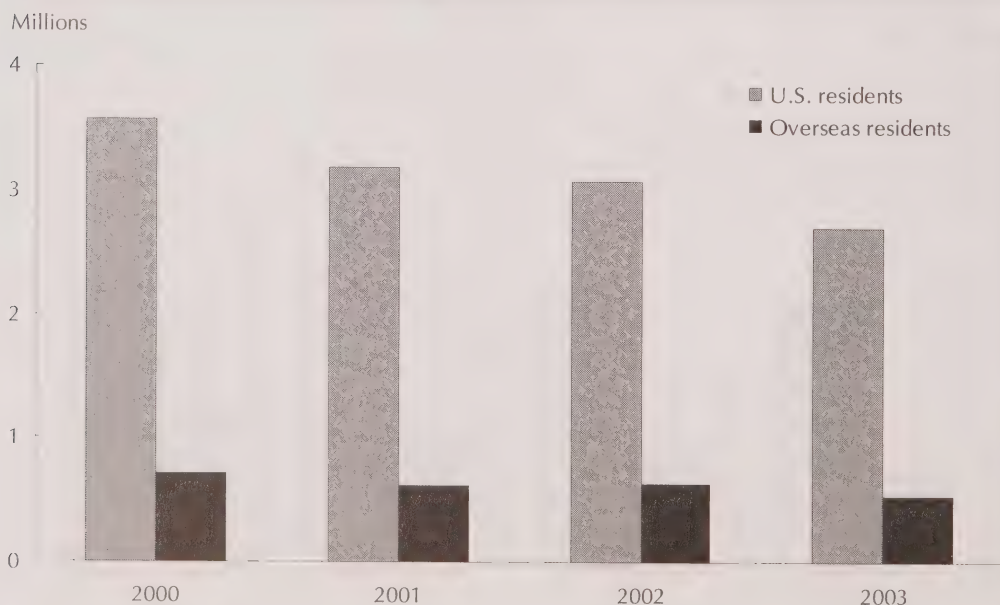
- Most business travellers are men (71%) and the majority (58%) are aged 35 to 54 and have some postsecondary education.
- Same-day trips account for more than half the business trips by Canadians within Canada.

- More than 75% of overnight business travel is for trips of three nights or less.
- Business travellers tend to travel by air and stay in hotels and motels; they also travel alone 80% of the time.
- Spending for overnight business trips averages \$713, almost three times as much as average spending on other types of overnight trips (all data 2002).

International business travel to Canada has suffered due to a number of factors, including the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 and the 2003 SARS scare.

In the 2000/01 period, business travel from the United States to Canada dropped 11%. There was a small decrease of 4% the following year, but by 2002/03, business trips fell another 12% before having a slight recovery in 2003/04.

Chart 25.6 International overnight trips to Canada for business, conventions or employment



Note: Trips of one night or more.

Source: Statistics Canada, special tabulation.

Commuting: Our changing habits

These days, the drive to work often leads to the suburbs instead of to the closest metropolis. With a surge in businesses and housing developments in the suburbs, more workers are travelling to jobs within their own suburban community or commuting to other local suburbs—in some cases, reversing the traditional commute downtown.

From 1981 to 2001, the number of workers travelling to a suburb increased 74% to 1.8 million, while those commuting to a central municipality rose by only 28% to 1.3 million. Of those 1.8 million workers who commuted to the suburbs, about two-thirds came from another local suburb and one-third from the core municipality.

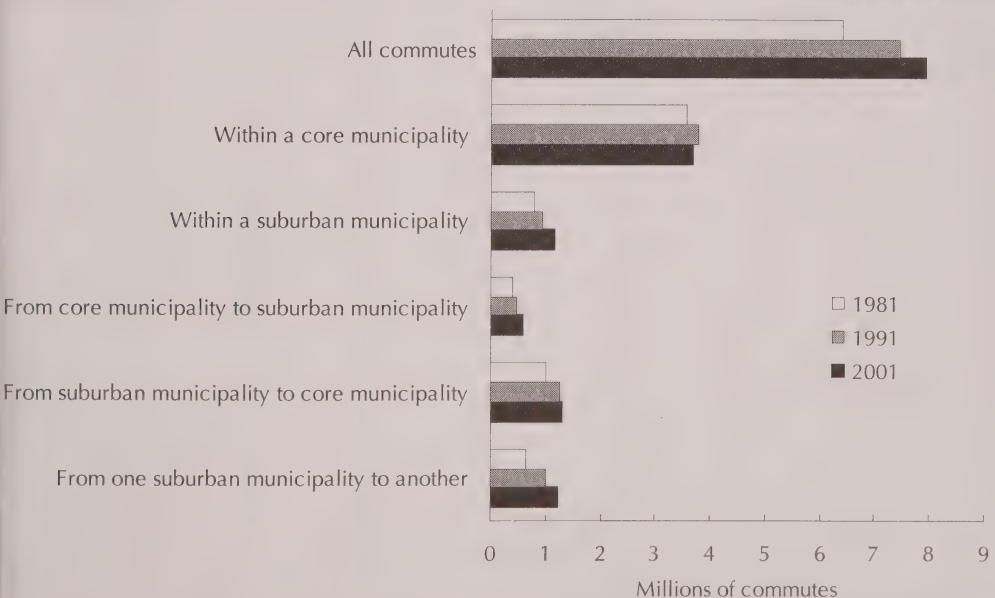
In 2001, more than 13.5 million Canadians commuted to work daily. Three in four Canadians drove to work, and another 1 in 10 used

public transportation. The majority of those who took public transport to work were women and younger workers aged 20 to 24. Women were more likely to walk to work, whereas men were more apt than women to ride their bicycles—at a ratio of almost three to one.

The median commuting distance (one-way) was 7.2 kilometres in 2001. People in Oshawa (10.7 kilometres), Toronto (9.2 kilometres) and Hamilton (8.2 kilometres) travelled the longest distances to work. One in eight Canadians travelled more than 25 kilometres, roughly the same proportion as five years prior.

Home offices have emerged as an urban phenomenon. In 2001, close to 1.2 million people reported working at home. Home workers accounted for 6% of all workers in urban areas, double the proportion in 1981.

Chart 25.7 Commuting to work, census metropolitan areas by type of commute



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 96F0030XIE2001010.

Table 25.1 Canadians travelling in Canada, by province and territory of destination

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	thousands of travellers				
Canada	178,628	182,092	187,890	172,244	175,084
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,955	3,902	3,784	3,236	3,107
Prince Edward Island	977	966	1,125	897	911
Nova Scotia	7,034	7,019	8,287	7,164	7,066
New Brunswick	4,794	5,344	6,075	5,613	5,038
Quebec	40,842	40,608	45,928	47,216	48,484
Ontario	65,220	67,160	70,257	62,168	65,290
Manitoba	6,542	6,621	6,265	5,938	6,009
Saskatchewan	8,222	8,139	8,029	7,413	7,451
Alberta	20,022	21,256	19,186	15,775	15,890
British Columbia	20,893	20,984	18,842	16,742	15,738
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	F	92 ^E	113 ^E	83 ^E	99 ^E

Note: Trips of 80 kilometres or more.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 426-0001.

Table 25.2 Canadians travelling in Canada, by selected census metropolitan area of destination

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	thousands of travellers				
St. John's	1,416	1,357	1,068	1,018	1,129
Halifax	2,905	2,999	3,513	2,769	2,870
Saint John	738	815	770	802	619
Saguenay	609	713	770	652	773
Québec	6,256	6,087	7,114	6,836	7,075
Sherbrooke	1,274	1,746	1,992	1,521	1,654
Trois-Rivières	1,188	985	1,293	1,434	1,512
Montréal	9,470	10,117	10,913	11,023	11,000
Ottawa-Gatineau	5,487	5,924	5,936	6,110	6,194
Toronto	14,708	14,144	13,894	12,706	13,738
Hamilton	1,712	2,308	1,966	1,675	1,766
St. Catharines-Niagara	4,110	4,056	3,949	3,806	4,157
Kitchener	2,618	2,371	2,833	2,031	2,337
London	3,124	3,107	3,478	3,282	3,341
Windsor	1,243	1,033	851	864	1,067
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	927 ^E	1,164	1,002	965	1,005
Winnipeg	2,395	2,533	2,297	2,305	2,294
Regina	1,289	1,422	1,357	1,305	1,447
Saskatoon	1,991	1,980	1,951	1,888	1,854
Calgary	3,535	3,734	3,701	2,976	2,963
Edmonton	4,450	4,813	4,448	3,782	3,564
Vancouver	3,942	3,904	3,437	3,029	2,765
Victoria	1,800	1,630	1,801	1,568	1,599

Note: Trips of 80 kilometres or more.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 426-0001.

Table 25.3 Expenditures by Canadians on trips in Canada, by province and territory

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	thousands of dollars				
Canada	26,845,970	29,692,470	30,926,146	28,454,953	29,708,136
Newfoundland and Labrador	745,069	795,488	812,691	791,499	722,995
Prince Edward Island	245,001	249,143	254,211	240,243	239,427
Nova Scotia	983,217	1,177,481	1,309,866	1,260,350	1,206,290
New Brunswick	798,979	856,011	970,911	842,605	812,595
Quebec	5,146,754	5,581,632	6,652,815	6,476,795	6,782,331
Ontario	9,241,261	10,497,261	10,246,161	9,541,466	10,154,235
Manitoba	865,858	1,033,426	905,212	919,443	967,300
Saskatchewan	1,024,053	1,151,025	1,112,872	1,076,599	1,120,068
Alberta	3,414,852	3,895,231	4,068,107	3,071,985	3,466,705
British Columbia	4,278,782	4,407,321	4,525,894	4,162,907	4,162,189
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	F	F	67,405 ^E	F	F

Note: Trips of 80 kilometres or more.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 426-0001.

Table 25.4 Travel by Canadians to foreign countries, by selected destinations

	2000			2004		
	Visits	Nights	Spending in country	Visits	Nights	Spending in country
	thousands		millions of Canadian dollars	thousands		millions of Canadian dollars
Austria	97	579	74	116	668	81
Belgium	97	574	53	84	439	48
China	92	1,868	175	162	3,266	272
Cuba	260	2,290	206	570	5,204	542
Dominican Republic	187	1,714	150	527	4,729	502
France	461	4,918	583	590	7,592	822
Germany	284	2,573	238	328	3,199	270
Hong Kong	97	1,449	103	149	2,604	212
Ireland	91	1,001	107	144	1,633	185
Italy	232	2,967	340	255	2,790	381
Japan	119	1,874	182	161	2,076	235
Mexico	692	7,470	691	705	8,023	791
Netherlands	155	1,389	107	188	1,363	121
Spain	142	2,069	173	166	1,843	208
Switzerland	145	996	109	142	980	105
United Kingdom	797	10,438	976	754	9,718	952
United States	14,666	109,062	9,191	13,856	107,067	8,664

Note: Visits of one night or more.

Source: Statistics Canada, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

Table 25.5 Travel by Canadians to the United States, by selected destinations

	2000			2004		
	Visits	Nights	Spending in state	Visits	Nights	Spending in state
	thousands		millions of Canadian dollars	thousands		millions of Canadian dollars
California	1,036	8,591	950	983	8,558	846
Florida	2,042	36,232	2,227	1,911	34,793	2,098
Hawaii	379	4,899	624	226	3,391	402
Maine	682	2,255	155	686	2,254	172
Massachusetts	473	2,043	204	459	1,903	174
Michigan	1,237	3,142	228	1,143	3,027	216
Minnesota	511	1,343	134	607	1,556	152
Nevada	811	3,761	592	761	3,593	651
New York	2,314	6,358	628	2,257	6,379	634
Ohio	508	1,297	114	495	1,311	114
Pennsylvania	648	1,680	146	591	1,452	113
Vermont	608	1,729	100	597	1,642	103
Washington	1,581	4,567	257	1,552	4,402	291

Note: Visits of one night or more.

Source: Statistics Canada, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

Table 25.6 Travel to Canada, by selected countries of origin

	2000			2004		
	Visits	Nights	Spending in Canada	Visits	Nights	Spending in Canada
	thousands		millions of Canadian dollars	thousands		millions of Canadian dollars
Australia	173	2,099	231	174	2,447	272
China	74	1,561	120	95	3,114	171
France	402	6,052	480	337	4,891	405
Germany	380	5,770	498	296	4,588	397
Hong Kong	138	1,894	167	115	2,168	142
India	66	1,398	79	73	1,432	62
Israel	67	917	79	61	735	52
Italy	110	1,609	135	86	1,136	100
Japan	493	4,628	687	391	4,742	552
Mexico	140	1,788	174	169	2,886	232
Netherlands	131	1,767	139	114	1,830	147
South Korea	129	3,507	221	164	3,897	232
Switzerland	105	1,851	154	89	1,505	147
Taiwan	163	2,043	239	106	1,308	121
United Kingdom	862	10,261	1,074	801	10,221	1,111
United States	15,188	58,447	7,321	15,088	60,738	8,164

Note: Visits of one night or more.

Source: Statistics Canada, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

Table 25.7 Travel to Canada from the United States, by selected states of origin

	2000			2004		
	Visits	Nights	Spending in Canada	Visits	Nights	Spending in Canada
	thousands		millions of Canadian dollars	thousands		millions of Canadian dollars
California	1,011	5,160	820	934	4,676	717
Connecticut	281	969	134	289	1,293	183
Florida	353	2,467	277	421	2,587	340
Illinois	520	2,139	331	488	2,089	320
Maine	264	878	87	306	1,107	124
Massachusetts	678	2,448	306	635	2,352	310
Michigan	1,821	4,895	527	1,722	4,766	616
Minnesota	540	2,075	256	530	2,337	284
New Hampshire	306	953	118	300	953	114
New Jersey	356	1,422	218	427	1,814	295
New York	1,907	6,197	654	1,885	6,163	728
Ohio	816	2,669	350	792	2,751	337
Pennsylvania	629	2,612	312	682	2,998	363
Texas	415	1,972	332	349	1,853	311
Washington	1,644	5,443	523	1,530	4,951	535
Wisconsin	308	1,431	162	345	1,737	241

Note: Visits of one night or more.

Source: Statistics Canada, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

Table 25.8 Financial characteristics of the travel arrangement industry

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of dollars						
Operating revenue						
Accommodation services	11,349.8	11,804.6	12,165.4	12,780.2	12,314.6	13,233.9
Hotels, motor hotels and motels	10,010.8	10,421.0	10,755.4	11,291.0	10,902.6	11,528.4
Other accommodation industries	1,339.0	1,383.6	1,410.0	1,489.2	1,412.0	1,705.5
Travel agencies	1,743.0	1,782.6	1,518.3	1,542.1	1,480.0	1,501.1
Tour operators	4,742.3	5,418.9	5,738.1	5,735.4	6,105.8	6,396.4
Other travel arrangement and reservation services	216.5	222.6	218.4	216.5	229.5	240.7
Operating expenses						
Accommodation services	10,013.2	10,301.7	10,682.7	11,231.0	10,993.6	11,276.4
Hotels, motor hotels and motels	8,765.1	9,050.5	9,372.9	9,875.3	9,710.0	9,860.1
Other accommodation industries	1,248.1	1,251.2	1,309.8	1,355.8	1,283.5	1,416.3
Travel agencies	1,613.6	1,660.2	1,421.2	1,435.7	1,455.6	1,414.7
Tour operators	4,550.6	5,141.0	5,691.7	5,684.7	6,130.9	6,296.1
Other travel arrangement and reservation services	198.9	205.3	201.4	199.1	211.2	221.7
percent						
Operating profit margin						
Accommodation services	11.8	12.7	12.2	12.1	10.7	14.8
Hotels, motor hotels and motels	12.4	13.2	12.9	12.5	10.9	14.5
Other accommodation industries	6.8	9.6	7.1	9.0	9.1	17.0
Travel agencies	7.6	6.9	6.4	6.9	1.6	5.8
Tour operators	4.0	5.1	0.8	0.9	-0.4	1.6
Other travel arrangement and reservation services	7.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9
number						
Active establishments						
Accommodation services	17,502	16,924	16,330	16,407	16,355	15,613
Hotels, motor hotels and motels	9,690	9,419	9,015	8,814	8,624	8,026
Other accommodation industries	7,812	7,505	7,315	7,593	7,731	7,587
Travel agencies	5,376	4,962	5,341	5,362	5,364	4,997
Tour operators	1,013	1,117	1,147	1,207	1,237	1,239
Other travel arrangement and reservation services	280	295	281	282	294	306

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 351-0002, 351-0003.



Glossary

Aboriginal people: People who identify with at least one Aboriginal group (i.e., North American Indian, Métis or Inuit), who are Treaty Indians, Registered Indians as defined by the *Indian Act*, or who are members of an Indian band or First Nation.

Age specific fertility rate: Number of live births per 1,000 women in a specific age group. See also Fertility rate and Total fertility rate.

Boreal forest: Second largest forest system in the world, extending across Canada, northern Europe, Russia, and Alaska. Canada's boreal forest accounts for over 50% of the country's area and supports a wide range of species.

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE): Fatal disease of cattle that affects the central nervous system. Also called 'mad cow disease,' BSE was identified in England in 1986, and was attributed to the practice of feeding cattle a meat-and-bone meal supplement made from either bovines infected with BSE or from scrapie-infected sheep.

CANSIM (Canadian Socio-economic Information Management System): Statistics Canada database that contains more than 26 million time series (observations for a given subject at regular intervals) grouped in over 2,400 tables that contain data on labour, manufacturing, investment, international trade and much more. CANSIM enables users to track trends in virtually every aspect of Canadian life.

Capital investment: See Gross fixed capital formation.

Census: Any survey that includes all units in a population (persons, events, businesses, etc.).

Census of Agriculture: Survey conducted every five years to produce data on the agriculture industry, such as number and type

of agricultural operations, farm operator characteristics, business operating arrangements, land management practices, planted or seeded areas, number of livestock and poultry, farm business capital, operating expenses and receipts, and farm machinery and equipment.

Census metropolitan area (CMA): Area consisting of one or more adjacent municipalities situated around a major urban core. The urban core must have a population of at least 100,000.

Census of Population: Survey conducted every five years to produce data on the population and dwelling counts for Canada, each province and territory, and smaller geographic units such as cities or districts within cities. Questionnaires are distributed to all Canadian households and on Indian reserves and include questions concerning age, sex, education, ethnic origin, mother tongue, marital status, religion, employment and housing.

CMA: See Census metropolitan area.

Conditional sentence: Community-based alternative to imprisonment introduced in the reforms to Bill C-41. If certain legal criteria are met, a judge may sentence an offender who would otherwise go to prison to a conditional term of imprisonment. The offender will serve the term of imprisonment in the community, provided that they abide by the conditions imposed by the court as part of the conditional sentence order. If the offender violates these conditions, they may be sent to prison to serve the balance of that sentence.

Constant dollars: Dollars of a particular base year that are not adjusted (by inflation or deflation) to show changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. The terms 'uninflated dollars' and 'deflated dollars' are often used as synonyms for 'constant dollars.'

Consumer Price Index (CPI): Measure of the percentage change over time in the average cost of a large basket of goods and services purchased by Canadians. The quantity and quality of the items in the basket are held constant. As a result, changes in the cost of the basket are due to pure price movements and not to changes in the composition of the basket.

CPI: See Consumer Price Index.

Custodial remand: See Remand.

Deficit: Amount by which government budgetary spending exceeds revenues in any given year.

Electoral district: The area that one Member of Parliament (MP) is elected to represent in the House of Commons. Canada is divided into 308 federal electoral districts.

Employed: Persons who, during the Labour Force Survey reference week: did any work at all at a job or business, that is, paid work in the context of an employer–employee relationship, or self-employment (including unpaid family work, which is defined as unpaid work contributing directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned and operated by a related member of the same household); or had a job, but were not at work due to factors such as illness, disability or vacation, personal or family responsibilities, or a labour dispute. Excluding are persons on layoff, between casual jobs, and with a job to start at a future date). See also *Unemployed and Not in the labour force*.

Exchange rate: Value of the Canadian dollar against the currencies of other countries.

Fertility rate: Number of live births occurring in a given time period relative to the number of women of childbearing age. See also *Age specific fertility rates and Total fertility rate*.

Forest management: Process of managing human activity without diminishing the forest ecosystem's capacity for renewal. It takes into consideration the resource values and time frames of concern to the public.

Fossil fuel: Combustible substance derived from the decay of organic material over long periods of time and under high pressure. Examples are natural gas, oil, propane and coal.

G8: Top eight industrialized countries in the world: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

General government: Administrative part of governments. Excludes units such as schools and hospitals directly engaged in the delivery of services.

GDP: See Gross domestic product.

GHGs: See Greenhouse gases.

Gigajoule: Unit of energy. A 30-litre gasoline fill-up contains about 1 gigajoule of energy.

Goods-producing sector: Sector of the economy that is composed of agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; mining, oil and gas extraction; utilities (electric power, gas and water); construction; and manufacturing.

Greenhouse gases (GHGs): Group of chemical compounds that are responsible for the greenhouse effect. The most significant greenhouse gases produced by economic activity are: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and chlorofluorocarbons (CFC).

Gross domestic product (GDP): Total unduplicated value of goods and services produced in the economic territory of a country or region during a given period. GDP can be measured in three ways: as total income earned

in current production; as total final sales of current production; or as total net values added in current production. However it is measured, GDP can be valued either at factor cost or at market prices.

Gross fixed capital formation: Includes all expenditures on buildings, engineering construction, and machinery and equipment. Gross fixed capital formation on buildings includes transfer costs on the sale of existing fixed assets (e.g., real estate commissions). Gross capital formation in machinery and equipment includes imports of new and used machinery and equipment since the latter constitute additions to domestic capital stock.

Industry: See North American Industry Classification System.

Industry group: See North American Industry Classification System.

Inflation: Upward movement in the average level of prices or a persistent rise in the average price of goods and services; affects cost of living. The most widely used measure of inflation is the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Intellectual property: Form of creative endeavour that can be protected by a trademark, patent, copyright, industrial design or integrated circuit topography.

Kilowatt hour: Commercial unit of electric energy, which is 1,000 watt-hours. A kilowatt-hour can be described as the amount of electricity consumed by 10 light bulbs of 100 watts burning for 1 hour.

Labour force: Civilian, non-institutional population aged 15 and older who, during the Labour Force Survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Labour productivity: Real output per hours worked. Productivity variation measures the extent to which labour is used efficiently.

Longitudinal: A type of survey or study over time of the same variable or the same group of respondents.

Median: Value of the middle number of a series ranked in order of size. For example, a group of five children has the ages of 5, 4, 8, 3 and 10. To find their median age, first rearrange the series of their ages in order of size (i.e., 3, 4, 5, 8, and 10). The value of the middle number in the series (5) is their median age.

Mortality rate: Number of deaths for all causes per 100,000 population.

Multifactor productivity: Measures the efficiency with which all inputs are used in production. It is also the growth of real output minus the growth of combined input.

Multipoint distribution systems: Digital, wireless transmission system that requires line-of-sight between the transmitter and the receiver, which can be 30 or more miles apart. Designed initially as a one-way service for bringing cable TV to subscribers in remote areas or in locations where it is difficult to install cable.

NAICS: See North American Industry Classification System.

National Population Health Survey (NPHS): Survey designed to understanding the processes affecting health. The survey, which began in 1994/95, is conducted every two years and collects data from over 17,000 respondents.

Net debt: See Net federal debt.

Net federal debt: Accumulated total of all past federal deficits and surpluses since Confederation. The net federal debt is the gross federal debt minus the federal government's financial assets such as loans, investments and foreign exchange accounts.

New Housing Price Index (NHPI): Measures changes over time in contractors' selling prices of new residential houses, where detailed specifications pertaining to each house remain the same between two consecutive periods.

NHPI: See New Housing Price Index.

Non-profit organizations: Organizations that are institutionally separate from governments, do not return any profits generated to their owners or directors, are independent and able to regulate their own activities, benefit to some degree from voluntary contributions of time or money, and are formally incorporated or registered under specific legislation with provincial/territorial or federal governments.

Nordicity: Term coined by Canadian geographer Louis-Edmond Hamelin to describe the North as having cultural as well as physical aspects. The Nordicity Index includes 10 items that range from natural barriers, such as annual cold and plant cover, to human variables like accessibility and economic activity.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS): Industry classification system developed to provide common definitions of the industrial structures of Canada, Mexico and the United States. Its hierarchical structure is composed of sectors (two-digit code), subsectors (three-digit code), industry groups (four-digit code), and industries (five-digit code).

Not in the labour force: People who, during the Labour Force Survey reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour

services under conditions existing in their labour markets (i.e., they were neither employed nor unemployed). *See also* Employed and Unemployed.

NPHS: See National Population Health Survey.

Per capita: For each person or per person.

Permafrost: Perennially frozen layer in the soil that is found in alpine, arctic and antarctic regions.

Petajoule: One million gigajoules.

Population density: Number of persons per square kilometre.

Probation: Non-custodial sentence imposed by the court. The offender is released into the community, bound by conditions of a probation order that have been stipulated by the court, and is under the supervision of a probation officer. Violation of the terms of probation is a criminal offence.

Productivity: See Labour productivity and Multifactor productivity.

Public sector: Public administration at the federal, provincial or municipal levels of government, as well as Crown corporations, liquor control boards and other government institutions such as schools (including universities), hospitals and public libraries.

Recession: Two consecutive quarterly declines in real gross domestic product (GDP).

Remand: Court order for a person to be held in custody while awaiting a further court appearance. The person has not been sentenced, but the court can hold the person for a number of reasons (e.g., risk that they won't appear for their court date, danger to themselves or others, risk to re-offend).

Riding: See Electoral district.

Sector: See North American Industry Classification System.

Seismic waves: Vibrations caused by the movement of rock within the Earth's crust. When an earthquake occurs, seismic waves travel from the focus through the Earth and up to the Earth's surface. The speeds at which the waves travel depend on the type of motion and on the type of rock through which they pass. The speeds range from 1 to 10 kilometres per second.

Services-producing sector: Sector of the economy comprised of the following: trade; transportation and warehousing; finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises; professional, scientific and technical services; information and cultural industries; arts entertainment and recreation; administrative and support, waste management and remediation services; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; public administration; and other services.

Social assistance: Transfer payments (including refundable tax credits) to help low-income individuals and families maintain a socially acceptable level of earnings.

Subsector: See North American Industry Classification System.

Tectonic plates: About a dozen large plates and several smaller ones that make up the crust and upper mantle of the Earth. They are constantly moving at a rate of a few centimetres per year. Strain builds up when the plates rub against one another, especially at the edges. When the strength of the rock is exceeded, the Earth's crust may suddenly shift by several metres, causing an earthquake.

Total fertility rate: Estimate of the average number of live births a woman can be expected to have in her lifetime, based on the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. *See also* Age-specific fertility rate *and* Fertility rate.

Trade books: Titles published for consumption by the adult public at large. This market includes mass-market paperbacks, trade paperbacks and trade hardcovers. Mass-market paperbacks are usually a pocketbook size publication designed to be sold at a lower price. Trade paperbacks are soft cover publications in a variety of sizes. Trade hardcovers are publications bound in heavier stock covers or more luxuriously (leather, cases, etc.).

Trade deficit: If the country imports more goods than it exports, the trade balance is negative and there is a trade deficit.

Trade surplus: If the country exports more goods than it imports, the trade balance is positive and there is a trade surplus.

Unemployed: People who, during the Labour Force Survey reference week, were on temporary layoff with an expectation of recall and were available for work; were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks, and were available for work; or had a new job to start within four weeks from the reference week, and were available for work. *See also* Employed *and* Not in the labour force.

Unemployment rate: Number of unemployed people, during the Labour Force Survey reference week, expressed as a percentage of the labour force (unemployed plus employed). The unemployment rate for a particular group (such as age, sex, province) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Urban core: Large urban area around which a census metropolitan area or a census agglomeration is delineated. The urban core must have a population (based on the previous census) of at least 100,000 in the case of a census metropolitan area, or from 10,000 to 99,999 in the case of a census agglomeration.

Venture capital: Funds that a third party (the venture capitalist) invests in a business venture. The investment is either as equity or as a form of debt.

Wi-Fi (wireless fidelity): Originally intended to be used for wireless devices and LANs, now often used for Internet access. It enables a person with a wireless-enabled computer or personal digital assistant to connect to the Internet when within range of an access point.



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